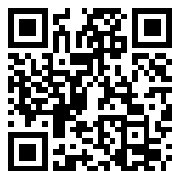

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HANDBOOK
OF
JAMAICA



1932

29073

Library Regulations

OF THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

I. The Library will be open on week-days from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., excepting Good Friday to Easter Monday (both inclusive), Christmas Day, and the days appointed as Bank Holidays. The Library shall be closed for the purposes of cleaning, etc., when deemed desirable by the Committee.

II. Dictionaries, directories, encyclopædias, and other works of reference and high value; Proceedings of Societies, bound volumes of pamphlets, and works containing numerous separate articles; legal treatises, volumes of Acts and Law Reports; official publications of all kinds; manuscripts, atlases, maps, prints, and drawings; new books until the expiration of one month from the time of their reception; and such books as the Library Committee may from time to time determine, shall not be taken out of the Library, unless with the special written order of the Chairman of the Library Committee, or, in his absence, two members of that Committee.

III. The Library is primarily one for reference, but books, other than those mentioned in Rule II., may be lent to Fellows. The title of every book, pamphlet, or work so lent and the name and address of the borrower, shall be registered, and a special receipt may be required. No more than three volumes may be lent at any one time to a Fellow.

IV. No work of any kind shall be retained for a longer period than one month, or if a new book for longer than one week; and at the expiration of that period, or sooner, the same must be returned, free of expense, and may then, upon re-entry, be again borrowed, provided that no application for it shall have been made in the meantime by any other Fellow. In the event of a Fellow not returning a book that has been applied for by the Librarian by two successive notices sent to his registered address, no further book shall be issued to him until the book is returned, or, if lost, paid for, and the Librarian shall report the matter to the Chairman of the Library Committee for such further action as may be deemed necessary. Unbound numbers of periodicals shall not be retained for longer than one week.

V. In every case of loss of, or damage to, any volume or other property of the Society's Library, the user or borrower shall make good the same; and any such volume or other property shall be considered as lost, and the recovery of its value be capable of being enforced, if it be not returned as provided for in Rule IV.

VI. Fellows shall not lend books belonging to the Society to other Fellows, nor to persons who are not Fellows of the Society.

VII. Visitors may be admitted to the Library on the introduction of a Fellow, whose name, together with the name of the visitor, shall be inserted in a book kept for that purpose. Bona-fide properly accredited students shall have the use of the Library at the discretion of the Committee, but shall not be permitted to borrow books.

VIII. No books shall be sent out of the United Kingdom, except to Governments or recognized Societies.

IX. Any infraction of the above Regulations will be reported to the Committee, who will take such steps as the case may appear to require.

By Order of the Council.

THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C. 2.

July 21, 1920.



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TOURIST TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD,

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(See also page 489 of this Handbook.)

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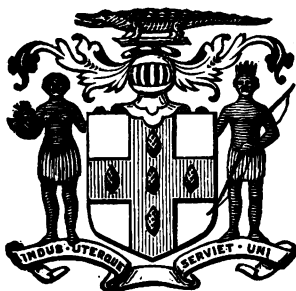
THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

FOR
1932

COMPRISING HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL AND GENERAL
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISLAND,
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND
OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS

BY

FRANK CUNDALL, O.B.E., F.S.A., F.R. Hist.S.,
SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.



FIFTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

JAMAICA :

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, KINGSTON.

LONDON :

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4 MILLBANK, WESTMINSTER.

CANADA :

DREW, BROWN, LTD., 407 MCGILL ST., MONTREAL.

U. S. A. :

GILLESPIE & COMPANY, N. Y.

1932.

This Handbook, though in part compiled from official records, is not an official publication

TO BE OBTAINED :

**In London from The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster
or through booksellers.**

In Jamaica from all booksellers and from the Government Printing Office.

Published price : cloth, gilt, 8s.

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1861
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1932

PREFACE. ---

Thanks are hereby tendered to those Heads of Departments, Officers of the Public Service and Managers and Secretaries of the various Public Bodies and Associations who have willingly co-operated in making this edition as complete as possible.

F. C.

Kingston,
5th August, 1932.

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THE
Handbook of Jamaica
FOR THE YEAR 1932
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, G.C.M.G.,
CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF
OF JAMAICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,
BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT,
THE EDITOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
IN JAMAICA BY THE
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
79 DUKE STREET, KINGSTON.

PART I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, COLONIAL GOVERNORS, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, FOREIGN CONSULS.

THE SOVEREIGN.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and of Jamaica Lord; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary), born May 26, 1867, only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

The name of the Royal House was changed to that of Windsor by Special Decree in 1917. Their Majesties have issue:—

CHILDREN OF THE KING.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., Personal A.D.C. to H. M. the King, Col. Welsh Guards, Col. in Chief, Middlesex Regiment, D.C.L.I., Captain, R.N., Group Captain, Royal Air Force, Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, born June 23, 1894.

H.R.H. the Duke of York, ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Colonel in Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L. I., Hon. Col. 4th Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and Captain R. N. and Group Captain R.A.F., Personal A.D.C. to H. M. the King, born Dec. 14. 1895. Married April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York). Has issue Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born April 21, 1926, Princess Margaret Rose, born August 21, 1930.

H.R.H. Princess MARY (VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY), Princess Royal, Countess of Harewood, G.B.E., D.C.L., Colonel in Chief, Royal Scots; born April 25, 1897. Married Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, now sixth Earl of Harewood, K.G., D.S.O. Has issue (i) George Henry Hubert, Viscount Lascelles, b. 7th Feb., 1923, (ii) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, b. Aug. 21, 1924.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King. Captain. 10th Hussars, born March 31, 1900.

H.R.H. Prince GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND, K.G., G.C.V.O., Lieutenant, R.N., Naval A.D.C. to H.M. the King, born Dec. 20, 1902.

H.R.H. Prince JOHN, born July 12th, 1905, died Jan. 18 h, 1919.

THE NATIONAL MINISTRY.

THE CABINET.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald;
Lord President of the Council, The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden.
Lord Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Sankey.

Secretaries of State:—

Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel.
Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Reading.
India, The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare.
Dominions, The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas.
Colonies, The Rt. Hon. Philip Cunliffe-Lister.

Minister of Health, The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain.

Secretary Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Hore-Belisha.

OTHER MINISTERS.

Secretaries of State:—

War, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe.
Air, Rt. Hon. Lord Amulree.
Scotland, The Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Sinclair.

First Lord of the Admiralty, The Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain.

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Minister of Agriculture, The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour.

Minister of Labour, Sir Henry Betterton.

First Commissioner of Works, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Lothian.

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London Representatives of British Dominions.

Dominion of Canada—Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, *High Commissioner*.

British Columbia, F. P. Burden, *Agent-General*.

Ontario, W. C. Noxon, *Agent-General*.

Quebec, Hon. L. J. Lemieux, *Agent-General*.

Alberta, Hon. Herbert Greenfield.

Australian Commonwealth, Maj-Gen. Hon. Sir G. deL. Ryrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., *High Commissioner*.

New South Wales, Hon. A. C. Willis, *Agent-General*.

Queensland, Hon. Sir E. H. Macartney, *Agent-General*.

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Tasmania, H. W. Ely, I.S.O., *acting Agent-General*.

Victoria, Walter Leitch, C.B.E., *Agent-General*.

Western Australia, Hon. W. C. Angwin, C.M.G., *Agent-General*.

New Zealand, Hon. Sir T. M. Wilford, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner*.

Union of South Africa, Hon. C. T. de Water, *High Commissioner*.

Newfoundland, D. J. Davis, C.B.E., *High Commissioner*.

British India, Sir B. N. Mitra, *High Commissioner*.

Irish Free State, J. W. Dulaney, C.B., C.B.E., *High Commissioner*.

Southern Rhodesia, Hon. J. W. Downie, C.M.G., *High Commissioner*.

British North Borneo, *The Secretary, Court of Directors*.

Malay States, *Malay States Agency*.

Sudan Government, *Sudan Government Agency*.

East African Dependencies, Col. W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Colonies and Protectorates, *Crown Agents for the Colonies*.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Downing Street, London, S.W.

THE Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing colonies and is responsible for the government of the remaining dominions beyond the seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government possessed by them.

Secretary of State for Colonies—The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.

Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonial Office.—Sir R. Hamilton.

Permanent Under Secretary.—Brig. Gen. Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

Assistant Under Secretaries.—Sir W. C. Bottomley, K.C.M.G., C.B., A. C. C. Parkinson, C.M.G.; G. J. F. Tomlinson, C.B.E. (Personnel).

Legal Adviser.—H. G. Bushe, C.M.G.

West Indian Department.—S. M. Campbell, J. B. Sidebotham, S. E. V. Luke, J. H. Emmens.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD.

Dartmouth Street, S. W. 1.

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The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as commercial and financial agents in England for all Colonial Governments, which do not possess an Agent-General. The self-governing colonies cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents and have established Agents of their own. The Crown Agents are paid by fixed salaries settled by the Secretary of State and derived from moneys paid by the colonies for services rendered. The office is self-supporting. The accounts are audited by the Audit Office and rendered to the Secretary of State.

Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments.

General Department, H. C. Ransom, O.B.E., (Chief Clerk); H. K. Purcell. (Deputy Chief Clerk.)

Finance Department, N. E. O. Willis, F. Davis, F. S. Bradstreet.

Stores Department, H. M. J. Warde, G. F. Rowe, J. S. Truphet.

Appointments Department, H. W. L. Naylor, O.B.E., F. M. Pearson.

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Engineering Design Department, J. W. Spiller. M.I.C.E., W. L. Watson, A.M.Int.C.E., R. W. Foxlee, M.Int.C.E.

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Messrs. Drew, Brown, Ltd., 407 McGill Street, Montreal, Canada.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

AREA, POPULATION AND TRADE.

Dominions by Continents.	Estimated Area (sq. miles.)	Estimated Population	Total Imports	Total Exports
EUROPE.				
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	95,030	44,500,000	£ 1,094,340,194	£ 657,533,225
Irish Free State	26,600	3,000,000	57,000,000	40,300,000
Malta and Gozo	120	225,000	4,000,000	500,000
Gibraltar	2	22,000	570,000	25,000
ASIA.				
Indian Empire	1,900,000	320,000,000	150,000,000	173,000,000
Ceylon	25,500	4,500,000	28,000,000	27,000,000
Straits Settlements	1,660	3 974,000	103,000,000	110,000,000
Federated Malay States	27,700		20,000,000	25,000,000
Other Malay States	24,800		4,000,000	5,000,000
Hong Kong	390	875,000	45,000,000	41,000,000
North Borneo	31,100	260,000	860,000	2,000,000
Brunei	2,500	30,000	100,000	230,000
Sarawak	50,000	600,000	1,800,000	2,700,000
Cyprus	3,600	311,000	1,500,000	1,250,000
Palestine	9,000	800,000	7,500,000	2 250 000
Iraq	116,511	2,349,282	6,500,000	3,750,000
AFRICA.				
Cape Province	277,000	7,000 000	83,000,000	88,000,000
Natal	35,300			
Transvaal	110,400			
Orange Free State	50,000	228,000	706,000	700,000
South West Protectorate	322,200			
Basutoland	11,800	500,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Bechuanaland	275,000	153,000		
Southern Rhodesia	149,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Northern Rhodesia	288,000	1,270,000	4,000,000	900,000
Gambia	4,000	210,000	530,000	920,000
Gold Coast	79,000	2,003,000	9,000,000	12,000,000
Sierra Leone	34,000	1,541,000	1,500,000	1,220,000
Nigeria	336,000	19,000,000	13,000,000	16,000,000
Somaliland	68,000	300,000	370,000	250,000
Kenya	200,000	2,530,000	7,000,000	8,000,000
Uganda	223,500	3,145,500		
Tanganyika	365,000	4,122,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
Zanzibar	1,020	200,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Nyasaland	38,000	1,200,000	770,000	780,000
Sudan	1,015,000	6,000,000	6 200 000	5,000,000
Mauritius	720	384,000	3,000,000	3,500,000
Seychelles	150	25,000	130,000	170,000
Ascension	38	150	45,000	20,000
St. Helena	47	3,800		
AMERICA.				
Ontario	407,260	2,934,000	165,000,000	160,000 000
Quebec	706,850	2,361,000		
Nova Scotia	21,560	524,000		
New Brunswick	28,000	388,000		
Prince Edward Island	2,200	89,000		
British Columbia	355,900	525,000		
Manitoba	251,900	610 000		
Alberta	255,300	588 000		
Saskatchewan	251,700	753,000		
North-West Territories	1,250,000	8,000		

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

AREA, POPULATION AND TRADE, *continued.*

Dominions by Continents:	Estimated Area (sq. miles.)	Estimated Population.	Total Imports	Total Exports
AMERICA.				
Newfoundland ..	162,750	263,000	£ 7,000,000	£ 8,000,000
Jamaica ..	4,200	863,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
Bahamas ..	4,400	60,000	1,700,000	335,000
Leeward Islands ..	750	140,000	920,000	620,000
Windward Islands ..	510	162,000	700,000	700,000
Barbados ..	170	156,000	2,100,000	1,300,000
Trinidad and Tobago ..	1,860	366,000	5,345,000	5,841,000
British Guiana ..	90,300	301,000	2,000,000	2,120,000
British Honduras ..	8,600	46,000	1,000,000	900,000
Bermuda ..	20	24,000	2,000,000	200,000
Falkland Islands ..	4,618	3,000	117,000	214,000
South Georgia ..	3,000,000		500,000	2,730,000
AUSTRALASIA.				
New South Wales ..	310,000	2,265,000	131,000,000	125,000,000
Victoria ..	88,000	1,667,000		
South Australia ..	380,070	495,000		
Queensland ..	670,500	842,000		
Tasmania ..	26,220	214,000		
Western Australia ..	976,000	366,000		
North Australia ..	287,227	4,085	43,000,000	45,000,000
Central Australia ..	236,393			
New Zealand ..	105,000	1,434,000		
Fiji ..	7,500	157,000	1,220,000	1,485,000
Papua ..	90,540	360,000	374,000	325,000
Pacific Islands ..	12,500	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

BRITISH OVERSEAS GOVERNORS.

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.
NORTH AMERICAN.		
Canada ..	Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G., <i>Governor-General.</i>	Ottawa
Provinces of Canada.	(Ontario ..	Hon. W. D. Ross .. Toronto
	Quebec ..	Hon. G. H. Carroll .. Quebec
	Nova Scotia ..	Hon. James C. Tory, LL.D. .. Halifax
	New Brunswick ..	Maj. Gen., H. H. McLean, K.C. .. Fredericton
	Manitoba ..	Hon. J. D. McGregor .. Winnipeg
	British Columbia ..	His Honour Robert Randolph Bruce .. Victoria, V.I.
	Prince Edward Is. ..	His Honour Frank Richard Hearts .. Charlotte Tn.
	Alberta ..	His Honour W. Egbert .. Edmonton
	Saskatchewan ..	His Honour H. W. Newlands, K.C. .. Regina
Northwest Territories ..	William Wallace Cory, C.M.G.	Regina
Newfoundland ..	Sir John Middleton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	St. John's
Bermuda ..	Lieut. Gen. Sir T. A. Cubitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Hamilton
AUSTRALASIAN.		
Commonwealth of Australia ..	Rt. Hon. Sir Isaac Isaacs, K.C.M.G., Governor-General	Canberra
STATES—		
New South Wales ..	Sir Philip Gane, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. Air Vice Marshal	Sydney
Victoria ..	Sir W. H. Irvine, K.C.M.G., (acting)	Melbourne
Queensland ..	Lt.-Gen. Sir T. H. J. Goodwin, K.C.B.	Brisbane
South Australia ..	Brig. Gen. Hon. Sir Alexander Hore- Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Adelaide
Western Australia ..	Hon. J. A. Northmore (acting)	Perth

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.		Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.
AUSTRALASIAN, <i>contd.</i>			
North Australia	..	Col. R. H. Weddell	Darling
Central Australia	..	J. C. Cawood	Alice Springs
Tasmania	..	Sir H. Nicholls, K.C.M.G. (acting)	Hobart
Dominion of New Zealand	..	The Lord Bledisloe, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Wellington
Fiji Islands	..	Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G.	Suva
Papua	..	Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G.	Port Moresby
Pacific Islands	..	Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G.	—
WEST INDIES.			
Jamaica	..	Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G.	St. Andrew
Turks & Caicos Islands	..	H. E. Phillips, <i>Commissioner</i>	Grand Turk
British Honduras	..	Sir H. Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Belize
British Guiana	..	Sir Edward Brandis Denham, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Georgetown
Bahama Islands	..	Capt. Hon. B. E. Hugh Clifford, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.	Nassau
Trinidad & Tobago	..	Sir Alfred Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G.	Port of Spain
Barbados	..	Sir W. C. F. Robertson, K.C.M.G.	Bridgetown
Windward Islands—			
Grenada	..	Sir Thomas Alexander Vans Best, K.B.E., C.M.G.	St. George
St. Lucia	..	C. W. Doorly, C.B.E.	Castries
St. Vincent	..	H. W. Peebles, D.S.O., O.B.E.	Kingstown
Leeward Islands—			
Antigua	..	Lieut.-Col. Sir R. St. Johnston, K.C.M.G.	St. John's
Montserrat	..	T. E. P. Baynes, O.B.E.	Plymouth
St. Christopher and Nevis	..	T. C. MacNaughten, C.M.G.	Basseterre
Virgin Islands	..	F. C. Clarkson, M.B.E.	Tortola
Dominica	..	Edward Carlyon Eliot	Roseau
AFRICA.			
Union of South Africa	..	The Earl of Clarendon, Gov.-General	Pretoria
Sudan	..	Sir J. L. Maffey, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	Khartoum
Bechuanaland Protectorate	..	Leut. Col. C. F. Rey	Mafeking
Basutoland	..	J. C. R. Sturrock, C.M.G.	Maseru
Southern Rhodesia	..	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G.	Salisbury
Northern Rhodesia	..	Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K.C.M.G.	Livingstone
Nyassaland Protectorate	..	Sir T. S. W. Thomas, K.C.M.G.	Zomba
St. Helena and Ascension	..	Sir C. H. Harper, K.B.E., C.M.G.	James Town
Sierra Leone	..	A. W. Hodson, C.M.G.	Free Town
Gambia	..	H. R. Palmer, C.M.G., C.B.E.	Bathurst
Gold Coast	..	Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	Accra
Nigeria	..	Sir Donald C. Cameron, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Lagos
Kenya	..	Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, K.C.M.G.	Nairobi
Uganda	..		Entebbe
Somaliland	..		Berbera
Zanzibar	..	R. S. D. Rankine	<i>Brit. Resident</i>
Tanganyika	..	Lt.-Col. Sir Stewart Symes, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Dar-es-Saalam
Swasiland Protectorate	..	T. Ainsworth Dickson, C.M.G.	Mbabane
Mauritius	..	Sir W. E. F. Jackson, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis
Seychelles	..	De S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.	Victoria

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence
EUROPE.		
Malta	Gen. Sir David Campbell, K.C.B.	Valetta
Cyprus	Sir Ronald Storrs, C.M.G.	Nicosia
Gibraltar	Gen. Sir A. J. Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.	In Fortresses
Northern Ireland	Duke of Abercorn, K.G., K.P.	Belfast
Irish Free State	James McNeill	Dublin
Isle of Man	Sir C. Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>Lt. Gov.</i>	Douglas
Jersey	Maj.-Gen. Edward Henry Willis, C.B., C.M.G.	St. Heliers
Guernsey	Maj.-Gen. Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., <i>Lt. Gov.</i>	
EASTERN.		
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Sir Francis Humphrys, G.C.V.O., K.B.E.	Baghdad
Aden	Lt.-Col. B.R. Reilly, C.I.E., O.B.E., <i>Political President.</i>	Aden
Palestine	Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Wauchope, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Jerusalem
Ceylon	Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Colombo
Hong Kong	Sir William Peel, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Victoria
North Borneo	A. F. Richards	Sandakan
Sarawak	H. H. Raja Brooke	Kuching
Straits Settlements	Sir Cecil Clementi, G.C.M.G.	Singapore
Weihaiwei	R. F. Johnston, C.M.G., C.B.E.	..
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Falkland Islands	Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G.	Port Stanley

INDIAN EMPIRE.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.

CAPITAL.

	The Earl of Willingdon, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. <i>Viceroy and Governor General</i>	Delhi
Madras	Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir G. Stanley, G.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Madras
Bombay	Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Sykes, P. C. G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., <i>Governor.</i>	Bombay
Bengal	Colonel Right Hon. Sir F. Stanley Jackson, G.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Calcutta
United Provinces	Sir William Malcolm Hailey, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Allahabad
Punjab	Sir Geoffrey Fitz-harvey DeMontmorency, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., <i>Governor.</i>	Lahore
Burma	Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Rangoon
Bihar and Orissa	Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Patna
Central Provinces	Sir M. S. D. Butler, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Nagpur
Assam	Sir E. Laurie L. Hammond, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Shillong
Baluchistan	A. N. L. Cater, C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Quetta
Ajmer Merwara	Sir L. W. Reynolds, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,	Ajmer
Delhi	Sir John Thompson, K.C.S.I., C.S.I.	
N. W. Frontier Province	Lt.-Col. R. E. H. Griffith, C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Peshawar
Andamans and Nicobars	Lt.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Port Blair

BRITISH AMBASSADORS.

AMBASSADOR

Belgium	.. Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (Brussels.)
Brazil	.. Rt. Hon. Sir William Seeds, K.C.M.G., Rio de Janeiro.)
Chile	.. Sir H. E. Chilton, K.C.M.G., (Santiago).
France	.. Rt. Hon. Lord Tyrrell, G.C.M.G.. (Paris.)
Spain	.. Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, G.C.M.G., (Madrid)
Germany	.. Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bt, G.C.M.G., (Berlin)
Japan	.. Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. C. Tilley, G.C.M.G.. (Tokyo.)
United States	.. Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Lindsay, G.C.M.G., (Washington.)
Italy	.. Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., (Rome.)
Turkey	.. Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk, G.C.M.G., C.B.. (Constantinople.)
Portugal	.. Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Oswald Lindley, K.C.M.G., (Lisbon.)

LEGATION.

ENVOYS, MINISTERS, &c.

Austria	.. Sir Eric Phipps, K.C.M.G., (Vienna.)
China	.. Sir M. W. Lampson, K.C.M.G., (Peking.)
Colombia	.. Spencer S. Dickson, (Bogota.)
Costa Rica	.. Major C. B. Wallis, (Panama.)
Cuba	.. T. J. Morris, (Havana.)
Dominican Republic	.. W. H. Gallienne, (Santo Domingo.)
Haiti	.. J. H. Magowan, (Port au Prince).
Mexico	.. E. St. J. D. Monson, (Mexico)
Netherlands	.. Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.M.G., (The Hague)
Panama	.. Major C. B. Wallis, (Panama.)
Peru	.. Charles H. Bentinck, C.M.G. (Lima.)

FOREIGN CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN JAMAICA.

Country represented.	Name.	Residence.
Belgium	L. J. Stone, (<i>Consul</i>)	Kingston
Brazil	Vacant	do
Colombia	Senor Ramiro Pertuz, <i>Consul</i>	do
Costa Rica	J. W. Martin Carazo, <i>Consul General</i>	do
Cuba	Oscar Roner Morales, <i>Consul</i>	do
Denmark	S. D. List, <i>Consul</i>	do
Dominican Republic	L. F. Kennedy, <i>Consul</i> , (Honorary)	do
Finland	Horace V. Myers, M.B.E.	do
France	Welleslev Bourke, <i>Consular Agent</i>	do
France	J. M. C. Pingaud (<i>Consul</i>)	Trinidad
Greece	(Vacant) <i>Consul</i>	do
Guatemala	Senor Don Alvaro Pertuz Jimeno, <i>Consul General</i>	do
Haiti	C. L. Martin, <i>Consul General</i>	do
Haiti	Alfred F. Joseph, (<i>Vice-Consul</i>)	Port Antonio
Honduras	Senor Don Alvaro Pertuz Jimeno	Kingston
Italy	Claude de S. Pinto	do
Latvia	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul</i> , (<i>Actg.</i>)	do
Mexico	Ramiro Pertuz Jimeno, <i>Consul</i> , (Honorary)	do

FOREIGN CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES, <i>continued.</i>		
Country represented.	Name.	Residence.
Netherlands	Lionel deMercado, <i>Consul</i>	Kingston
Nicaragua	Senor Don Martin Carazo, <i>Consul General (Honorary)</i>	do
Norway	W. Gamble	do
"	K. V. Abendana, <i>Vice-Consul, (Honorary)</i>	Port Antonio
Panama	<i>Consul General</i>	Kingston
Peru	C. D. Rowe, <i>Consul, (Actg.)</i>	do
El Salvador	Senor Ramiro Pertuz, (<i>Hon. Consul</i>)	do
Spain	Horace V. Myers, M.B.E.	do
Sweden	Horace V. Myers, M.B.E., <i>Consul</i>	do
United States of America	Paul C. Squire, <i>Consul</i>	do
"	G. A. Cournoyer, <i>Vice-Consul</i>	do
Venezuela	C. L. Martin, <i>Consul</i>	do

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

THE Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) is the clearing house for information to British traders. Trade Commissioners are at present established in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Irish Free State, East Africa, and the British West Indies. They are a part of the overseas organization of the Department of Overseas Trade which, under the joint control of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, collects and distributes commercial intelligence for the benefit of the manufacturers and exporters of the United Kingdom. It is the duty of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to report to the Department on the following, amongst other matters:—(a) Contracts open to tender; (b) Demand for particular goods; (c) Lists of Importers of various goods; (d) Suitable agents for British manufacturers and merchants; (e) Best methods of marketing and distribution, Credit conditions, Terms of payment, Nature of competition, and the best way of combating it; (f) Customs tariffs and regulations, etc.; (g) Statistics of imports and exports; (h) Shipping and Transport; (i) Sources of supply of raw materials and of goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

West Indian firms are invited to use the services of H. M. Trade Commissioner in obtaining from the United Kingdom quotations for their special requirements and in being placed in touch with British exporters generally. The Trade Commissioner is also glad to assist West Indian firms by obtaining information as to the markets for West Indian commodities in other parts of the world.

The British Industries Fair, which is held annually in London and Birmingham during the last week in February and the first week in March, is organized by the Department of Overseas Trade. It is a valuable means of bringing together manufacturers and buyers, and West Indian merchants are invited to time their visits to the United Kingdom so that they may have the opportunity of visiting the Fair.

Through the wide ramifications of its overseas intelligence service the Department receives a constant flow of valuable information from all important overseas markets covering all commercial subjects of interest to British traders.

The aim of the department is to co-operate as closely as possible with the commercial community in its efforts to rebuild, and where feasible, to increase its pre-war export trade.

Representatives of British firms when travelling abroad can obtain much valuable information from a man who is in close daily contact with the commercial life of the country concerned. The Imperial Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, was first appointed in 1918.

British Trade Commissioner in Jamaica—H. Massie-Blomfield, T.D., in charge of Office of H. M. Trade Commissioner in the B.W.I., Telephone 3171. (P.O. Box 393) Royal Mail Building, Kingston. Jamaica Office includes British Honduras and the Bahamas.

H. M. Trade Commissioner in the British West Indies—J. L. Wilson Goode, 5 Abercromby Street, (P.O. Box 225) Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Head Office of the Department—35 Old Queen St., London, S.W. 1.

PART II.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

DURING the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Commander F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was then mounted, and on which the statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe now stands, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place and overlooking the harbour.

A tablet was inserted in 1893 by the Institute of Jamaica in the north side of the pedestal which states that the above-mentioned longitude refers to a point 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was $17^{\circ} 57' 41.0''$ N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on, to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the latter three sections forming part of the work conducted by Commander Green U.S.N. The longitude thus found was in arc $76^{\circ} 47' 39.8''$ west of Greenwich; or in time 5 hr. 7m. 10.65 sec.

STANDARD TIME.

By notice in the Gazette, January 18, 1912, the Governor approved of the adoption of Standard Time in Jamaica, namely Mean Time on 75th meridian west of Greenwich—the time of New York and Washington, and known in the United States as “Eastern Time”

On 1st February, accordingly, the chronometer of the Jamaica Time Service was put forward 7 minutes 11 seconds, and all Railway and other Government clocks were similarly regulated.

Standard Time is derived, daily, from the Wireless Signals broadcast by Rugby, England (GBR), or by Annapolis, U.S.A. (NSS), correct to a fraction of a second, and is supplied to the General Post Office, Jamaica Government Railway, and as often as may be required to other Government Offices in Kingston.

YEAR 1932.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

Epiphany	..	Jan. 6	Accession of King George V	May 6
Septuagesima Sunday	..	24	Whit Sunday	15
Quinquagesima	..	Feb. 7	Trinity Sunday	22
Ash Wednesday	..	10	Birthday of Queen Victoria	24
St. David	..	Mar. 1	Birthday of Queen Mary	26
St. Patrick	..	17	Birthday of King George V	June 3
Palm Sunday	..	20	Birthday of the Prince of Wales	23
Good Friday	..	Mar. 25	Midsummer Day	24
Easter Day	..	27	Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Annunciation—Lady Day	..	April 5	Birthday of King Edward VII	Nov. 9
St. George's	..	23	1st Sunday in Advent	27
Rogation Sunday	..	May 1	St. Andrew	30
Ascension Day	..	5	Christmas Day	Dec. 25

JEWISH CALENDAR.

NOTABLE DAYS IN 5692-93.

January 1st, 1932—December 31st, 1932.

New Moon Shebat	..	Saturday	Jan.	9
" I. Adar, 1st day	..	Sunday	Feb.	7
" " 2nd day	..	Monday	"	8
Fast of Esther	..	Monday	Mar.	21
Purim	..	Tuesday	"	22
Shushan Purim	..	Wednesday	"	23
New Moon Nisan	..	Thursday	April	7
First Night Seder	..	Wednesday	"	20
First Day Passover	..	Thursday	"	21
Second Day Passover	..	Friday	"	22
Seventh Day Passover	..	Wednesday	"	27
Eighth Day Passover	..	Thursday	"	28
New Moon Iyar, 1st day	..	Friday	May	6
" " 2nd day	..	Saturday	"	7
Thirty-third day of the Omer	..	Tuesday	"	24
New Moon Sivan	..	Sunday	June	5
First Day Pentecost, Shabuot	..	Friday	"	10
Second Day Pentecost	..	Saturday	"	11
New Moon Tammuz, 1st day	..	Monday	July	4
" " 2nd day	..	Tuesday	"	5
Fast of Tammuz	..	Thursday	"	21
New Moon Ab	..	Wednesday	Aug.	3
Fast of Ab	..	Thursday	"	11
New Moon Ellul, 1st day	..	Thursday	Sept.	1
" " 2nd day	..	Friday	"	2
First Day New Year, 5692	..	Saturday 5693	Oct.	1
Second Day New Year, 5692	..	Sunday	"	2
Fast of Guedalia	..	Monday	"	3
Day of Atonement	..	Monday	"	10
First Day Tabernacles	..	Saturday	"	15
Second Day Tabernacles	..	Sunday	"	16
Hoshana Raba	..	Friday	"	21
Eighth Day Solemn Assembly	..	Saturday	"	22
Rejoicing of the Law	..	Sunday	"	23
New Moon Marcheshvan 1st day	..	Sunday	"	30
" " 2nd day	..	Monday	"	31
" Kislev, 1st day	..	Tuesday	Nov.	29
" " 2nd day	..	Wednesday	"	30
First day Chanukah	..	Saturday	Dec.	24

PUBLIC GENERAL HOLIDAYS, 1932.

New Year's Day, Friday	Jan.	1	King's Birthday, Friday	June	3
Ash Wednesday	Feb.	10	Monday	Aug.	1
Good Friday	March	25	King Edward's Day, Wednesday	Nov.	9
Easter Monday	March	28	Christmas Day, Sunday	Dec.	25
Empire Day, Tuesday	May	24	Monday	Dec.	26

If New Year's Day or King Edward's Day falls on a Sunday, the public holiday is kept the day following. If Christmas Day falls on a Sunday the 26th and 27th are holidays. If Empire Day, the 1st of August or the King's Birthday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the holiday is kept on the following Monday.

PUBLIC HALF HOLIDAYS.

By the Shop Assistants Law (15 of 1925) which affects Kingston, Cross Roads and Half-way Tree and has been applied to most towns of the Island, the hours of opening and closing and the weekly half-holiday vary with the towns as follows:—

Kingston—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday; 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for first class retailers; 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for second class retailers on Saturday.

Half-way Tree and Cross Roads—1 mile from the Police Station at Cross Roads and 1 mile from the Police Station at Half-way Tree; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday for second class retailers.

Port Antonio—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for first class retailers, and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for 2nd class retailers on Saturday.

St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Falmouth—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday.

Lucea—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Savanna-la-Mar—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday.

Black River—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday.

Mandeville—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Morant Bay—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Buff Bay—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Port Maria—Close at 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday; 2 p.m. on Thursday and 8 p.m. on Saturday.

Annotto Bay—Close at 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and 9 p.m. on Saturday.

High Gate and Richmond—Open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday, and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Montego Bay—Close at 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 2 p.m. on Thursday and 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Spanish Town—7.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday; 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday, and 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday.

Linstead—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday, and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

METEOROLOGY.

KINGSTON.--SUNRISE AND SUNSET, (SUN'S UPPER LIMB) 75TH MERIDIAN TIME.

1932. Date.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		Date.
	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
1	6 38	5 43	6 40	6 02	6 26	6 13	6 02	6 20	5 40	6 28	5 31	6 39	1
2	6 38	5 44	6 40	6 02	6 26	6 13	6 01	6 20	5 40	6 29	5 31	6 39	2
3	6 39	5 44	6 39	6 03	6 25	6 14	6 00	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 39	3
4	6 39	5 45	6 39	6 03	6 24	6 14	6 00	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 40	4
5	6 39	5 46	6 39	6 03	6 23	6 14	5 59	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 40	5
6	6 39	5 46	6 39	6 04	6 22	6 15	5 58	6 22	5 38	6 29	5 31	6 40	6
7	6 40	5 47	6 39	6 04	6 22	6 15	5 57	6 22	5 38	6 30	5 31	6 41	7
8	6 40	5 47	6 38	6 05	6 21	6 15	5 56	6 22	5 37	6 30	5 31	6 41	8
9	6 40	5 48	6 38	6 05	6 20	6 16	5 56	6 22	5 37	6 30	5 31	6 41	9
10	6 40	5 48	6 37	6 06	6 19	6 16	5 55	6 23	5 36	6 31	5 31	6 42	10
11	6 41	5 48	6 37	6 06	6 19	6 16	5 54	6 23	5 36	6 31	5 31	6 42	11
12	6 41	5 49	6 36	6 07	6 19	6 16	5 53	6 23	5 35	6 32	5 31	6 42	12
13	6 41	5 50	6 36	6 07	6 18	6 16	5 52	6 23	5 35	6 32	5 31	6 43	13
14	6 41	5 50	6 35	6 08	6 17	6 16	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 32	5 31	6 43	14
15	6 41	5 51	6 35	6 08	6 16	6 17	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 33	5 31	6 43	15
16	6 41	5 52	6 34	6 09	6 15	6 17	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 33	5 31	6 44	16
17	6 41	5 52	6 33	6 09	6 14	6 17	5 50	6 24	5 33	6 33	5 31	6 44	17
18	6 41	5 53	6 33	6 09	6 13	6 17	5 49	6 24	5 33	6 34	5 31	6 44	18
19	6 41	5 54	6 32	6 10	6 13	6 18	5 48	6 24	5 33	6 34	5 32	6 44	19
20	6 41	5 54	6 32	6 10	6 12	6 18	5 48	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	20
21	6 41	5 55	6 31	6 11	6 11	6 18	5 47	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	21
22	6 41	5 56	6 31	6 11	6 10	6 19	5 46	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	22
23	6 41	5 56	6 31	6 11	6 09	6 19	5 45	6 25	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 45	23
24	6 41	5 57	6 30	6 11	6 08	6 19	5 45	6 26	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 45	24
25	6 41	5 58	6 30	6 12	6 07	6 19	5 44	6 26	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 46	25
26	6 41	5 58	6 29	6 12	6 06	6 20	5 43	6 27	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 46	26
27	6 41	5 59	6 28	6 12	6 05	6 20	5 43	6 27	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 46	27
28	6 41	5 59	6 27	6 13	6 05	6 20	5 42	6 27	5 31	6 38	5 34	6 46	28
29	6 41	6 00	6 27	6 13	6 04	6 20	5 41	6 27	5 30	6 38	5 34	6 46	29
30	6 40	6 01	..	..	6 04	6 20	5 41	6 28	5 30	6 38	5 34	6 46	30
31	6 40	6 01	..	..	6 03	6 20	..	..	5 31	6 38	..	..	31

The times of Sunrise and Sunset at Morant Point being 2 minutes earlier; and at Negril Point 7 minutes later, than the above figures.

KINGSTON.—SUNRISE AND SUNSET, (SUN'S UPPER LIMB) 75TH MERIDIAN
Time.—Continued.

Date.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Date.
	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	
	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
1	5 35	6 46	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 22	5 58	5 56	6 06	5 35	6 23	5 29	1
2	5 35	6 46	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 21	5 58	5 55	6 07	5 34	6 23	5 30	2
3	5 35	6 46	5 46	6 40	5 53	6 20	5 58	5 55	6 07	5 34	6 23	5 30	3
4	5 35	6 46	5 46	6 40	5 53	6 19	5 58	5 54	6 08	5 33	6 24	5 30	4
5	5 36	6 46	5 46	6 39	5 53	6 18	5 58	5 53	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 30	5
6	5 36	6 46	5 47	6 39	5 53	6 17	5 58	5 52	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 30	6
7	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 16	5 58	5 51	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 31	7
8	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 16	5 58	5 51	6 08	5 32	6 26	5 32	8
9	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 15	5 59	5 50	6 09	5 32	6 27	5 32	9
10	5 38	6 46	5 47	6 37	5 54	6 14	5 59	5 49	6 10	5 32	6 27	5 32	10
11	5 38	6 46	5 47	6 37	5 54	6 13	5 59	5 48	6 10	5 32	6 28	5 33	11
12	5 38	6 46	5 48	6 36	5 55	6 12	6 00	5 47	6 11	5 31	6 28	5 33	12
13	5 38	6 46	5 48	6 35	5 55	6 11	6 00	5 46	6 12	5 31	6 29	5 33	13
14	5 39	6 46	5 48	6 35	5 55	6 10	6 00	5 46	6 12	5 31	6 29	5 34	14
15	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 34	5 55	6 10	6 01	5 45	6 13	5 30	6 30	5 34	15
16	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 33	5 55	6 09	6 01	5 44	6 13	5 30	6 31	5 34	16
17	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 32	5 55	6 08	6 01	5 43	6 14	5 30	6 31	5 35	17
18	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 32	5 55	6 07	6 02	5 43	6 14	5 30	6 32	5 35	18
19	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 31	5 55	6 07	6 02	5 42	6 15	5 30	6 32	5 36	19
20	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 30	5 55	6 06	6 02	5 42	6 16	5 30	6 33	5 36	20
21	5 41	6 45	5 50	6 30	5 55	6 05	6 02	5 41	6 16	5 29	6 33	5 37	21
22	5 41	6 45	5 51	6 29	5 56	6 04	6 02	5 41	6 17	5 29	6 34	5 37	22
23	5 42	6 45	5 51	6 28	5 56	6 03	6 03	5 40	6 18	5 29	6 34	5 38	23
24	5 42	6 44	5 51	6 28	5 56	6 02	6 03	5 40	6 18	5 29	6 35	5 38	24
25	5 42	6 44	5 51	6 27	5 56	6 01	6 03	5 39	6 19	5 29	6 35	5 39	25
26	5 43	6 44	5 52	6 26	5 57	6 00	6 04	5 38	6 19	5 29	6 36	5 39	26
27	5 43	6 43	5 52	6 25	5 57	5 59	6 04	5 38	6 20	5 29	6 36	5 40	27
28	5 44	6 43	5 52	6 25	5 57	5 58	6 05	5 37	6 21	5 29	6 37	5 41	28
29	5 44	6 42	5 52	6 24	5 57	5 57	6 05	5 37	6 21	5 29	6 37	5 41	29
30	5 44	6 42	5 52	6 23	5 57	5 57	6 05	5 36	6 22	5 29	6 37	5 42	30
31	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 22	..	..	6 06	5 35	..	..	6 38	5 42	31

The times of Sunrise and Sunset at Morant Point being 2 minutes earlier; and at Negril Point 7 minutes later, than the above figures.

Kingston, Jamaica, Phases of the Moon, Year 1932.

Phase.	Date.	Time.	Phase.	Date.	Time.
		H. M.			H. M.
New ..	Jan. 7	6.29 p.m.	New	July 3	5.20 p.m.
First Qr.	" 15	3.55 p.m.	First Qr.	" 10	10.07 p.m.
Full ..	" 23	8.44 a.m.	Full	" 17	4.06 p.m.
Last Qr.	" 30	4.32 a.m.	Last Qr.	" 25	8.41 a.m.
New	Feb. 6	9.45 a.m.	New	Aug. 2	4.42 a.m.
First Qr.	" 14	1.16 p.m.	First Qr.	" 9	2.40 a.m.
Full ..	" 21	9.07 p.m.	Full	" 16	2.42 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 28	1.03 p.m.	Last Qr.	" 24	2.21 a.m.
New	Mar. 7	2.44 a.m.	New	" 31	2.55 p.m.
First Qr.	" 15	7.41 a.m.	First Qr.	Sept. 7	7.49 a.m.
Full	" 22	7.37 a.m.	Full	" 14	4.06 p.m.
Last Qr.	" 28	10.43 p.m.	Last Qr.	" 22	7.47 p.m.
New	Apr. 5	8.21 p.m.	New	" 30	12.30 a.m.
First Qr.	" 13	10.15 p.m.	First Qr.	Oct. 6	3.05 p.m.
Full	" 20	4.27 p.m.	Full	" 14	8.18 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 27	10.14 a.m.	Last Qr.	" 22	12.14 p.m.
New	May 5	1.11 p.m.	New	" 29	9.56 a.m.
First Qr.	" 13	9.02 a.m.	First Qr.	Nov. 5	1.50 a.m.
Full ..	" 20	12.09 a.m.	Full	" 13	2.28 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 26	11.54 a.m.	Last Qr.	" 21	2.58 a.m.
New	June 4	4.16 a.m.	New	" 27	7.43 p.m.
First Qr.	" 11	4.39 p.m.	First Qr.	Dec. 4	4.45 p.m.
Full	" 18	7.38 a.m.	Full	" 12	9.21 p.m.
Last Qr.	" 25	3.35 p.m.	Last Qr.	" 20	3.22 p.m.
			New	" 27	6.22 a.m.

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.*

THE rise and fall of the tides round Jamaica do not exceed 16 inches.

From the late Mr. Charlton Thompson's observations in Kingston harbour it appears that there are two kinds of tides on the coasts of Jamaica. The first and more important kind are *diurnal*, giving high and low water once in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is greater than 9° north or south. The second kind are *semi-diurnal*, giving high and low water twice in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is 9° or less, north or south.

For the diurnal tides, when the moon's declination is north, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's lower meridian passage; and when the moon's declination is south, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper meridian passage.

* Compiled by MAXWELL HALL.

For the semi-diurnal tides the times of high water do not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper and lower meridian passage.

SEMI-DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. Small.				DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. more than 9° North.*					
Moon's Age.	First High Water.	Second High Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.	
d. d.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	hr.	
1 15	11½ a.m.	11½ p.m.	0 12½	a.m.	3 p.m.	15 12½	p.m.	2½ a.m.	
2 16	12 noon		1 1	"	3½ "	16 1	"	3 "	
3 17	12½ a.m.	12½ p.m.	2 1½	"	4 "	17 2	"	4 "	
4 18	1 "	1 "	3 2	"	5 "	18 2½	"	4½ "	
5 19	1½ "	2 "	4 3	"	6 "	19 3½	"	5½ "	
6 20	2½ "	2½ "	5 4	"	7 "	20 4½	"	6½ "	
7 21	3 "	3½ "	6 5	"	8 "	21 5½	"	7½ "	
8 22	4 "	4½ "	7 6	"	9½ "	22 7	"	9 "	
9 23	5 "	5½ "	8 7½	"	10½ "	23 8	"	10 "	
10 24	6 "	6½ "	9 8½	"	11½ "	24 9	"	11 "	
11 25	7½ "	8 "	10 9½	"	12 mnt.	25 9½	"	11½ "	
12 26	8½ "	9 "	11 10	"	"	26 10½	"	12½ p.m.	
13 27	9½ "	10 "	12 10½	"	12½ a.m.	27 11	"	1 "	
14 28	10 "	10½ "	13 11½	"	1½ "	28 11½	"	1½ "	
15 29	11 "	11 "	14 12 noon	"	2 "	29		2½ "	

* When the Moon's Declination is South, change a.m. into p.m. and vice versa.

CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE ABOVE TIMES FOR THE ANNUAL INEQUALITY.

	Semi-diur.		Diurnal.			Semi-diur.		Diurnal.	
January	—	1 hr.	—	1 hr.	July	+	2 hr.	+	1 hr.
February	—	1½ "	—	1 "	August	—	0 "	+	1 "
March	—	½ "	—	1½ "	September	—	½ "	+	1 "
April	—	½ "	+	½ "	October	+	1 "	—	0 "
May	—	½ "	+	½ "	November	+	1 "	—	0 "
June	+	1 "	—	0 "	December	—	½ "	—	½ "

In Kingston harbour the Mean range of the diurnal tide is only 8 inches; and the range of the semi-diurnal tide is only 3 inches; but these small ranges are frequently obscured by larger irregular fluctuations in the ocean level which cannot be attributed to the action of the sun or moon. Further particulars will be found in Weather Report, No. 227.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR, 1932.

In the year 1932 there will be four eclipses—two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

- I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 7th. Invisible in Jamaica, but visible in Australia and south Indian Ocean to the South Pole.
- II. A partial eclipse of the Moon, March 22nd. Invisible in Jamaica, but visible in Asia, Pacific Ocean and the extreme north-western part of North America.
- III. A total eclipse of the Sun, August 31st, visible on the eastern region of the United States of America and Canada, as a total eclipse. Visible in Jamaica as a partial eclipse of about one-half of the Sun's diameter. The circumstances for Jamaica are as follows:

Eclipse begins	..	3 hrs. 12 mins. p.m.
Central Eclipse	..	4 hrs. 12 mins. p.m.
Eclipse ends	..	5 hrs. 12 mins. p.m.

The point of first contact will be nearly at the north-west limb of the Sun, and the end of Eclipse about the eastern limb.
- IV. A partial eclipse of the Moon, September 14th, invisible in Jamaica on account of the eclipse ending just before the Moon rises.

THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)

ABOUT the year 1890 the variation was decreasing rapidly; then it was found in 1895 that the rate was diminishing; and further observations in 1906 render it necessary to readjust the former table.

Year.	Observed variation East.		Year.	Observed variation East.		
	°	'		°	'	
1700	6	30	Edmund Halley	1906	1 24	Colin Liddell
1804	6	30	James Robertson	1922	1 17	H. W. Bowker (1)
1876	3	45	Commander Green, U.S.N.	1922	1 10	Observer, Carnegie Institution, Wash- ington. (2)
1891	2	16	J. F. Brennan			Ditto
1895	2	0	do	1931	0 55	

In the year 1922. (1) Observations made on the Long Mountain Road, about 2½ miles to N.E. of Kingston. (2) Observations made at Greenwich Pen, about 1 mile to West of Kingston.

If we draw a curve to represent this variation we shall derive the following table:—

Year.	Variation East.		Year.	Variation East.	
		° ' "			° ' "
1700 to 1800	..	6 30	1870	..	4 48
1810	..	6 27	1880	..	3 18
1820	..	6 21	1890	..	2 18
1830	..	6 12	1900	..	1 42
1840	..	5 54	1910	..	1 21
1850	..	5 30	1920	..	1 15
1860	..	5 3			

**SUMMARY OF THE KINGSTON MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURES
FOR 36 YEARS.**

(1881-1898 and 1908-1925.)

Months.	Mean.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Average Highest Max.	Average Lowest Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	75.8	69.0	82.6	86.0	67.4	89.9	63.2
February ..	75.7	69.2	82.4	85.8	67.3	89.4	63.3
March ..	76.5	71.1	82.7	86.0	68.1	89.4	64.4
April ..	78.2	74.7	83.1	86.7	70.2	90.3	66.7
May ..	79.7	77.7	83.5	87.3	72.4	90.7	68.9
June ..	80.9	78.4	85.0	88.5	73.6	92.2	70.5
July ..	81.4	78.0	86.2	89.8	73.4	93.4	70.4
August ..	81.0	77.2	85.5	89.8	73.5	93.1	70.5
September ..	80.6	76.8	84.8	89.5	73.5	92.6	70.8
October ..	79.4	75.4	84.0	88.3	72.6	92.0	69.3
November ..	78.3	73.1	83.7	87.4	70.9	90.9	67.0
December ..	76.8	70.6	83.0	86.6	68.8	90.1	64.7
Means ..	78.7	74.3	83.9	87.6	71.0	91.2	67.5

Highest max. 97.8 Aug. 11th, 1923.
 Lowest min. 56.7 Dec. 4th, 1887.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS IN JAMAICA.*

Elevation above sea-level.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.
Feet.	°	°	°	°
0 ..	78.8	87.5	70.8	16.7
500 ..	77.1	85.1	69.8	15.3
1000 ..	75.3	82.8	68.6	14.2
1500 ..	73.6	80.6	67.4	13.2
2000 ..	72.0	78.6	66.1	12.5
2500 ..	70.3	76.7	64.7	12.0
3000 ..	68.7	74.9	63.3	11.6
3500 ..	67.1	73.2	61.7	11.5
4000 ..	65.5	71.6	60.1	11.5
4500 ..	64.0	70.1	58.5	11.6
5000 ..	62.4	68.8	56.8	12.0
5500 ..	61.0	67.5	55.0	12.5
6000 ..	59.5	66.3	53.1	13.2
6500 ..	58.0	65.2	51.2	14.0
7000 ..	56.5	64.3	49.3	15.0
7500 ..	55.1	63.6	47.3	16.3

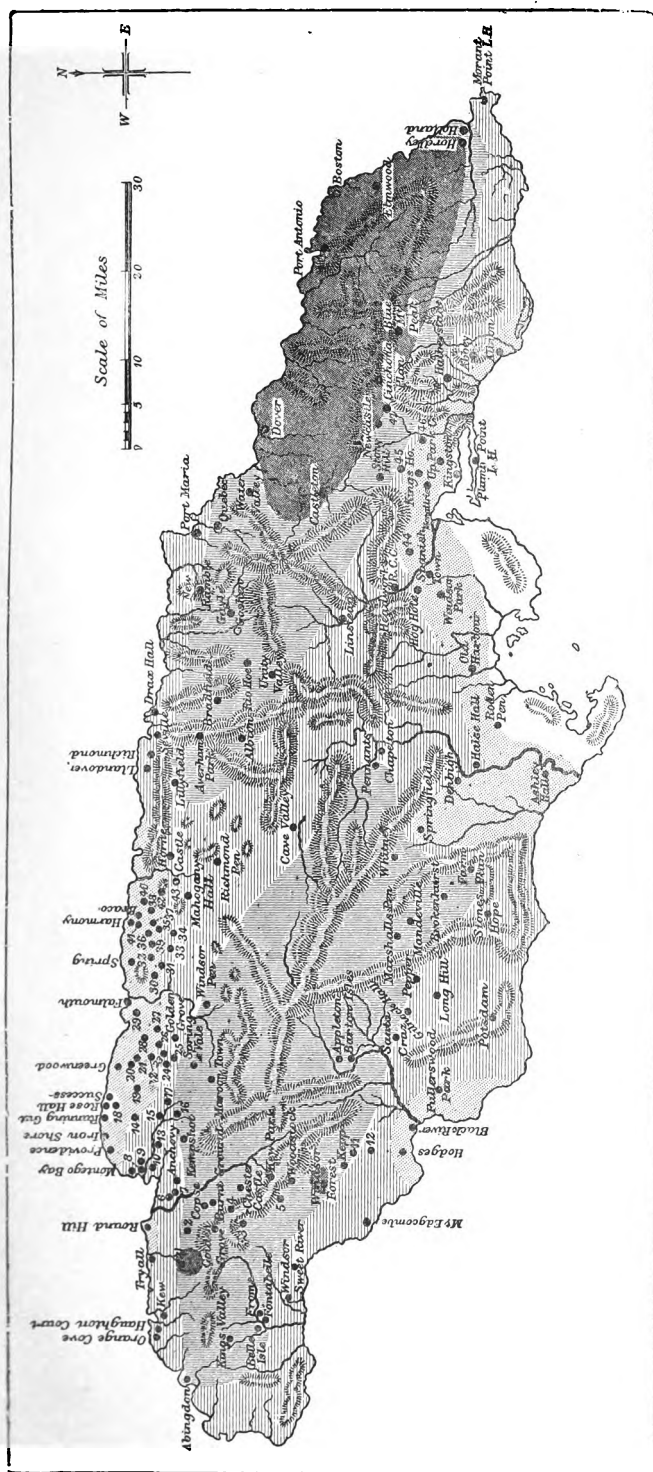
* This table is taken from the "Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, published by the Institute of Jamaica in 1904.

JAMAICA RAINFALL MONTHLY NORMALS, IN INCHES, for 50 years, 1870—1919.

—	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Means ..	4.10	3.06	3.42	5.03	9.12	7.18	4.90	6.93	7.91	10.39	8.70	5.72	76.46

ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL IN INCHES FROM 1906 to 1931. (For figures prior to 1905 see Handbook up to 1916.)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1906	3.37	5.15	5.50	8.02	13.23	11.47	4.19	6.98	10.70	8.44	7.60	2.06	86.71
1907	2.58	3.75	0.36	1.24	5.12	5.96	4.26	4.63	5.39	10.51	4.26	4.55	52.61
1908	4.38	5.05	3.42	3.45	4.92	11.65	4.17	7.00	6.00	11.05	6.52	7.01	74.62
1909	4.35	1.63	2.87	3.64	6.84	6.42	5.52	8.14	15.96	11.85	21.22	1.73	90.17
1910	5.29	2.20	4.45	3.56	5.23	5.74	5.57	7.52	8.71	14.74	7.61	12.14	82.76
1911	4.35	1.44	2.02	4.00	10.31	3.81	3.22	4.37	5.71	8.28	4.92	8.46	60.89
1912	4.40	2.34	4.88	2.21	4.60	2.43	4.30	6.38	6.23	8.25	26.74	3.50	76.26
1913	3.64	1.14	3.79	7.94	8.06	3.80	4.48	5.50	6.90	7.02	8.65	3.42	64.34
1914	2.65	2.06	4.10	4.74	6.62	5.24	2.94	4.22	3.76	6.33	9.74	4.96	57.36
1915	6.32	3.90	3.23	8.77	6.44	11.90	5.82	14.10	16.68	10.73	11.01	6.05	104.95
1916	3.51	5.24	2.73	8.18	15.55	6.33	7.56	13.84	7.62	16.26	17.80	1.60	106.22
1917	3.08	3.27	2.50	7.07	7.35	8.32	5.21	7.52	15.43	6.84	9.40	4.94	80.93
1918	0.88	3.38	5.82	6.38	12.56	5.06	3.60	7.26	5.41	8.94	5.03	4.60	68.92
1919	6.29	2.50	1.92	7.44	14.51	3.46	4.33	3.54	6.20	7.69	5.11	6.46	69.45
1920	0.82	2.40	3.41	0.29	8.20	4.80	2.74	4.30	6.25	7.84	5.85	2.27	51.16
1921	0.87	7.22	6.29	6.44	12.49	5.53	4.15	7.12	7.57	7.86	4.50	4.70	83.74
1922	14.16	3.76	3.70	2.07	4.54	4.32	2.93	6.11	5.83	7.47	3.88	3.61	52.38
1923	4.51	3.80	2.21	3.96	9.74	1.89	2.91	3.92	5.41	10.78	5.37	3.65	57.45
1924	1.52	2.80	1.50	2.67	6.12	4.95	5.10	6.88	12.41	13.30	15.46	6.57	79.28
1925	1.92	3.39	2.20	8.36	5.35	5.55	3.88	4.69	9.69	4.18	8.73	3.09	61.03
1926	2.70	5.19	3.56	3.91	5.52	4.53	3.71	8.34	8.76	17.04	7.78	3.83	66.87
1927	4.84	9.68	1.06	3.97	8.78	3.87	6.55	4.90	7.12	17.04	9.38	1.26	72.45
1928	2.20	1.14	1.69	3.89	7.97	3.67	3.00	10.51	6.84	8.60	9.41	4.29	63.21
1929	2.93	1.86	4.66	3.41	4.96	3.34	4.02	9.21	7.10	9.12	4.43	5.18	60.22
1930	3.80	5.10	1.24	8.44	6.28	5.39	3.80	3.61	4.00	7.03	10.23	3.21	62.13
1931	6.75	3.56	4.29	8.01	13.13	9.89	10.01	4.26	7.47	11.81	9.24	3.11	91.53



Reference Nos.

- 1 Great Valley.
- 2 Caroon Castle.
- 3 Mackfield.
- 4 Haughton Grove.
- 5 Siruie.
- 6 Wiltshire.
- 7 Eden.
- 8 Catherine Hall
- 9 Catherine Mount
- 10 Fairfield.
- 11 Bloomsbury.
- 12 Mt. Charles.
- 13 Irwin.
- 14 Leogan.
- 15 Latium.
- 16 Salters Hill
- 17 Gulsbro.
- 18 Cinnamon Hill.
- 19 Continent.
- 20 Kent.
- 21 Orange Valley
- 22 Dundee.
- 23 Phoenix.
- 24 Gales Valley.

Inches of Rainfall



Reference Nos.

- 25 Weston Favel.
- 26 Tilston.
- 27 Pembroke.
- 28 Green Park.
- 29 Holland Pen
- 30 Lottery
- 31 Cambridge.
- 32 Oxford.
- 33 Gibraltar.
- 34 Hyde.
- 35 Colchis Pen.
- 36 Georgia.
- 37 Vale Royal.
- 38 Arcadia.
- 39 Steelfield.
- 40 Bryan Castle.
- 41 Lancaster Bryan.
- 42 Bampton Bryan.
- 43 Hopewell.
- 44 Ewing's Caymanas.
- 45 Cherry Garden.
- 46 Hope Garden and Reservoir.
- 47 Newton

MAP SHOWING THE AVERAGE RAINFALL OVER JAMAICA FOR THE YEAR.

M

Janu
Febr
Mar
April
May
June
July
August
Sept
Octo
Nove
Dece

Total

Total
year

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

18 days
the 8

TABLE A.—THE ISLAND RAINFALL, 1931 (In inches).

Month.	DIVISIONS.				The Island.		Rainy Days.	
	N.E.	N.	W.C.	S.	1931.	Average 50 yrs.	Means for 1931.	Avg. for 33 yrs.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.		
January ..	14.81	5.81	3.71	2.69	6.75	4.10	12	8
February ..	5.45	3.67	3.60	1.52	3.56	3.06	8	7
March ..	7.68	5.92	1.97	1.61	4.29	3.42	6	8
April ..	11.74	6.27	9.09	4.93	8.01	5.03	11	9
May ..	13.91	16.26	16.06	6.31	13.13	9.12	15	12
June ..	12.00	9.63	11.56	6.36	9.89	7.18	15	10
July ..	14.41	6.56	9.69	9.37	10.01	4.90	13	9
August ..	5.93	3.17	5.19	2.74	4.26	6.93	7	11
September ..	8.94	4.98	8.59	7.36	7.47	7.91	13	13
October ..	17.60	7.59	11.63	10.43	11.81	10.39	16	14
November ..	19.83	6.07	5.46	5.60	9.24	8.70	14	12
December ..	6.87	2.11	1.68	1.77	3.11	5.72	8	9
Totals 1931	139.17	78.04	88.23	60.69	91.53	..	138	..
Totals 50- year ave.	104.60	57.79	89.28	54.13	..	76.46	..	122

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—DAYLIGHT PARTICULARS.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|------------------|------------------------|---|
| 1. Shortest Day | .. | December 21st .. | 11 hrs. 04 mins. | } |
| | | | 6.33 a.m. to 5.37 p.m. | |
| 2. Longest Day | .. | June 21st .. | 13 hrs. 13 mins. | } |
| | | | 5.32 a.m. to 6.45 p.m. | |
| 3. Earliest Sunrise | .. | May 30th .. | 5 hrs. 30 mins. | |
| 4. Latest Sunrise | .. | January 20th .. | 6 " 41 " | |
| 5. Earliest Sunset | .. | November 26th | 5 " 29 " | |
| 6. Latest Sunset | .. | July 10th .. | 6 " 46 " | |

The above refers to the Sun's Upper Limb on the horizon, and to local civil time at 18 degrees North Latitude, with 7 minutes added, giving the 75th Meridian Time, being the Standard Time in use.

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA

The island of Jamaica is situated in the Caribbean Sea between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. lat., and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. long., about 4,120 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of Freetown, 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagena, and 540 miles from Colon.

The islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated—the first about 170 miles, and the second about 130 miles, and the third about 120 north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point, and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three-fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 32 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias a Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, and the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica furnishes special advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points.

The aboriginal Arawak name of Jamaica, *Xaymaca*, which it has retained till to-day, is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers.

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) 21½ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston ..	7½	St. Catherine ..	498	St. Elizabeth ..	473½
St. Andrew ..	183	St. Mary ..	251	Trelawny ..	353
St. Thomas ..	298½	Clarendon ..	487	St. James ..	239½
Portland ..	338	St. Ann ..	487	Hanover ..	177
		Manchester ..	337	Westmoreland ..	320
Total	827½	Total ..	2,060	Total ..	1,563

giving a total of 4,450½ square miles, equal to 2,848,160 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlaying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow limestone: the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this county is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat estates in the parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidence remaining.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow limestone, carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white limestone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white limestone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white limestone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white limestone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south limestones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp.

In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau valley. The rest of the parish is white limestone with some patches of yellow limestone.

The parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous limestone. The eastern part is chiefly white limestone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white limestone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility. The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlaying yellow and cretaceous limestones.

The rest is of white limestone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white limestone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow limestone.*

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the central part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains.

*For a more complete account of the geology of the island see Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica," Hill's "Geology and Physical Geography of Jamaica," and "Some Recent Contributions to the Geology of Jamaica" by C. A. Matley, in the "Handbook of Jamaica" for 1923.

The following table will give a general idea of the area in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes:—

PARISHES.	Area below 1,000 ft.	1,000 ft. to 2,000 ft.	2,000 ft. to 3,000 ft.	3,000 ft. to 4,000 ft.	4,000 ft. to 5,000 ft.	5,000 ft. and upwards.	Total areas in sq. Miles
Kingston ..	7	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Andrew ..	62	57	30	20	11	3	183
St. Thomas ..	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	39	24	18	15	298 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portland ..	103	98	49	41	26	21	338
St. Mary ..	111	117	19	4	..	..	251
St. Ann ..	89	341	57	..	..	..	487
Trelawny ..	173	142	38	..	..	..	353
St. James ..	141	92	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	239 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hanover ..	168	9	..	..	..	..	177
Westmoreland ..	244	76	..	..	..	..	320
St. Elizabeth ..	339	124	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	473 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manchester ..	47	149	141	..	..	..	337
Clarendon ..	319	119	49	..	..	..	487
St. Catherine ..	346	133	19	..	..	..	498
Totals ..	2,288 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,520 $\frac{1}{2}$	458	89	55	39	4,450 $\frac{1}{2}$

From the above it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable.

From a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitution.

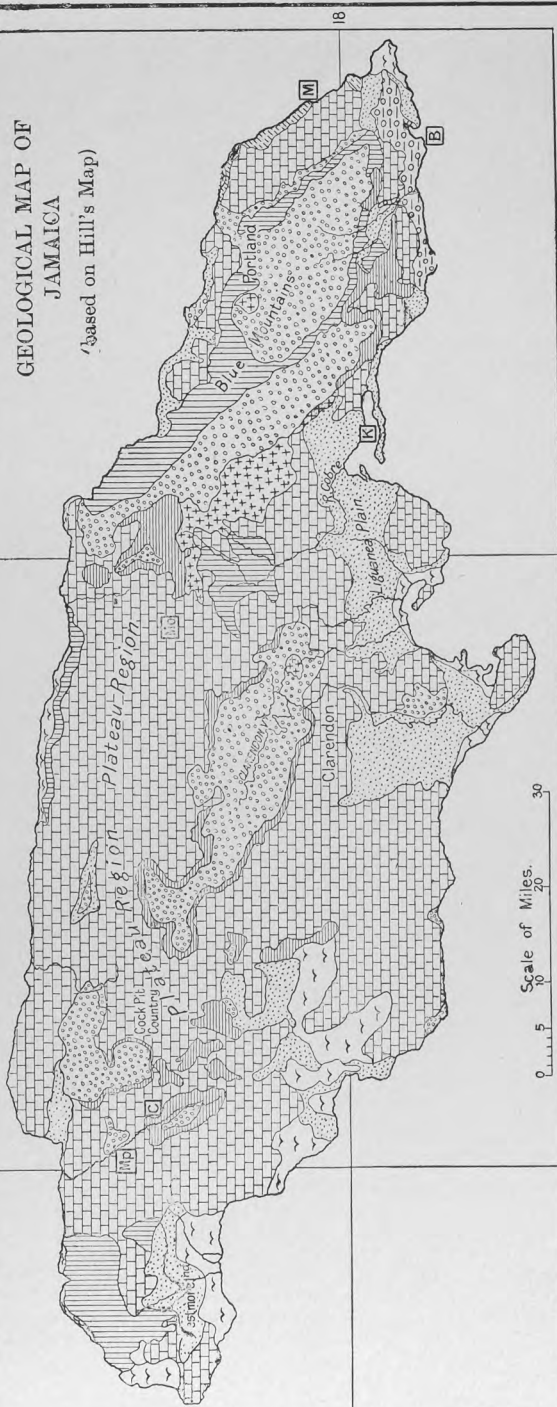
The midland parts of the island are the highest. Through the county of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the northside of the island and southerly to the southside; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening gullies.

Many of the subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle; and passing through the parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating, at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensberry Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arntully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,408 feet high. On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned, one extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the parish of Portland dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The John Crow Mountains, named also the Blake Mountains in honour of Sir Henry Blake, a former Governor of the Island, which run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the parish of Portland divide the Rio Grande valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of limestone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. These mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Corn Puss Gap, north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly north and forms itself into this plateau.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF JAMAICA (based on Hill's Map)



- | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| <p>Recent.</p> <p>Middle Oligocene.</p> <p>+++
++
+</p> | <p>Alluvium raised coral reefs, etc.</p> <p>Montpelier, Moneague & Coble Beds.
(Oceanic Series)</p> <p>Igneous Intrusions and Lavas.</p> | <p>Pleistocene.</p> <p>Pliocene.</p> <p>Lower-Miocene or
Upper-Oligocene</p> | <p>Kingston Formation.</p> <p>Manchioneal Beds.</p> <p>Bowden Beds and
Clarendon Marls.</p> | <p>Coastal
Series.</p> <p>"Transitional"
(partly Eocene and
partly Cretaceous)</p> | <p>Cambridge Beds.</p> <p>Richmond Beds.</p> <p>Conglomerates, Tuffs
and Limestones.</p> <p>Cretaceous.</p> | <p>Blue
Mountain
Series.</p> |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges; one of limestone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mamee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south-side; continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the limestone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Lluidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their limestone character, and with this formation they extend through the parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds," from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil of Manchester, in the parish of Trelawny. To the south of this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another limestone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Country. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white limestone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole in the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be almost inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountain pass through the parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau Mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz Mountains in the parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester Mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called The Lover's Leap, 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are justly considered to be very salubrious.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called Middle Quarters and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called Dolphin Head, with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west end of the island. There is also a coastline in Westmoreland called the Bluefields or Surinam Range commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes in them commencing from the eastern end of the island; most of the figures are taken from Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica":—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.
John Crow Mountains (average)	2,100
Cuna Cuna Pass	2,698
Blue Mountain Western Peak	7,360
Portland Gap	5,495
Sir John's Peak (highest point of Cinchona Plantation)	6,100
House, Cinchona Plantation	5,017
Arntully Gap	2,800
Hagley Gap	1,959
Morce's Gap	4,945
Content Gap	3,250
Newcastle Hospital	3,800
Flamstead	3,660
Belle Vue	3,780
Silver Hill Gap	3,513
Catherine's Peak	5,060
Cold Spring Gap	4,500
Hardwar Gap	4,380
Fox's Gap	3,907
Stony Hill (where main road crosses)	1,360
Guy's Hill	2,100
Mount Diablo, highest point	2,300
" " where main road crosses	1,800
Bull Head	3,000
Mandeville	2,060
Accompong	1,409
Dolphin Head	1,816
Green Vale (highest point of Ja. Govt. Railway)	1,705

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally run, the ones northerly, the others, southerly, to the sea. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it

gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego River, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's Rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally either northerly or southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams meeting the rivers on their eastern and western banks.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. Many of these rivers now, however, have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden River already mentioned and the Morant and Yallahs in the parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay, all possessing the same character as the Rio Grande.

In St. Andrew there is the Wag Water (corruption of Agua Alta) River, which, rising in the mountains behind Stony Hill, runs through the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the city of Kingston and district of Liguarea receive part of their water supply. From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio Cobre flows, is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. This river is utilised for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and for the motive power for the Kingston electric tramways.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Nueva and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the fall at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The parish of St. Ann, being chiefly limestone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring River and the Llandoverly River possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River, where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at intervals of from 12 to 23 years at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; which receives additional water forced up on Unity Valley, Riverhead and Tadmore, the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton, Rio Hoe.

The Cave and Hector's Rivers near the junction of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes respectively.

The Cave River, with its affluent the Yankee River, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more and, rising near Dornock pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

Hector's River runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sink holes in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye River, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island estates, from which point to the sea it is called the Black River. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black River Bay near the town of that name. It is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black River receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y.S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna Rivers.

The Rio Minho, or Dry River, rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea. In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly, when "down," (as the expression is) all communication along the south side of the island was cut off, until an iron bridge was erected across the river at May Pen.

The Cock Pit and Salt Rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk River, a very fine river, navigable for some two miles, supplies a system of canals for the irrigation of Vere. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from it.

Along the foot of the Manchester Mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut Rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Brae River. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth Rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego River rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle River. It sinks and re-appears, and after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south-west of the town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven Rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggotty, Lucea (east and west) Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's Rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet River, from which the town of Savanna-la-Mar is supplied with water, New Savanna and Negril Rivers.

CAVERNS.

The limestone formation, prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place called Cave Hall pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favourite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "floodgate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico, in St. Elizabeth, is probably the longest in the island; it is near a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black River passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the cave on the Rio Cobre. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth River flows in the black grounds of the parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann, is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River and one at Swansea on Lluidas Vale.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, some of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

There is a small mineral bath which is situated at Rockfort near Kingston. The bath is fed by a cold spring which made its appearance after the earthquake in 1907. The water is slightly saline and it possesses a Radio-activity of about twice that of the waters of Bath in St. Thomas. The Chemical analysis is as follows:—

		Parts per 100,000.
Calcium	..	19.80
Magnesium	..	13.20
Sodium	..	85.02
Bicarbonate	..	24.40
Sulphate	..	31.43
Chloride	..	168.00
Silica	..	4.40
		<hr/>
Total	..	346.25
		<hr/>

In St. Andrew there are two springs. One is a series of springs which come to the surface at Rock Hall Estate, near the Ferry and form the source of the Salt River. The other, at Silver Hill in the Blue Mountains, was formerly known as the Jamaica Spa, and was maintained as a government institution. The waters are chalybeate aerated, cold tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, dropsy and stomach complaints.

At Garbrand Hall there is a series of warm springs. On the Adam's River, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of Downer's Hut Gap on the main range, there is a spring which belongs to the Crown.

At Moffat there is a spring on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River.

In Portland, on the Guava River, about one mile north of Downer's Hut Gap, on the main range there is a spring which belongs to the Crown.

A spring formerly at Golden Vale disappeared after the Earthquake of 1907. A spring also referred to in the past as being at Priestman's River, cannot now be discovered.

In St. Mary, a spring at Quebec, mentioned by Dr. Phillippo, does not now exist.

Windsor Spring, which is near St. Ann's Bay, has enjoyed for many years a reputation for the healing of ulcers and skin complaints. The water is exceedingly saline, much more so than sea water. The water is non-thermal and it is an extraordinary fact that the dissolved solids consist almost entirely of the chlorides of the alkalies and alkaline earths. Sulphates are absent and bicarbonates are very small in amount. It would be well if this mineral spring was utilised to a greater extent, and investigations conducted to enquire further into its undoubted high therapeutic qualities.

The Chemical analysis is as follows:—

Parts per 100,000.

Calcium	..	249.60
Magnesium	..	3.00
Sodium	..	1,470.90
Potassium	..	32.09
Chloride	..	2,750.00
Silica	..	1.60
Bicarbonate	..	1.25
Sulphates	..	Nil

Total	..	4,508.44
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Radio-activity 0.23 by 10-10 curies per litre.

In Hanover, there is a Hot Spring at Buxton on the Carbaritta River.

In Westmoreland, the spring alluded to as Rickett's Savannah, cannot now be identified.

In St. Elizabeth, there is a Sulphuric Spring at Lower Works near Black River.

The Baths at Bath in St. Thomas and at Milk River in Vere are treated of separately.

In St. Catherine, there is at St. Faith's in the St. John's district a spring on Good Hope. The Spring at Port Henderson was once a favourite bath for the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

An analysis of the water of the spring at Manatee Bay is given in Dr. Phillippo's pamphlet on Mineral Springs.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1926 TO 1930.*

			1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
			—	—	—	—	—
<i>Births—</i>							
Male	..	..	18,100	16,453	17,285	17,027	18,848
Female	..	..	17,684	16,457	17,331	16,761	18,492
			—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	..	35,784	32,910	34,616	33,788	37,340
			—	—	—	—	—
Per 1,000 population	..		38.5	34.8	35.8	34.2	37.02
Per cent. of Births Illegitimate			73.3	72.6	71.4	71.4	71.7
			—	—	—	—	—
<i>Deaths—</i>							
Male	..	..	9,524	9,972	9,384	8,968	8,571
Female	..	..	9,548	10,043	9,678	9,199	8,643
			—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	..	19,072	20,015	19,062	18,167	17,214
			—	—	—	—	—
Per 1,000 population	..		20.5	21.1	19.7	18.4	17.0
Children under 1 year per cent. of total.	..	..	31.5	28.5	28.6	29.8	30.7
Medically certified deaths per cent. of total	..		28.2	29.4	29.1	30.8	30.8
			—	—	—	—	—
Population (Estimated)	..		936,927	953,768	974,742	994,419	1,022,152

*For Historical information in regard to the growth of Population since the earliest period when there was any authentic record and details of the Censuses before 1921, see issues of the Handbook prior to 1921.

PART IV.—CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES

GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1866	Sir JOHN PETER GRANT	Grant brought with him (Aug. 5) the new constitution. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor, six official and three un-official members. A Privy Council was also appointed
	(Maj.-Gen. O'Connor, Lieut.-Governor	A semi-military police was organised; the judicial establishment was reconstituted.
1867	..	District Courts established. Twenty-two parishes were reduced to fourteen (Apl. 23).
1868	..	Coolie immigration resumed. Fruit trade with America started at Port Antonio.
1869	..	Cinchona first planted (in Blue Mountain). Telegraphic communication with Europe, America and the other Islands established. Railway extension to Old Harbour (July 1). Nickel coin first used.
1870	(Edward Rushworth, adm.)	Disestablishment of Episcopal Church. Removal of seat of government to Kingston. Repeal of Law of Charles II. empowering Governor to declare martial law.
1871	..	Census. Population 506,154. The Governor had to pay damages for detaining in the Imperial interests, munitions of war on <i>La Hare</i> , captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and brought into Port Royal. The Legislative Council paid the money which was refunded by the British Government.
1872	(Ed. Rushworth, adm.)	First introduction of mongoose direct from India.
1873	..	Grant returned Jan. 23.
1874	W. A. Young, adm. Sir WILLIAM GREY	Grant left (Jan. 26) Grey arrived April 4. Jamaica Association formed. (Hurricane Oct. 31-Nov. 2.)
1875	..	Kingston street car started.
1876	..	Severe drought. Two leading Kingston firms failed for £253,844. Rio Cobre Irrigation Works completed at a cost of £126,000.
1877	E. Rushworth, Lieut.- Gov. Maj.-Gen. Mann, adm. Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE	Grey left (March 12). Kingston first lit by gas (May 10). Rushworth died (Aug. 10). Musgrave arrived (Aug. 24). Formation of Jamaica Branch of British Medical Association (Dec.)
1878	..	..

* For outlines from 1492 to 1865 see

OF JAMAICA HISTORY.*

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
..	..	1866
Sir J. P. Grant visited British Honduras Hurricane in Virgin Islands (Oct. 29)	..	1867
Withdrawal of Grants by Imperial Government to the Church of England in the West Indies.	..	1868
Disendowment of the Church of England in the Bahamas	..	1869
Declaration of Independence in Cuba (Céspedes) (April)	..	
British Honduras lost its representative insti- tutions	..	1870
Disestablishment of Church of England in Bri- tish Honduras	..	1871
St. Thomas superseded St. Croix as headquarters of Danish West Indies		
..	..	1872
Emancipation in Dutch Colonies	..	1873
Virginia seized by Spanish Cruiser, and 153 of her crew shot (Oct. 23): \$80,000 indemnity paid for Americans	..	
Turks Islands became a dependency of Jamaica (Jan.)	..	1874
Hurricane in Cuba (Sep. 13)	..	1875
Anti-Federation Disturbances at Barbados (March 28); 40 killed or wounded	..	1876
Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago lost their representative institutions		
Jamaica admitted to Postal Union	..	1877
Riot in Danish West Indies: St. Bartholomew handed back to France by Sweden	..	1878
Treaty of El Zanjón (Feb.) in Cuba; end of ten years revolution.		

previous issues of the Handbook.

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1879	..	Jamaica Railway (Kingston to Old Harbour with branch to Angels) purchased by Government from Jamaica Railway Company for £93,932.
	Edward Newton, Lieut.-Gov., Oct. 8-4 June, (1880)	Musgrave away Oct. 8 to June 4, 1880. Heavy rains (Oct. 8 to 13) causing loss of life Victor and property near Kingston. Visit of U.S. steamer <i>Blake</i> on coast and geodetic survey.
1880	..	Visit of H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i> with Princes Albert and George. (March). Great Hurricane (Aug. 18-19) over eastern half of island; damage to standing crops, wharves and shipping in Kingston; five persons drowned. Census. Population 580,804.
1881	..	Opening of Lazaretto at Green Bay (April 5). Jamaica Scholarship first awarded. In the case of <i>Florence</i> . (July) £6,700 damages were given against the Governor and Collector-General for detaining the ship on her way from Venezuela to St. Thomas. The British Government instructed the Governor to get the Legislative Council to vote the amount. This they declined to do, on the ground that the action was taken in Imperial interest, the Auditor-General and Crown Solicitor resigning their seats; and they were supported by public opinion. It was subsequently settled by the Council voting half the amount, the six unofficial members resigning on being beaten.
1882	..	Great Fire in Kingston, extending over 40 acres (Dec. 11). Value of property destroyed estimated at £150,000. In relief £11,945 was received from abroad: £4,810 was subscribed locally. Cambridge University Local Examination first held (Dec.)
1883	..	Arrival (Jan. 5) of Royal Commissioners to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure debts and liabilities of the island. A deputation from Jamaica waited on Derby (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and asked for a legitimate control over expenditure for the non-official members of the Legislature.
1883	Col. Somerset M. Wiseman Clarke, adm. Maj.-Gen. Gamble, adm. SIR HENRY NORMAN	Musgrave left (April 20). Gamble arrived (May 4). Norman arrived (Dec. 21). Publication (Dec. 22) of new form of government; nine members of the Legislative Council to be elected by the people—"a moderate step in advance:" the proposal meeting with disapproval as being inadequate.
1884	(Col. W. Clarke, adm.) (Col. W. Clarke, adm.)	Visit of Prince George of Wales (Feb. 24). Norman visited Turks Island (Mar. 12-28). The new Legislative Council elected (Sep. 8 to 12)—5 contested elections, 4 unopposed—met on Sep. 30. Norman visited Trinidad (Dec. 25-Jan. 19)

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
..	..	1879
Elementary Education made compulsory in Cuba	..	1880
Princes Albert, Victor and George visited the West Indies in H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i>		
Hurricane in St. Kitts		
French began construction of Panama Canal	..	1881
Hosea disturbances at Trinidad (Oct.)		
St. Kitts and Nevis made one Presidency	..	1882
Supreme Court of Jamaica made Court of Appeal for British Honduras		
Royal Commissioners (Crossman and Baden-Powell) into public revenue visited Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada (April)	..	1883
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep 5)	..	1883
British Honduras detached from Jamaica and made a separate Colony (Oct. 31)	..	1884
Hosea disturbances in Trinidad (Oct.) 18 killed		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1885 .. Extension of Railway to Porus (Feb. 26); to Ewarton (Aug. 13).
A commission visited Canada (June) with a view to ascertaining whether commercial reciprocity could be arranged with the Dominion.
Public meeting in Kingston passed resolution offering the Imperial Government to garrison Kingston by Volunteers if regulars were called to the Sudan.
Commission appointed to enquire into the elementary education of the island.
Franchise reduced to paying of taxes of 10s. or receipt of £50 salary.
First meeting (Oct. 1) of newly formed Parochial Boards.
First open competition for Civil Service (Oct.).
In December the rainfall was three times the average, and the largest on record.
(Col. W. Clarke, adm.) Norman left for England (Dec. 10—Mar. 29) 1886.
- 1886 .. Formation of Volunteer Militia.
Retrenchment Scheme passed by the Legislative Council (April 8).
Opposition on the part of several of the Parochial Boards to the Poor Relief Law, which created the Board of Supervision (April).
Storms (June 27 and Aug. 20).
Education Commission's final report, recommending; (i) the provision of suitable residences for teachers; (ii) superannuation allowance to teachers; (iii) compulsory attendance from 7 to 13; (iv) abolition of school fees; (v) establishment of a central Board of Education and local education Boards.
- 1887 (Col. William Clive Justice, adm.) Norman away (Feb. 2 to March 27).
Foundation of Victoria Lying-in-Hospital, Kingston, as a jubilee memorial of Queen Victoria.
- 1888 .. Outbreak of small pox, which lasted into 1888.
District Court abolished, and Resident Magistrates Courts established (April 2).
(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited Cayman Islands (May 7 to 17);
(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited England (May 25—Aug. 27).
Assistant Bishop (C. F. Douet) added to Church of England (Sep. 12).
Registration of Trade Marks instituted.
- 1889 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman left (Jan. 2).
Sir H. A. Blake arrived (March 9).
Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE
- 1890 .. Sale of Railway to American Syndicate for £100,000 in cash, and £700,000 in second mortgage bonds (Jan. 1).
Loan of £180,000 raised in aid of parochial roads.
Hotels Law passed; (5 hotels were built under it).
Post Office opened in George Town, Grand Cayman.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Barbados withdrawn from Windward Islands (of which Grenada became the headquarters) and made separate Government (March 17) Royal Mail Co., moved their West India headquarters from St. Thomas to Barbados.	..	1885
Hurricane in St. Vincent (Aug.) Botanical Garden started in Grenada. Total eclipse of sun observed at Grenada by Mr. (now Sir) Norman Lockyer (Aug. 29) Emancipation of slaves in Cuba (Oct. 6): End of slavery in the West Indies.	..	1886
Salvation Army commenced operations in the West Indies.	..	1887
Great cyclone in Cuba (Sep. 1-7) and 250 houses destroyed in Turks Island. Commencement of steamship line between Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica (Sep. 26)	..	1888
Tobago transferred from Windward Islands government to that of Trinidad (Jan. 1) Market Riot in British Guiana (March 19) French ceased work in the Panama Canal (March)	..	1889
..	.	1890

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1891
Census. Population 639,491
International Exhibition opened by Prince George of Wales (Jan. 27), closed May 2 guarantee fund £28,000, total visitors 302,831.
Mayor and Council of Kingston dissolved for default of duty (April).
Lands Department formed.
- 1892 (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) .. Sir H. A. Blake away (June 2 to Nov. 28).
Tariff Amendment Law passed (Jan. 25) to meet requirements of McKinley Act.
- 1893 .. Abolition of Fees in Elementary Schools, made good by a house tax Board of Education formed.
St. Catherine's Parochial Board dissolved (Jan.) for default of duty.
- (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake went to Turks Island and Cayman Islands.
(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake, away (from June 8 to July 21).
A nominated president replaced the Governor as president of the Legislative Council (Feb. 28 to 29 Jan. 1894).
Major H. A. York inspected railway (May), and reported it "generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition and suitable for low rate of speed and moderate amount of traffic."
- 1894 (Maj.-Gen. H. M. Bengough, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (May 15 to Nov. 10)
Military riot in Kingston (June 8).
- 1895 .. Railway extension to Montego Bay opened (Jan. 19).
Formation of Jamaica Agricultural Society.
Elected Members of Legislative Council increased to 14, (one for each parish) with an increase of nominated members to 10.
Jamaica Union of Teachers founded (Oct. 5).
The *Pearl*, schooner, was seized off Morant Bay for having arms and ammunition for which she could not account. These were forfeited and the captain fined £100.
- 1896 (Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm.) Importation of South American Cattle prohibited.
Professor Williams visited the colony and found the cattle disease to be Texan fever, conveyed by ticks.
Scheme of sale of Crown Lands to small settlers instituted.
Sir H. A. Blake visited Turks and Caicos Islands in May; was away from July to October, and visited Barbados in November.
Railway extended to Port Antonio (Aug. 6.)

EVENTS ABROAD.

RULERS.

Passing of McKinley Tariff Law	..	1891
Cyclone at Martinique Aug. (18)		
Alteration of Constitution of British Guiana by which functions of Court of Policy became purely legislative	..	1892
La Plaine Riots in Dominica (April)	..	1893
Currency Riot at Belize (Dec. 16)	..	1894
In Cuba revolutionary rising (April) and decla- ration of Independence (Sep. 13)	..	1895
Portuguese Riot at St. Kitts (Feb. 17)	..	1896
Nonpareil Riots in British Guiana (Oct)		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1897
 Visit of Royal Commissioners (Sir Henry Norman chairman) appointed to enquire into the condition of the West Indian Sugar Industry (Mar. 28 to April 14).
 Jamaica contingent of military forces visited England in connection with Diamond Jubilee (May 25 to July 30).
 Statue of Queen Victoria unveiled (June 21) in Kingston.
- 1898 Maj.-Gen. Hallowes,
 (adm.)
 Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM
 LAWSON HEMMING
 (Feb. 11)
 Maj. Gen. Hallowes
 (adm.)
- Sir H. A. Blake left Jamaica (Jan. 18).
 Kingston Mayor and Council dissolved (Dr. Ogilvie, Commissioner *pro tem.* Jan. and Feb.)
 Militia Vote increased to £7,000.
 Sir A. W. L. Hemming arrived (Feb. 11).
 Trustees on behalf of bondholders assumed possession of the railway, owing to failure in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage bonds.
 Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (Oct. to Nov.)
 West India Weather Service instituted by United States.
 Jamaica sent £2,000 to relief of Barbados and Windward Islands from hurricane.
 Education Commission (Dr. Lumb, Chairman) issued report (Dec. 14).
- 1899
 Governor filled up the full number of nominated members (by the addition of 4) of the Legislative Council in order to pass the Tariff Bill (March 22), which he declared of 'paramount importance': the 4 were subsequently withdrawn
 Sir David Barbour visited colony to report on finances and Mr. Elliott on the Railway.
 Impl. penny postage adopted in Jamaica (May 24).
 Kingston Militia volunteered (Aug. 1) for service in South Africa: offer declined by British Government.
 Storm in Portland and St. Mary (Oct. 29).
 In 1898-99 the imports from the United States first exceeded those from the United Kingdom.
- 1900
 The additional four nominated members of the Legislative Council were again appointed: and all the elected members (except one) left the Council Chamber, and on the following day they left for the remainder of the session.
 Resumption of possession of railway by Government (April 11).
 Sir A. W. L. Hemming left (May 10).
 Gen. Hallowes left (July 3).
 Sir A. W. L. Hemming returned (Nov. 2).
- (Maj. Gen. Hallowes,
 adm. May 10 to July 3)
 (Hon. Sydney Olivier,
 adm. July 3 to Nov. 2)
- 1901
 Imperial Direct Line of Steamers inaugurated.
Port Morant reached Kingston March 1, £40,000 subsidy—half from Jamaica: half from Imperial Government.
 Port Royal created a separate parish (April)
 Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Cuba.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS	
Floods in Montserrat	..	1897
<p>Legislative Council of Antigua abrogated itself (March 22)</p> <p>Formation of Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies</p> <p>Direct telegraphic communication between Jamaica and England</p> <p>Destruction of <i>Maine</i> in Havana harbour (Feb. 15). War between United States and Spain (April 25). Porto Rico taken by United States. Peace protocol signed (Aug. 12). United States flag hoisted over Porto Rico (Oct. 18). Cuba placed under United States' protection (Dec. 10). Spain gave up last of her West Indian possessions.</p>	..	1898
<p>Hurricane in Windward Islands (July 20).</p> <p>Hurricane in Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c., (September 10-12). £47,740 relief sent from England</p>		
<p>Preferential Tariff granted to British West Indies by Canada</p>		
<p>Tobago made a ward of Trinidad (Jan. 1)</p> <p>First annual West Indian Agricultural Conference held (at Barbados) (Jan. 7)</p> <p>Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 7) and (Sept. 8). Mansion House Fund £2,329.</p> <p>British Guiana-Venezuela Boundary settled by Parish tribunal</p>	..	1899
	..	1900
<p>Republican form of government established in Cuba, under American auspices (Feb. 21)</p> <p>Atlas Line purchased by Hamburg-American Line. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (Nov. 18)</p>	EDWARD VII., (Jan. 22)	1901

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1902	..	Riot at Montego Bay (April): 2 killed, 9 wounded. £10,000 grant by Imperial Government in aid of Sugar Industry pending abolition of Sugar Bounties (July).
	(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (July 1 to Nov. 20). £1,000 voted by Legislative Council for relief sufferers from volcanic eruptions at St. Vincent and Martinique.
1903	(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Turks Island (March 12 to 19) Great Hurricane (Aug. 11): total loss to colony, including following year's trade, chiefly on north-side, estimated at £2,500,000. Sixty-five deaths said to have been caused. Trinidad contributed £1,000. £50,000 voted as loans for relief.
1904	..	Mr. D. T. Thompson, Inspector of the Local Government Board, came to investigate quarantine regulations (Jan.). A Protector of Jamaica Rum in London appointed
	Hon. S. Olivier, adm. (May 25 to Sept. 15.)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May (25). Storm (June 13). Accident to tube at Bog Walk, 33 men drowned (June 27). Rhodes Scholarship first awarded (Aug. 23). Mr. Olivier left (Sept. 15).
1904	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. Sept. 15-30) Sir JAMES ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM	Sir J. A. Swettenham landed (September 30).
1905	..	New Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio opened (March 4). The Imperial Direct Line started a line of fruit steamers from London and the northside of the island, via Bermuda and Turks Islands, but soon abandoned it. Port Royal Dockyard closed (March 31). Sir J. A. Swettenham visited Cayman Islands (May 2-5). Open competition for public service abolished (May). Contract with Royal Mail Company ceased (Oct.). Considerable alterations made in their itinerary: the vessels for the first time going on to New York
	(Brigadier-Gen. Caulfeild, adm.)	British Infantry stationed in the colony withdrawn (Nov. 8). Grant for Militia considerably reduced.
1906	..	
1907	..	Kingston Earthquake (Jan. 14): Loss of life about 800, of property about £2,010,000. Sir J. A. Swettenham retired (May 3). Mr. Olivier landed (May 16). Mr. Olivier made a K.C.M.G. (June 27).
	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (May 3-16) Hon. S. OLIVIER Sir SYDNEY OLIVIER	

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	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1908	(Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, admin. April-June 4)	Sir S. Olivier was away (April-June 4). Examinations of Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. first held. Vere Central Sugar Factory opened (March 28)
	(Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marchall, Aug. 22-28)	Sir S. Olivier visited Cayman Islands.
	(Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marchall, Sept. 14)	Kingston Citizens Association formed (Sept. 9)
1909		Sir S. Olivier visited Turks Island with reference to damage by storm.
	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admin. June 3 to Sept. 3)	Mr. H. C. Bourne died (Jan.) Mr. P. C. Cork arrived as Colonial Secretary. Sir Sydney Olivier away (June 3 Sept. 3). Very heavy rains (Nov. 5-11). Malaria Commission appointed (16 Oct. 1909—3rd April, 1913)
1910		Wireless Telegraph Station established (Jan. 14). First block of New Public Buildings opened Visit of Canadian-West Indian Royal Commission.
1911	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 1 to Sept. 15; and Nov. 11 to 23)	Sir Sydney Olivier represented the British West Indies at the Coronation: and in November visited the Canal Zone and Costa Rica.
1912	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 25 to July 22)	Census (April) Population 831,383. Drought. Cyclone did much damage at west end of Island (Nov. 17-18). Second block of Public Buildings occupied. Time of Colony was altered to time of 75th meridian W. L. (Feb. 1).
1913	Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. SIR W. H. MANNING	Sir S. Olivier retired (Jan. 18). Sir W. H. Manning landed (March 6). Visit of Prince Albert (March). New branch railway opened to Chapelton.
1914		Examinations of Joint Board of Oxford and Cambridge first held (July). Regulations under Martial Law published (Aug. 5th.)
1915		Hurricane (Aug. 12, 13). Storm (Sept. 25, 26).
1916		First Jamaica Contingent sailed (Nov. 8) Second Jamaica Contingent sailed (Jan. 7). Third Jamaica Contingent sailed March 16). Hurricane (Aug. 15 and 16) damage to crops. Fourth Jamaica Contingent sailed Sept. 30).
1917	(Hon. R. Johnstone, admn.)	Sir W. H. Manning visited the Cayman Islands. (May 28-30). and the Turks Islands (Nov. 22-29)
1918	Hon. R. Johnstone, admn. SIR L. PROBYN.	Sir W. H. Manning on leave (Aug. 31—Dec. 10). Hurricane (Sept. 23) damage to crops.
1919	(Hon. R. Johnstone, admn. June 22 Aug. 18) (Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. Aug. 18—Nov. 19)	Sir W. H. Manning retired (May 11). Sir L. Probyn arrived (June 12). Col. Bryan arrived (Aug. 18).
1920	..	Sir L. Probyn away from June 22 to Nov. 19. Strikes on Tramway and on Wharves (Dec.) Epidemic of Alastrim (June—Oct.) Trade Agreement with Canada (June.)
1921	..	Visit of Colonial Commission (Dec.)
1922	(Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. Sept. 4—Nov. 14)	Sir Leslie Probyn away from Sept. 4 Nov. 14. Canadian Manufacturers visited the Island (Feb). Foot and Mouth Disease broke out (Aug.) War Memorial Unveiled (Nov. 11).

EVENTS ABROAD Dec.	RULERS.	
Disturbances in Haiti (March and Nov.): General Nord Alexis left and came to Jamaica Venezuelan ports closed to Dutch vessels	..	1908
Republic of Cuba re-established Royal Commission appointed to deal with Trade Relations between Canada and the British West Indies.	..	1909
Severe storm in Cuba (Oct.) Canadian-West Indian League formed	GEORGE V., (May 6)	1910
Law Appeals from British Honduras to Jamaica ceased	..	1911
Reciprocal Trade Agreement between Canada and British West Indies (excluding Jamaica April 9th)		1912
Water first let into Panama Canal	..	1913
GREAT WAR. Austria declared war on Serbia (July 28). Germany declared war on Russia (Aug. 1) and entered French Territory (Aug. 2) and invaded Belgium. Great Britain declared war on Germany (Aug. 4). Serbia, Montenegro and Japan joined the allies; Turkey joined the Central Powers	..	1914
Italy joined the Allies; Bulgaria joined the Central Powers	..	1915
Roumania joined the Allies (August.)		1916
United States joined the Allies (April 6). Danish West Indies sold to United States (Mar. 31)	..	1917
Armistice signed (Nov. 11)	..	1918
Intercolonial Customs and Trade Conference, Trinidad (March 10).	..	1919
League of Nations (Jan. 16)	..	1920
Germany signed Peace Terms (June 28). Prince of Wales visited West Indies.	..	1921
Founding of West Indian Agricultural College at Trinidad.	..	1921
Barbados swept by hurricane (Sept. 15.)	..	1922

	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1923	..	The parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew amalgamated (May 1).
1924	(Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. June 16—Sep. 29) SIR SAMUEL WILSON	Sir Leslie Probyn left June (16). Sir Samuel Wilson landed (Sept. 29). A Protector of Jamaicans in Cuba appointed. Visit of Parliamentary Delegates. Clarendon Branch of Railway opened (March).
1925	Sir H. Bryan adm. June 7—Aug. 23 Col.-Com. Mudge, adm. Aug. 24—Oct. 5 Hon. A. S. Jelf, adm. Oct. 6—April 27.	Sir Samuel Wilson sailed (June 7). Sir Herbert Bryan sailed (Aug. 24). Hon. A. S. Jelf arrived (Oct. 6). Legislative Council ratified Canadian-West Indian Trade Agreement.
1926	SIR EDWARD STUBBS	Sir Edward Stubbs landed (April 27). Proposed Amended Constitution rejected by Legislature (Nov.).
1927	..	Duke and Duchess of York visited the Colony (Jan.) Jamaica Producers Association formed (Aug.)
1928	(Hon. A. S. Jelf, admn. June 11—Nov. 8).	Sir Edward Stubbs away from June 11 to Nov. 8.
1929	..	Direct Line established. Imperial West India Sugar Commission (Dec.).
1930	(Hon. A. S. Jelf, admn. June 9—Oct. 30)	Sir Edward Stubbs away from June 9 to Oct. 29.
1931	The Prince of Wales visited the Island (Feb. 3-4): Sir Edward Stubbs visited Grand Cayman (March 29):	

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

In the first two years after Penn and Venables conquered the Island of Jamaica in 1655, control was by Commissioners. In 1657 Doyley governed by Court Martial. In 1661, Doyley was made Governor, with the advice of an *elected* Council. Later the Governor's Council was nominated by the Crown, in the main on the recommendation of the Governor. In 1663-4 the first elected House of Assembly met. Soon after this the Council had a dual existence as a Privy Council and, while the Assembly sat, as a Legislative Upper Chamber. The Council was often recruited from the Assembly, and not unfrequently a patriot left the Assembly and became a King's man in the Council. There was constant jealousy between the Board (Council) and the House (Assembly).

Lynch in 1671 sent home "The present state of the Government of Jamaica, on the 20th of August, 1671." "His Majesty is sovereign and proprietor is stiled King, &c. and Lord of Jamaica; and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are appointed during his pleasure. The present Lieutenant-Governor has a council of 14 of the best men in the island, viz., Major-General Jas. Banister, Sir Jas. Modyford, Colonels Thos. Modyford,

EVENTS ABROAD	RULERS.	
West Indies Parliamentary Committee formed (July).	..	1923
Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 28).	..	1924
West Indian All Red Telegraph route inaugurated (Dec. 1).		
Locarno Pact signed (Dec. 1).	..	1925
West Indian Conference held in London (May).	..	1926
Hurricane struck Florida and Nassau (July) and Miami and Turks Island (September).		
West India Regiment disbanded (Oct.).		
Santa Marta swept by Hurricane. Fire at Castries, St. Lucia.		1927
Revised Constitution of British Guiana (July)		
Hurricane struck Haiti (August); Leeward Islands, Santo Domingo and Florida (Sept.)		1928
West India Conference, Barbados (Jan.). Boundary between Haiti and Santo Domingo settled (Jan). Venezuelan outlaws seized Curaçoa (Aug.). Nassau struck by hurricane (Sept.). West Indies and British Guiana Airways opened (Sept.). Imperial West India Sugar Commission started (Oct.).		1929
Report of West India Sugar Commission (March). British Government granted £320,000 out of Colonial Development Fund to aid West Indies. Dominica and Santo Domingo City seriously damaged by hurricane (Sept.), £196,000 loaned to West Indies by British Government (Nov.)	..	1930
Belize seriously damaged by hurricane and tidal wave (Sep. 8).		1931
Great Britain abandoned Gold Standard (Sept. 21); Traffic through Panama Canal suspended (Nov. 7).		

John Coape, Thos. Freeman, and Thos. Ballard, Lieutenant-Colonels Wm. Ivy, Robert Byndlos, Chas. Whitfield, and Thos. Fuller, Major Anthony Collyer, Capt. Hender Molesworth, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Freeman, Secretary, and John White, Chief Justice; they may be suspended for misdemeanour, but the Lords of the Council of Foreign Plantations must judge if it is reasonable. There is an assembly numbering 18, viz., two from each of the districts of St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. John, St. David, St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas and North Side: these are chosen indifferently by the people, and make laws which are of force for two years, and ever after with the Royal Assent. The people look on it as their Magna Charta, that they shall be governed by these municipal laws and those of England, and not have any thing imposed on them but by their own consents as in Barbadoes and the Caribbees."

In March, 1674, a Draft Commission for the Earl of Carlisle, appointed by his Majesty Governor of Jamaica, was offered to his Majesty by the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. The Council, was to consist of 12 persons, seven to be a quorum. Vacancies to be certified to his Majesty by the first opportunity, meantime the Governor to fill up the number to nine, and no more, out of the principal freeholders of the island.

With the power to administer the oaths to each of the Council and Deputy Governor, and to suspend or expel any member of Council. Also with consent of the Council to call general assemblies of the freeholders, according to the custom of the island, whose representatives, duly elected, shall have power, with consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws as near as may be agreeable to those of England, which shall be of force for two years, and no more unless confirmed by his Majesty. To exercise a negative voice in the passing of all laws; to dissolve all general or representative assemblies, with consent of the Council, to establish courts of judicature, and appoint judges, justices, sheriffs, and other necessary officers, transmitting copies of all establishments for his Majesty's approval; to pardon offences before or after sentence, treason or wilful murder excepted in which cases he may grant reprieves till his Majesty's pleasure be known; to present to churches, chapels, and other ecclesiastical benefices; to levy and arm persons under his Government for resisting enemies by land or sea and transport them to any of his Majesty's Plantations in America for defence of the same from invasion of enemies, and to execute all things which to a captain-general belong. To raise and build cities, boroughs, towns, and fortifications, and arm them or demolish or dismantle them; to erect a Court of Admiralty, and exercise all powers of a vice-admiral in those seas according to Commission and Instructions from Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England; to grant lands on moderate quit rents, to hold fairs and markets, and appoint ports and havens, custom houses, warehouses. But not to dispose of any office granted by His Majesty under the great seal. All inhabitants of the island to be obedient to him, and in his absence to the Deputy Governor, who shall exercise all powers hereby granted. In case he shall happen to die or be absent, and there be no Deputy Governor upon the place, the present Council of Jamaica to take upon them the Government and execute this commission. And lastly to hold office during his Majesty's pleasure.

Money bills originated with the Assembly and were a constant source of dispute. In 1678-80 an attempt was made, by Carlisle without success, to force the principle of Ponysing's laws (i.e. laws made in England) on Jamaica.

The Colony soon realized that it was desirable to have an agent to solicit its affairs in England, and Jamaica was so represented from 1664 to 1845, when the office was abolished. In 1767 the Assembly and Council quarrelled over the control of the agent.

In 1728 full legislative power was ceded to the Colony in return for an annual subsidy granted to the King for the support of the civil government and subject to the proviso that no Act should be passed repugnant to the laws of England and that the Crown had power of disallowance within a limited period but the money bills and "tacking" were a constant source of trouble.

The antagonism shown by many of the planters first to the abolition of the slave trade and later to Emancipation created an attitude hostile to the Colony in the minds of many politicians in England.

Emancipation in 1834 was met by many of the planters in an unsympathetic manner. At the same time it encouraged the black people and coloured population to take an interest in the political affairs of the Colony. The dissenting missionaries became their strong advocates and thereby earned the enmity of many of the planting class.

The Assembly resented the action of the Mother Country in bringing the Apprenticeship system to an early conclusion in 1838, and regarded the legislating for the better government of prisons as an infringement of their rights. A deadlock ensued under Sir Lionel Smith, and a law was passed in the Imperial Parliament to arrange for government by the Governor and Council if the Assembly refused to act. Sir Charles Metcalf did much to throw oil on troubled waters; to reconcile the colony with the Mother Country, and to conciliate all classes of the colonial community.

In the Lieutenant-Governorship of General Berkeley (1846) the British Act equalizing the sugar duties on British and foreign production raised the active hostility of the Assembly, and in a petition to the Queen was said to be "a flagrant violation of national faith, consistency and honour." And during the whole six years of Sir Charles Grey's administration (1847-53) a war of Retrenchment was waged. The treasury became bankrupt and a deadlock ensued, the Assembly declining to do any business with the Council. This state of affairs welcomed Sir Henry Barkly to the colony in 1853.

In 1854 an Act was passed for the better government of this island and for raising a revenue in support thereof. (Vic. 17 Chap. 29). By it the old council ceased to exercise its functions as a Legislative Council and a new Legislative Council was appointed consisting of seventeen members, the old members of the Council retaining their seats. The Council enjoyed like political powers and authority exercised and enjoyed by the House of Lords of Great Britain and Ireland. By the same Law the Governor was authorised to appoint

three persons members of the Assembly, and one person a member of the Legislative Council to form an Executive Committee for the assistance of the Governor in the general administration of the finances of the island. No member of the Executive Committee was to be the holder of an office of emolument.

Sir Charles Darling (1837-62) fell out with his Executive Committee on the question of the intention of the government in passing the Act for the better government of the island which deprived the Assembly of the right to initiate the money bills, and they resigned.

The appointment of the Executive Committee had led to no permanent improvement, for after the first few years a constant struggle for place and power was maintained, and partisanship became more bitter than before. To use the words of Gardner, "The House of Assembly was generally felt to be a barrier in the way of all progress, and in no proper sense of the word could it be regarded as a representative body": and Dr. Bowerbank, a former member, said it was "the curse of Jamaica." Its deliberations were often interrupted by scenes of confusion and strife.

Jamaica, with a population of upwards of half a million, was divided into twenty-three parishes or electoral districts, returning forty-seven members in all. But in 1864, the united registries showed only 1,903 persons qualified to vote, and only 1,457 persons exercised their privilege.

With such small constituencies, as Gardner points out, it was an easy matter for any man anxious to obtain a seat to do so, and in parishes where bribery and corruption could not be supposed to influence the votes, there was no representation of the great body of the people for whom the assembly was assumed to legislate. That many upright and honourable men were elected by such small constituencies must be admitted, and yet such men occasionally complained to their intimate friends that they were fast losing their self-respect.

In 1864 the island was not prosperous, the American war had raised the price of American bread stuffs, and the Governor was at variance with the Assembly. Agitation ended in riot at Morant Bay on October 11th, 1865. The Commission which reported on the matter said that "the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority, which resistance was caused in manifold ways, by a desire to obtain land free of rent, a lack of confidence on the part of the labouring class in the tribunals before which most of their disputes were adjudicated, and, in some cases hostility towards political and personal opponents and a desire to attain their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the island."

After the suppression of the disturbances, Governor Eyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assured His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong government so necessary for the well-being of this community" and the Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 29th Vic., Chap. 11 declaring that "from after the coming into operation of this Act the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies, respectively shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring "that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic., Chap. 12, entitled, "An Act to make provision for the government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly recited act the term government should be held to include Legislature and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council."

In pursuance of these enactments a single Chamber was established under the designation of the "Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an order in Council dated 11th June, 1866. The Council thus created, consisted of, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the Island, and the five persons for the time being exercising the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads and of Collector of Customs; who were declared to be official members of the Council, *virtute officii*, and of six unofficial members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the Queen.

In 1883 a petition was sent from the inhabitants of Jamaica for a change in the Constitution of the Colony. By an order in Council of 19th May, 1884* a "moderate step in advance" was granted; nine members of the Council were to be elected by the people. This did not give entire satisfaction.

For one session in 1893 the Governor was not a member of the Legislative Council, which was presided over by a nominated president.

In 1895 the Elected Members were increased to 14 (one for each parish) the nominated members being increased to 10 (4 being in abeyance) and effect was given to a Resolution of the Council (known as the Kerr-Sharp resolution) to the effect that a member of Council must have been for a twelve month immediately preceding his election either a resident of the parish he represents or possess a clear annual income of £150 per annum arising from property in the parish possessed by himself or his wife. In 1899 the Governor added the dormant 4 to the nominated members of the Legislative Council to pass the Tariff Bill. They were thereafter withdrawn, but in 1900 they were reinstated.

In the "Jamaica Gazette" of November 8th, 1923, appeared the correspondence which had taken place between the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to a proposed reform of the Constitution. The form as submitted by the Secretary of State was discussed in the Legislative Council in 1926 and rejected.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

The Political Constitution of Jamaica consists of a Governor, a Privy Council and Legislative Council.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is appointed during His Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of Office is as a rule confined to a period of six years.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council consists of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the sovereign, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or is too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorised to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council consists of the Governor, as President: five *ex-officio* members, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of His Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General nominated members not exceeding ten in number from time to time provisionally appointed, and fourteen Elected Members, elected one for each parish of the island.

No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any electoral District, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of 150*l*, arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

The Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided.

The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any Law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of the Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance

* The order in Council is printed in the 1894 edition of the Handbook.

with the rules in force at the date of that Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than nine elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides, the Governor or Presiding Member, form a quorum; and the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex-officio* or elected members.

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Royal Instructions of the 29th July, 1887. Any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon His Majesty by treaty:—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of His Majesty, her heirs and such successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council Books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled 'Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica.'

The seats of the nominated members are vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

Public officers hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the King) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

Qualifications of Elected Members—No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

- (1) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,

(2) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,

(3) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz:—

- (a) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.
- (b) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
- (c) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
- (d) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council for any electoral district, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that electoral district for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of £150 arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

Qualification of Voters.—Every male person is entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

(1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.

(2.) Is under no legal incapacity.

(3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.

(4.) Either—

- (a) is on the 31st day of January in such year, and has since the 1st day of April then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house, or in possession of real property within such parish capable of being, during such occupation or possession, rated in respect of the parish general rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
- (b) is on the 31st day of January in such year possessed of personal property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of April, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
- (c) possesses a salary qualification, that is to say is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter in the receipt of salary or wages aggregating fifty pounds a year or upwards; or
- (d) possesses an income qualification, that is to say, is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter, tenant of a dwelling house or part of a dwelling house or of a tenement or part thereof in which he carries on his business or practices his profession and in respect of which he pays rent amounting to not less than ten pounds during the year and is in receipt of an income amounting to fifty pounds a year and upwards.

Every female person who is qualified according to the requirements set out above, as modified by Law 22 of 1919, entitled to be registered as a voter.

The modifications are:—

(1.) Has attained the age of 25 years.

(2.) Is literate.

(3.) Is qualified under 4 (a) above and has paid taxes to an amount not less than £2 during the specified period.

(4.) Is qualified under 4 (b) above and has paid taxes to an amount not less than £2 during the specified period.

Provided:—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in His Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from His Majesty;
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

The first registration under Law 22 of 1886 was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

At the General Election, January 1896, there were 38,376 registered voters. The *estimated* population on 31st March, 1896, was 694,865.

At the General Election, January, 1901, there were 16,256 registered voters. The Registrar General's *estimate* of population on 31st March, 1901, was 755,730.

The number of registered voters on the lists of 1905-06 was 8,607.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in 1921 and 1930, and the votes recorded in contested elections in 1920, 1925, 1930. The population as ascertained at the census of 1921 is also given:—

—	Population — Census of	No. of Voters on List. —		Votes recorded in con- tested elections in		
	1921.	1921.	1930.	1920.	1925.	1930.
Kingston (including Port Royal) ..	63,711	3,560	8,772	..	2,236	3,677
St. Andrew ..	54,598	3,596	7,518	..	1,530	3,093
St. Thomas ..	42,501	1,673	3,223	..	..	1,605
Portland ..	48,970	1,871	9,153	..	2,185	2,274
St. Mary ..	71,404	3,154	5,482	632	1,676	3,156
St. Ann ..	70,922	2,531	5,133	..	1,959	2,106
Trelawny ..	34,602	2,333	2,298	..	..	1,481
St. James ..	41,946	2,312	10,010	..	1,168	1,756
Hanover ..	38,240	2,169	2,693	..	..	1,352
Westmoreland ..	68,853	4,131	4,434	1,030	1,770	2,052
St. Elizabeth ..	79,281	3,208	3,344	673	1,277	1,313
Manchester ..	63,945	3,106	5,929	914	519	..
Clarendon ..	82,555	4,264	3,495	..	..	1,581
St. Catherine ..	96,590	4,359	7,127	609	1,037	2,366
	858,118	42,267	78,611	..	..	..

CIVIL LIST.

Law 26 of 1895 now regulates the Civil List, which is not however at present strictly adhered to, with respect to the officers therein mentioned:—

Governor ..	£6,000	Collector-General ..	£1,000
Puisne Judge ..	1,000	Superintending Medical Officer ..	1,000
Private Sec. and Aide-de-Camp ..	400	Inspector-General of Police ..	850
Colonial Secretary ..	1,300	Director of Prisons ..	
Assistant Colonial Secretary ..	700	Chief Justice ..	2,000
Attorney-General ..	1,200	Puisne Judge ..	1,200
Director of Public Works ..	1,200		
Auditor-General ..	800		£18,650

PART V.

GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

SIR REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, G.C.M.G., (1928); K.C.M.G., (1919); C.M.G. (1914)—Born 1876; educated at Radley and Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford (exhibitioner); First Class classical mods, 1897; First Class lit. hum., 1899; B.A. 1899; M.A. (1920); appointed after Competitive Examination, Second Class Clerk, Colonial Office, January, 1900; acting First Class Clerk, May, 1907; First Class Clerk, December, 1910; visited Strait Settlements, F.M.S. and Hong Kong to enquire into question of revision of Civil Service Salaries, 1910-11; Member of West African Lands Committee Commission, 1912; Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, January, 1913; Officer Administering the Government, January to October, 1913; December, 1915 to April, 1916 and March to September, 1918; Governor, Hong Kong, 16th June, 1919; assumed Government 30th Sept., 1919; joint Editor of C. O. List, 1910-12; edited Lucas's "Historical Geography of the British Colonies," vol. i, 2nd edition, 1906.

Aide-de-Camp .. Capt. Guy Marriott Oliver, (General Reserve of Officers, Scots Guards).

" (extra) Capt. J. D. Lucie-Smith (Late Royal Field Artillery).

" Capt. J. Hamilton, late "The Buffs" (East Kent Regiment.)
Private Secretary—J. G. Frost.

SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

Brigadier G. A. Stevens, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the Troops, Jamaica Command.

PRIVY COUNCIL.*

Ex-Officio Members.

The Senior Military Officer, Jamaica. The Colonial Secretary. The Attorney General

Nominated Members.

Sir Thomas Laurence Roxburgh, Kt., C.M.G., Sir William Morrison, Kt., Alfred Edmund Wigan, F. C. Wells-Durrant, K.C.

Clerk to the Privy Council.

D. H. Hall, I.S.O.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.*

THE present Council is the tenth summoned under the Order in Council of 1884. It sits at Headquarters House, Duke Street, Kingston.

1st Council	..	1884-1888	6th Council	..	1906-1910
2nd "	..	1889-1893	7th "	..	1911-1919
3rd "	..	1894-1896	8th "	..	1920-1924
4th "	..	1897-1900	9th "	..	1925-1929
5th "	..	1901-1905	10th "	..	1930-

MEMBERS.

President—His Excellency the Governor.

Ex-Officio Members.

The Military Officer Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Jamaica.

Sir A. S. Jelf, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

M. V. Camacho, K.C., Attorney General.

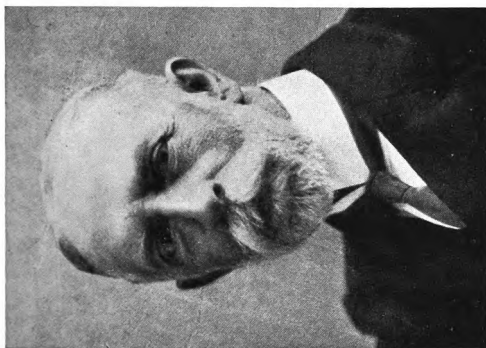
H. Simms, M.V.O., Director of Public Works.

W. Johnston, Collector General.

Nominated Members.

Sir William Morrison, Kt., Alfred Edmund Wigan, Dr. Lawson Gifford, Dr. Basil Mayor Wilson, W. M. Fraser, Leonard deCordova, Percival Henriques Lindo, Dr. George Hargreaves, G. C. Wainwright.

*Members of the Privy Council and the Legislative Council, Judges of the Supreme Court and Custodes of the Parishes are addressed as *The Honourable*.

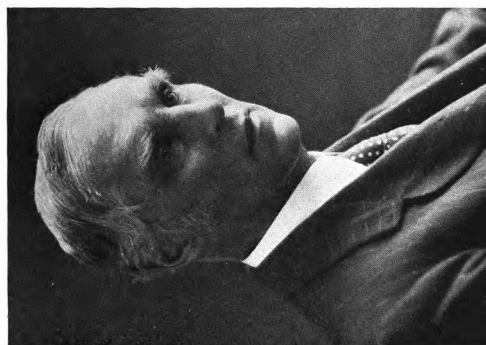


HON. SIR THOMAS ROXBURGH, KT., C.M.G.



HON. SIR WILLIAM MORRISON, KT.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS



HON. ALFRED EDMUND WIGAN, M.A.

Alban
George
Dumb
Dr. F.
James
Wilm
Meane
Guy S
Philip
Peter
Dr. Jo
Thomas
Hudolp
Charles

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1870

Elected Members.

	Parish.	Elected.
Altamont Ernest DaCosta, M.B.E.	Kingston	29 Jan. 1930
George Seymour Seymour	St. Andrew	29 Jan. 1930
Dunbar Theophilus Wint	St. Ann	29 Jan. 1930
Dr. Felix Gordon Veitch	Hanover	29 Jan. 1930
James Alexander George Smith	Clarendon	29 Jan. 1930
Wilmot Henry Westmorland	St. Mary	30 Jan. 1930
Kenneth Vivian Abendana	Portland	30 Jan. 1930
Guy Seymour Ewen	Trelawny	30 Jan. 1930
Philip Fraser Lightbody	St. James	30 Jan. 1930
Peter Watt Sangster	St. Elizabeth	30 Jan. 1930
Dr. John William Norman Hudson	Westmoreland	30 Jan. 1930
Thomas James Cawley	St. Catherine	30 Jan. 1930
Rudolph H. Ehrenstein	St. Thomas	30 Jan. 1930
Charles Archibald Reid	Manchester	29 Jan. 1931

Clerk to the Legislative Council—H. V. Alexander (£500.)

Deputy Clerk—E. G. Soutar, £180 by £20 to £300.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

[*Public Buildings, (East Block) King Street, Kingston.*]

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation. By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers who were each assigned a salary of £1,500. The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary. As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. Provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary	Sir A. S. Jelf, Kt.C.M.G.	£1,500 and residence	— '99
Asst. Colonial Secretary	W. D. Battershill	800 by 50 to 1,000	April, '20
Second Assistant Colonial Secretary	D. H. Hall, I.S.O.*	550 by 50 to 650	7th Dec., '91
Ditto	A. R. Dignum*	do	1st March, '96
Principal Clerk	P. G. Duff	525 by 25 to 600	1st April, '98
Ditto	Vacant		
Ditto	J. D. Lucie Smith	do	6th Aug., '09

* Also receives a personal allowance of £100 per annum.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT, *continued*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
*First Class Clerk	S. M. F. Binns	—	—
Ditto	W. P. O'B. Thomson	£325 by 25 to 450	5th March, '08
Ditto	F. C. H. Wilson	do	18th May, '10
*Second Class Clerk	L. C. Roberts	£180 by 20 to 300	7th May, '13
Ditto	C. L. Swaby	do	15th July, '15
Ditto	A. C. Thomas	do	21st Oct., '15
Ditto	W. A. Cover	do	2nd April, '18
Assistant	E. P. Buckley	£100 by 15 to 200	17th Dec., '21
Ditto	A. H. Richards	do	10th Oct., '22
Ditto	W. M. Southby	do	17th July, '23
Ditto	N. A. Croswell	do	14th Jan., '28
Typist & Stenographer	Miss T. duMont	£4 per week	July, '18
Ditto	Miss E. Drew	£100 by 15 to 160	9th Jan., '19
Ditto	Mrs. G. S. Hart	do	1st Jan., '28
Ditto	Miss C. Moss	do	1st March, '32

* First and Second Class Clerks in the C.S.O. also receive a personal allowance of £50 per annum each.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.*

Head Office, Port Royal St., Kingston.

THE Department* is responsible for the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of all Main Roads, Public Buildings, Lighthouses, Government Telegraph and Telephone Lines, Rio Cobre Irrigation Works, Spanish Town Water Works and other Public Works. There are 2,408 miles of Main Roads, of which 2,333 miles are suitable and 75 miles unsuitable for motor traffic. There are 1,727 miles of Government Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Director of Public Works	Major H. Simms, M.V.O., M. INST. C.E., M. Royal San. Inst.	1,400 0 0	31st Oct., '08
Deputy Dir. Pub. Works	N. Roots, M. INST. C.E.	1,000 0 0	8th Feb., '08
Asst. Dir. Pub. Works	P. M. Cooper, M. INST. C.E., M.I.M. & CY. E.	800 0 0	1st Jan., '15
Executive Engineer	C. G. Woolway, ASSOC. M. INST. C.E.	750 0 0	25th Dec., '30
do. do.	Vacant	—	—
Architect	J. G. Young, A.R.I.B.A.	575 0 0	16th Aug., '09
Inspector	C. S. Farquharson	650 0 0	12th Jan., '95
Ditto	C. S. Henriquez	600 0 0	6th Nov., '89
Assistant Engineer	A. P. Ross	475 0 0	16th July, '17
Ditto	G. F. Alberga, B.S.C. (McGill) A.M.I.C.E., F.R.S.A.	475 0 0	7th May, '28
First Class Superintendent of Public Works	G. S. Walcott	600 0 0	23rd Nov., '91
Ditto	J. G. Cover	600 0 0	15th Dec., '89

*The History of the development of the Department will be found in the Handbooks prior to 1927.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
First Class Superintendent of Public Works	A. M. Gold	575 0 0	27th June, '22
Ditto	A. M. Hall	575 0 0	12th Jan., '00
Ditto	D. H. Lynch	575 0 0	1st Nov. '01
Ditto	G. H. E. Lyons	575 0 0	28th May, '07
Ditto	G. R. McGahan	575 0 0	16th July, '19
Ditto	C. St. A. Spence	575 0 0	22nd March, '09
Ditto	L. B. Spence	575 0 0	1st April, '11
Ditto	H. P. Rubie	550 0 0	3rd Feb., '08
Second Class Superintendent of Public Works	H. F. S. Hoyes	450 0 0	14th April, '09
Ditto	A. R. Magnus	425 0 0	21st June, '15
Ditto	A. R. Suarez	4 5 0	27th April, '06
Ditto	H. S. Brownlow	425 0 0	14th Sept., '20
Ditto	E. V. Williams	425 0 0	3rd Jan., '21
Ditto	G. Cox	425 0 0	12th July, '21
Ditto	M. B. J. Mordecai	400 0 0	13th Sept., '08
Third Class Superintendent of Public Works	G. F. Williams	350 0 0	1st March, '22
Ditto	L. C. Stedman	350 0 0	11th June, '20
Ditto	J. T. Paisley	350 0 0	6th Aug., '06
Ditto	M. B. Feltis	350 0 0	25th Nov., '23
Ditto	L. H. Feurtado	350 0 0	6th Nov., '27
Ditto	K. O. Streadwick	350 0 0	6th Feb., '22
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Senior Superintendent's Clerk	A. F. Reid	300 0 0	27th Oct., '11
Ditto	H. B. Goodin	300 0 0	19th Aug., '07
Ditto	C. H. Martells	300 0 0	31st May, '09
Ditto	P. E. Sutherland	300 0 0	17th Feb., '13
Ditto	L. A. Curtis	300 0 0	10th Aug., '14
Ditto	S. P. Mossop	300 0 0	13th June, '11
Ditto	R. E. Mair	300 0 0	1st July, '14
Ditto	S. O. Milbourn	300 0 0	24th March '17
Ditto	E. D. McDonald	300 0 0	19th June, '21
Ditto	L. A. Phillips	300 0 0	20th June, '21
Ditto	C. L. Stanley	300 0 0	28th Aug., '21
Ditto	E. W. Brodhurst	300 0 0	3rd Oct., '21
Junior Superintendent's Clerk	A. A. Mills	250 0 0	13th June, '21
Ditto	E. J. Harding	250 0 0	20th Aug., '20
Ditto	E. T. Wright	250 0 0	28th Aug., '20
Ditto	C. A. Wilson	250 0 0	11th Jan., '21
Ditto	H. E. Walcott	225 0 0	17th Sept., '20
Ditto	C. Williams	225 9 0	25th Feb., '24
Superintendent of Public Works Stores	L. B. Bicknell	600 0 0	25th March, '14
Superintendent of Machinery	A. Scarff	550 0 0	12th Sept., '22

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.			Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Chief Draughtsman ..	H. M. Pratt ..	450	0	0	15th Nov., '20
Asst. ditto ..	W. Y. Feurtado ..	400	0	0	14th Nov. '21
" ..	R. C. Sullivan ..	375	0	0	6th Oct., '26
Accountant ..	F. P. Bond ..	525	0	0	21st Sept., '01
Chief Clerk ..	G. S. Cox, M.C. ..	550	0	0	1st April, '97
Financial Clerk ..	H. E. A. Romney ..	450	0	0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk ..	H. W. Hylton ..	450	0	0	14th Aug., '05
Ditto ..	H. E. Mendes ..	450	0	0	4th March, '07
Ditto ..	E. A. Morris ..	350	0	0	1st March, '13
Second Class Clerk ..	D. C. Mais, M.M. ..	300	0	0	5th Aug., '12
Ditto ..	W. O. Duval ..	300	0	0	12th Sept., '07
Ditto ..	D. P. Lacy ..	300	0	0	24th Oct., '18
Assistant ..	O. D. Sanguinetti ..	160	0	0	1st Jan., '24
Ditto ..	S. M. Bramwell ..	160	0	0	1st Oct., '25
Ditto ..	H. S. Hickling ..	115	0	0	2nd June, '30
Ditto ..	O. K. Joseph ..	100	0	0	2nd Feb., '31
Typist and Stenographer	Miss H. K. Allen ..	160	0	0	26th June, '26

JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Kingston Terminus: Barry Street.

THE Jamaica Railway, under a private Company, was opened for traffic in 1845 to Angels Station—a distance of 14 miles 5 furlongs. In 1869 an extension from Spanish Town to Old Harbour was opened—a distance of eleven miles. In 1879 the Jamaica Railway Company was bought out by the Government of the island for the sum of £93,932, which at the time of the sale represented a capital expenditure of upwards of £267,000. The extension to Porus, 24½ miles from Old Harbour, was opened for traffic in 1885, and that from Angels to Ewarton, 14½ miles, later in the same year.

The Government sold the Railway in 1890 to an American Syndicate, for £800,000, under covenants for the extension of the line to Montego Bay and Port Antonio. In 1894 the extension to Montego Bay was completed—66 miles. In 1896 the extension to Port Antonio was opened—54½ miles.

Under the powers reserved to the Government by the conditions of the agreement for the sale, the line was forfeited to the Government for default in payment of interest on the mortgage Bonds on which the capital was raised, and in 1900 the Supreme Court signed the order vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island. It has since been administered as a department of the Government.

In 1913 an extension of 13 miles of line from May Pen to Chapelton up the Rio Minho Valley was opened for traffic, making the total length of line 197½ miles, and in April, 1921, a further length of 2½ miles, from Linstead to New Works, was opened to traffic.

On the 18th March, 1924, the Chapelton to Frankfield extension was opened for traffic, bringing the total length of the line to 210 miles.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RAILWAY.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary & other Emolument.
Director	H. Creswell Powell, A.M. Inst. T.	£1,300 0 0
Office Supt., Director's Office*	Herbert George Pascoe	550 0 0
Chief Accountant	Geoffrey Campbell Gunter	800 0 0
Asst. Accountant	Albert Babington Milner	500 0 0
Pay Clerk	S. A. McLaverty	400 0 0
Chief Engineer	H. R. Fox, B.Sc.	800 0 0
Senior District Engineer †	D. J. Stott	650 0 0
Junior District Engineer †	W. T. P. Perkins	475 0 0
Asst. Chief Engineer	V. J. Streadwick, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.S.E.	650 0 0
Telegraph & Telephone Inspector	E. H. Cartwright	450 0 0
Senior Clerk Engineer's Office	Henry Alexander Hamilton	400 0 0
Locomotive Superintendent	P. M. McKay, A.M.I. M.E.	800 0 0
Works Manager	A. Lowe	575 0 0
Chief Clerk, Locomotive Branch	Arthur Wilson	500 0 0
Traffic Superintendent	W. G. Gigg	650 0 0
Chief Clerk, Traffic Branch	J. C. Atkinson	500 0 0
Traffic Inspector	Vacant	450 0 0
Chief Trains Controller	H. E. DeCasseres	450 0 0
Supt. of Railway Stores	H. R. Latreille	600 0 0

* £50 Personal allowance, £25 Secretary Railway Advisory Board.

ADVISORY BOARD.

(First appointed 7th May, 1902).

Hon. Leonard DeCordova, *Chairman*; Capt. S. D. List, H. V. Myers, M.B.E., F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Hon. J. H. McPhail, A. H. DaCosta, H. C. Powell, A.M. Inst. T. H. G. Pascoe, *Secretary*.

(Refer to Part XVII. "Travelling in Jamaica" for further particulars.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office: Public Buildings, King St. (East Block), Kingston.

DURING the administration of Governor Sir John Peter Grant, a Crown Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established with an officer in charge, styled Government Surveyor. On 1st October, 1890, this division of the Public Works Department was organised as a separate Department, and the Government Surveyor was appointed as its head, under the designation of Surveyor General.

Further details of the development and operations of the Lands Department will be found in issues of this Handbook prior to 1927. For Rules as to sale of Crown Lands see Part XI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Surveyor General	E. N. Bancroft,* M.C., M.A.M. Soc. C.E., F.R.G.S.	£900 0 0	10th May, '29
Assistant Surveyor General	H. D. Rogers*	650 0 0	17th April, '05
Surveyor	E. D. Stansfeld,* B.A.	475 0 0	21st June '29
ditto	J. A. Speak,* P.A.S.I.	475 0 0	2nd Sept., '29
ditto	Vacant	450 0 0	—
ditto	Vacant	450 0 0	—
ditto	Vacant	450 0 0	—
Asst. Conservator of Forests	E. M. Brown*	400 0 0	1st Jan., '22
First Class Clerk & Accountant	G. C. Foster	450 0 0	26th May, '04
Second Class Clerk	R. D. Robinson	295 0 0	1st April '20
ditto	E. M. Cupidon	200 0 0	1st Nov., '22

*Re-imbursed travelling expenses.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Assistant	.. I. L. Cleary ..	160 0 0	29th Sept. '23
ditto	.. W. Parkinson ..	160 0 0	5th Nov., '25
ditto	.. P. C. Whitbourne ..	115 0 0	2nd Aug., '30
Draughtsman	.. L. E. Saunders ..	200 0 0	6th June, '27
ditto	.. S. B. Austin ..	170 0 0	26th June, '30
Typist and Stenographer	.. Stella Levy ..	160 0 0	2nd Oct., '22
ditto	.. Dulcie Packer ..	115 0 0	11th Aug., '30

JAMAICA WEATHER SERVICE.

(At the Public Works Building.)

A Meteorological Service was established in 1880 in order to have the usual instruments read and recorded at Kingston, to encourage the registration of the rainfall throughout the island, and to give warning of approaching hurricanes. An annual grant of £150 was made for this purpose, and Mr. Maxwell Hall was put in charge of the service: he had to supply the necessary instruments, and to provide for his own assistants.

A first class station was equipped in Kingston. The registration of the rainfall was encouraged by issuing a monthly Weather Report to all the contributors. Mr., now Sir Daniel Morris, established a very fine high-level station at the Cinchona Plantation, 4,900 feet above sea-level, and also took readings on the Blue Mountain Peak.

A large number of investigations referring to such matters as cyclones, wind movements, earthquakes, lightning, magnetic variation, tides, &c., were published from time to time in the Weather Reports, which were so arranged that they could be bound into volumes. In 1892 Rainfall Maps of Jamaica were published by the Institute of Jamaica. A second edition entitled "The Rainfall of Jamaica from about 1870 to end of 1909 with maps" was published in 1911, and a third edition, 1923.

In 1898 the United States Weather Bureau established a first class station at Halfway Tree, as a part of their service in the West Indies and South America. All their stations reported more or less continuously to Washington, and storm-warnings were issued from Washington which were of great service to the whole of the West Indies. The local Weather Service was disestablished at the end of the financial year, and an annual grant of £50 was made to continue the Weather Reports. The observers at Halfway Tree were recalled, and the instruments were sent to the offices of the Direct Cable Co. in Kingston. The hurricane of 1903 occurred: and the earthquake of 1907 wrecked the instruments. In 1907 the Weather Service was re-established; the United States Weather Bureau undertook to establish a first class station at the Public Works Office, and the Kingston observer was to supply them with cablegrams during the hurricane months. Mr J. F. Brennan of the Public Works Department was appointed as observer in Kingston and Mr. Maxwell Hall was given charge of the whole service.

Upon the occurrence of the death of Mr. Maxwell Hall in February, 1920, Mr. J. F. Brennan succeeded as Government Meteorologist.

There are now a First-class station at Kingston; Second class stations at Morant Point Light House, Negril Point Light House, and Climatological stations at Castleton Gardens, Hope Gardens, Hill Gardens.

Storm warnings are based on the general circulars issued from Washington, and are modified, if necessary, by the local service; notices are posted at all the telegraph stations, and the shipping in the ports are duly warned, according to the system published at the commencement of each hurricane season.

At the request of the Admiralty, for the use of Mariners, a system of Wireless Broadcast Weather Messages, giving data of the forenoon and afternoon daily observations taken at Kingston, was adopted from 23rd May, 1921. No code is used, but messages are broadcast "enclair" at 8 a.m. and at 8 p.m., 75th Meridian Time, giving the 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. barometer readings, wind velocities and weather conditions, but since year 1926 confined to months of August, September, and October. The Call Signal being V.Q.I. and

messages addressed C. Q. Wave length used in 600 metres on I. C. W. System. The work of broadcasting is conducted by the Direct West India Cable Company.

At the request of the Air Ministry of England, in the year, 1924, the Jamaica Legislative Council approved of the establishment of a Pilot Balloon Service at Kingston. From the months of May, 1925, until the present time, daily ascents have been conducted by the Weather Service, at about 7 a.m. By this system the upper air direction and velocity in metres per second are determined at specified altitudes. Monthly reports of results are supplied to the Air Ministry, as well as to the United States Weather Bureau, regularly. The pilot balloons are about 25 inches in diameter, arranged for a rate of ascent of 180 metres per minute. The greatest altitude so far attained is 26,200 metres, in October, 1928, or about 16½ miles above the level of the ground. These investigations should prove very valuable in the course of time, for Aircraft Service as well as to Meteorology.

Government Meteorologist—J. F. Brennan, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., F.R. Met. S.

Address—Kingston P.O.

Assistant Meteorologist.—Major G. S. Cox, M.C., Kingston.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.

THE expenditure of the various Government Departments is checked and examined every month.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Accounts of the various Parochial Boards are audited under the direction of the Auditor General, and the Accounts of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation under Law 3 of 1923. In September, 1914, the audit of the Railway Accounts was placed under the direction of the Auditor General.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Auditor-General ..	E. C. Aitken ..	1,000 0 0	20th Oct., '02
Deputy Auditor General ..		600 0 0	10th Dec., '85
Senior 1st Class Clerk ..	C. C. Kelly* ..	450 0 0	1st June, '88
First Class Clerk ..	J. M. Burke ..	450 0 0	17th Sept., '01
Ditto ..	A. W. Perkins ..	450 0 0	1st May, '06
Ditto ..	O. A. Burrowes ..	450 0 0	14th April, '09
Ditto ..	R. C. Henriques ..	400 0 0	1st Jan., '11
Ditto ..	A. S. Lyon ..	375 0 0	15th Dec., '19
Second Class Clerk ..	E. A. Gadishaw ..	300 0 0	10th July '19
Ditto ..	L. R. Francis ..	300 0 0	23rd Aug., '16
Ditto ..	V. A. Wilson ..	260 0 0	10th July, '24
Ditto ..	Miss I. Ware ..	240 0 0	7th Jan., '21
Ditto ..	S. N. Ingram ..	200 0 0	28th July, '22
Assistant ..	Miss M. Facey ..	160 0 0	2nd Sept., '16
Ditto ..	A. L. Gabay ..	160 0 0	14th Nov., '25
Ditto ..	S. O. Sherwood ..	160 0 0	1st Feb., '27
Ditto ..	V. L. Tennant ..	145 0 0	20th Feby., '28
Ditto ..	A. A. Harrison ..	130 0 0	24th April, '29
Ditto ..	J. G. Fye ..	130 0 0	15th July '29
Ditto ..	V. S. Sherwood ..	115 0 0	30th Jan., '30
Ditto ..	O. A. Neill ..	115 0 0	21st May, '30
Typist and Stenographer ..	Miss I. J. Benjamin ..	160 0 0	1st April, '24

Also, but paid from Railway Funds.

Chief Clerk, Audit Branch, Jamaica Government Railway, B. P. Burrowes, £525, 15th March, 1905; Senior Clerk, Audit Branch, Jamaica Government Railway, O. R. Nunes, £375, 28th March, 1911.

* Receives personal allowance of £50 in addition, and £50 as inspecting officer.

TREASURY.

Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.

THE Office of Treasurer* was created by Law 20 of 1868, which abolished the office of Receiver General. Until the Earthquake of January, 1907, the Treasury was in Harbour Street, where it was first established in 1703.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every Parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Parochial Treasurer. Under this system all local payments were made at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Treasurer. All the Parochial Treasuries were closed on or before the 30th March, 1929. Payments on behalf of the Treasury are now made at the Collectorates of Taxes and District Post Offices.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the Treasury in Kingston are payable at the post office in the chief town of each parish and each post office in the chief town of a parish is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following post offices: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follows:

For sums under 10s.	2d.	For sums of £5	and under £6	7d.
“ of 10s. and under £2	3d.	“ of 6	“ 7	8d.
“ of £2	3 4d.	“ of 7	“ 8	9d.
“ of 3	“ 4 5d.	“ of 8	“ 9	10d.
“ of 4	“ 5 6d.	“ of 9	“ 10	11d.

For sums of £10, 1s., and 6d. for each additional £10 or fractional part of £10 up to £50.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Pub. Service.
TREASURY.			
Treasurer	W. M. Fraser	£ 900 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Deputy Treasurer	C. G. C. Kerr	600 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Accountant	E. G. Wilson	550 0 0	1st March, '93
First Class Clerk	S. A. Chambers	450 0 0	28th Aug., '06
Ditto	A. L. Hylton	450 0 0	9th Dec., '10
Ditto	O. S. V. Brown	425 0 0	1st May, '12
Ditto	J. E. C. McFarlane	400 0 0	10th Sept., '13
Ditto	L. J. MacPherson	300 0 0	15th April '12
Second Class Clerk	V. L. Cappe	300 0 0	27th Jan., '13
Ditto	A. A. Box	300 0 0	23rd Feb., '17
Ditto	J. S. Mordecai	300 0 0	1st Dec., '20
Ditto	H. M. White	300 0 0	3rd Aug., '20
Ditto	N. F. Holtz	280 0 0	4th Nov., '21
Ditto	Miss M. E. Thomas	180 0 0	9th Oct., '16
Assistant	Miss E. M. Sanguinetti	160 0 0	17th Sept., '17
Ditto	A. St. G. Taylor	160 0 0	26th Sept., '28
Ditto	A. R. Taylor	130 0 0	1st Sept., '29
Ditto	E. G. Fairweather	115 0 0	1st July, '30
Ditto	K. A. Holtz	115 0 0	16th July, '30
Typist and Stenographer	Miss L. E. Hamilton	115 0 0	4th Sept., '29
Ditto	Miss L. Brooks	145 0 0	5th July, '30

CURRENCY COMMISSIONERS.

Board of Commissioners.

Hon. W. M. Fraser, Island Treasurer—*Chairman*; Hon. W. Johnston, Collector General;
Hon. Sir Thomas Roxburgh, Kt., C.M.G.

*Historical details will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

STAFF.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
First Class Clerk	J. R. Lewis	450 0 0	11th July, '10
Second Class Clerk	R. O. S. Evans	300 0 0	1st April, '20
Assistant	Miss I. Cappe	160 0 0	1st Nov., '19
Secretary	J. R. Lewis	25 0 0	11th July, '10

For information as to issue of Currency Notes, see under Currency.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Public Buildings (West Block) King Street.

THE Government Savings Bank was established by Law 20 of 1870, which was amended by Law 33 of 1882. These Laws were repealed by Law 7 of 1917. A Board of Management was appointed by the Governor under Section 5 of Law 7 of 1917, and Regulations were passed giving greater facilities for the encouragement of thrift.

Law 7 of 1917, was repealed by Law 11 of 1925, under which new Regulations were passed. The latter Law provides for the investment of the funds of the Bank (i) In British and Colonial Securities, (ii) In loans to Agricultural Loan Societies, (iii) In real securities in Jamaica, (iv) In deposits in Banks, (v) In any other manner authorised by the Governor in Privy Council.

Under Law 11 of 1925, a Reserve Fund has been created, to which the profits of the Bank are carried; and there are Regulations providing how the amount at credit of the Reserve Fund may be expended.

The advantages assured to Depositors are (i) Absolute security, (ii) The convenience of operating an account in Kingston or at any of the Branches in the Island, (iii) Interest at the rate of 3% per annum added half-yearly, (iv) Free postage, (v) No stamp duty on withdrawals of £2 and upwards.

The Head Office is in Kingston, and there are 107 Branches conducted at Post Offices throughout the Island.

During the year 1931, the deposits amounted to £442,485 19s. 3d., and the withdrawals to £453,400 13s. 6d.

Investments at 31st December, 1931 were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
In British and Colonial Stock	568,246	0	5
“ Local Government Stock	96,922	16	6
	<u>£665,168</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Hon. W. M. Fraser, *Manager; Chairman*; H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., *Vice-Chairman*; R. H. Fletcher, *Postmaster for Jamaica*; Hon. J. H. McPhail; R. V. Butt; H. V. Myers, M.B.E., *Secretary*—A. G. Richards. Salary—£25 per annum.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Manager	W. M. Fraser	—	1st Feb., '86
Accountant	A. G. Richards	£550 0 0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	E. P. Andrews	450 0 0	1st June, '98
Ditto	A. W. Burke	450 0 0	26th Aug., '96
Ditto	L. A. Hall	350 0 0	1st June, '16
Second Class Clerk	F. A. Erskine	300 0 0	1st April, '21
Ditto	Miss I. Sanguinetti	220 0 0	1st Sept., '19
Ditto	V. A. Nelson	220 0 0	7th Jan., '18
Assistant	Mrs. B. Sanguinetti	160 0 0	1st June, '19
Ditto	Miss G. M. Logan	160 0 0	29th July, '15
Ditto	L. E. Royes	160 0 0	8th July, '28
Ditto	E. N. Sheridan	160 0 0	25th May, '29

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Assistant	H. Mitchell	£160 0 0	1st July, '28
Ditto	W. A. Burris	145 0 0	20th Aug., '25
Ditto	D. V. Smith	145 0 0	1st May, '26
Ditto	W. T. McGilchrist	130 0 0	1st May, '26
Ditto	R. E. Feurtado	115 0 0	14th Jan., '29
Ditto	E. V. MacMillan	160 0 0	17th July, '23
Stenographer and Typist	Miss L. M. Holtz	160 0 0	1st Nov., '19

STAMP OFFICE.

Old Grace Building, Olivier Place and Barry Street.

STAMP duties were first imposed in this Colony in the year 1760. The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties, they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner in association with the Receiver General. Under Sec. 3 Law 17 of 1910, the Collector General became the Commissioner of Stamps, with power to the Governor to appoint a Deputy.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods.

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809; from 1st January to 24th October, 1833; from 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

The use of Adhesive Stamps was added to that of Impressed Stamps in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs Warrants, receipts and Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and in any manner negotiated in this island, also on Letters of Allotment and renunciation, Power of Attorney for Voting by proxy and on Bills of Sight under the Customs Consolidated Law, 1877.

The present system of stamping documents is by direct impress by dies, in self recording presses and also by means of over Embossed Stamps.

The Governor may appoint Distributors of Stamps, and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes are Ex-officio Revenue Stamp Distributors. A discount of 2½ per cent. is allowed on the purchase of £5 at a time made by Vendors of Adhesive Stamps, in no other case is discount allowed.

Stamped forms and papers are obtainable at the Stamp Office, Kingston, and at Offices of several Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and at all Post Offices in the Country.

Deeds and other documents may be sent to the Stamp Office, Kingston, through the various Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes upon the full duty being paid at the time of handing in the document.

Bills of Exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and foreign bills of lading must be stamped within seven days after execution. Any other document of the description of an agreement, power of Attorney, etc., should be stamped before the expiry of 14 days of first execution, otherwise a penalty of £5 is incurred. Any document on which is payable *ad valorem* Stamp duty such as Conveyances, Mortgages, Leases, etc., should be stamped before the expiry of 30 days so as to avoid incurring a penalty of £5 and a further penalty equal to the Stamp duty thereon.

No penalty is imposed on documents first executed out of the island if stamped within 30 days after arrival in the Colony.

Spilt stamps are exchanged if document is tendered within 6 months of the spoiling or return of document to the island.

Unstamped documents liable to Stamp duty are receivable in evidence in criminal proceedings.

A return of Shareholders of all banking Co-partnership except those established by Royal Charter is required to be lodged yearly in the Stamp Office. A composition of 1 per cent. is payable quarterly on notes issued by any banking Corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Under Law 32 of 1887 a Stamp duty of 2/ and 1/- per £100 is charged respectively for Registering and transferring debentures.

Estate Duty is payable on property passing on death. The Estate Duty Law 21 of 1916 repeals the payment of Probate duty and imposes duty on value of Real and Personal Property according to the graduated scale denoted at Sec. 1 of Law 15 of 1929.

The rate of estate duty shall be according to the following scale:—

For information and comparison the figures are given below of the English rates of Estate Duty, 1925.

Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate			Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		
		Rate of Duty per cent.			Rate of Duty per cent.
Exceeds	And does not Exceed		Exceeds	And does not Exceed	
*£1,000	£2,000	£3	£100	£500	£1
2,000	5,000	4	500	1,000	2
5,000	10,000	5	1,000	5,000	3
10,000	15,000	6	5,000	10,000	4
15,000	20,000	7	10,000	12,500	5
20,000	30,000	8	12,500	15,000	6
30,000	40,000	9	15,000	18,000	7
40,000	50,000	10	18,000	21,000	8
50,000	60,000	11	21,000	25,000	9
60,000	70,000	12	25,000	30,000	10
70,000	80,000	13	30,000	35,000	11
80,000	90,000	14	35,000	40,000	12
90,000	100,000	15	40,000	45,000	13
100,000	200,000	16	45,000	50,000	14
200,000	300,000	17	50,000	55,000	15
300,000	400,000	18	55,000	65,000	16
400,000	500,000	19	65,000	75,000	17
500,000	..	20	75,000	85,000	18
			85,000	100,000	19
			100,000	120,000	20
			The rate of Duty progressively increases up to £40.		

*From and after 5th June, 1929, the minimum estate dutiable is £1,001, Law 15 of 1929.

The Estate duty and interest collected from 1st April, 1930 to 31st March, 1931, was £25,083 Os. 8d.

Legacy duty is chargeable on all legacies at rates varying from 1 to 10 per cent. according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator. Legacies, however, for the benefit of husband or wife of the deceased are exempt. A Legacy duty receipt must be stamped within 21 days from the date thereof.

The Legacy duty collected for the financial year 1930-31, amounted to £5,057 2s. 2d.

Under the provisions of Law 20 of 1898 duty is payable on all "successions" to personal or real property. This Law came into operation in July, 1898. The duty collected for the year 1930-31 amounted to £2,997 1s. 11d.

Seventeen Laws and parts of Laws were consolidated and repealed by the Stamp Duty Law 4 of 1903. The following are read with or are cognate to this Law:

Law 16 of 1879 Legacy duty Law, Law 27 of 1886 imposing duty on Building Society Mortgages, etc., Law 14 of 1898, a Law to amend the Legacy Duty Law, 1879; Law 20 of 1868, The Succession Duty Law; Law 7 of 1899, a Law to amend the Succession Duty Law, 1898; Law 6 of 1900, the Succession Duty Law, Amendment Law, 1900; Law 17 of 1910, the Stamp Duty Amendment Law, 1910; Law 29 of 1911, a Law to amend 17 of 1910, and further to amend Law 40 of 1903; Law 3 of 1914, a Law further to amend the Stamp Duty Law, 1903; Law 7 of 1916, a Law to increase the Stamp Duties on certain documents; Law 21 of 1916, the Estate Duty Law; Law 27 of 1916, a Law to give relief during the War; Law 10 of 1919, a Law further to amend the Stamp Duty Law, 1903; Law 13 of 1920, a Law further to amend the Stamp Duty Law, 1903; Law 40 of 1920, a Law to amend Law 21 of 1916; Law 12 of 1929, A Law to amend the Stamp Duty Law, 1903 (Law 40 of 1903); Law 15 of 1929, A Law to amend the Estate Duty Law, 1916 (Law 21 of 1916).

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement under hand not otherwise charged	£0 0 6
" under Seal including Corporation or Company's Seal	0 15 0
" of annual tenancy where rent does not exceed 20/ for one year only	0 0 1
An agreement for a lease or with respect to the letting of any lands tenements or heritable subjects is chargeable as a lease.	
A Lease made subsequently to and in conformity with the above is chargeable	0 0 6
Agreements for rent of land when the annual value does not exceed £5	0 0 6
Appointments	0 15 0
Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney, or Proctor	50 0 0
Assignment of Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney or Proctor Award	0 15 0
1. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland) not exceeding £5	0 0 2
2. Bills of Exchange payable on demand	0 0 1
3. Exceeding £5 and under £10	0 0 4
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 0 6
Above 20 " 30	0 1 0
" 30 " 50	0 1 6
" 50 " 100	0 2 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 2 0

The duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this island and are payable by adhesive stamps, on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed or negotiated thereto.

Bills of Exchange (Foreign)—

The duty is now affixed on one of a set after the following rates:—

Where the amount does not exceed £ 5	0 0 6
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed 10	0 1 0
" 10 " 50	0 1 6
" 50 " 100	0 3 0

For every additional £100 or fractional part thereof

0 3 0

Bills of Lading (Foreign)—The duty of 1/6 is now affixed on one of a set.

On each receipt for goods to be carried Coastwise or to be exported from the Island

0 0 3

Section 30 of Law 40 of 1903 declares that the Stamp Commissioner shall not stamp any Inland or Foreign Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note, or Foreign Bill of Lading after the lapse of seven days from the execution thereof; or any Coastwise receipt or Inland Bill of Lading after the execution thereof.

Bills of Sight—Where the value of the goods exceeds £5	..	£0 10 0
Bonds—Above £30 and not exceeding £50	..	0 2 0
“ 50 “ 100	..	0 4 0
“ 100 “ 200	..	0 8 0
“ 200 “ 300	..	0 12 0
“ 300 “ 500	..	0 15 0
“ 500 “ 1,000	..	1 0 0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	..	0 10 0
Certificates—On the admission of a Barrister	..	15 0 0
On the admission of a Solicitor	..	100 0 0
On every certificate of an officer of any Court or public officer of this Island	..	0 2 0
Charter-party	..	0 10 0
Cheques—See bill of exchange, &c. (Inland).		
Conveyances on sale—Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds	..	0 1 0
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	..	0 2 0
“ 10 “ 15	..	0 3 0
“ 15 “ 20	..	0 4 0
“ 20 “ 25	..	0 5 0
“ 25 “ 50	..	0 10 0
“ 50 “ 75	..	0 15 0
“ 75 “ 100	..	1 0 0
and for every additional £50 or fractional part of £50	..	0 7 6
Commission as Land Surveyor, Law 31 of 1894	..	30 0 0
Co-partnership Articles	..	1 10 0
Customs Warrants—Inwards and Outwards, per set	..	0 0 3
Certificate of Naturalization	..	2 0 0
Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—		
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.		
On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the Island, on which the British <i>ad valorem</i> duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.		
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the Island duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of	..	3 10 0
On every Deed of any kind whatever not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	..	0 15 0
Escheat—		
On every patent of escheat when granted to private parties, if by judgment of escheat, premises under value £200	..	5 0 0
If over £200 for every additional £100 or fractional part	..	2 10 0
On every letter of preference	..	1 0 0
For every fiat of land on escheat	..	1 0 0
Exchange—		
On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange	..	2 0 0
Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid		
Kettubah—On every Kettubah which includes a settlement of property, the same duty as on settlements.		
Leases—Law 7 of 1916—Of or above £1 and not exceeding £5	..	0 0 6
When yearly rent shall be less than £1	..	Free
Law 7 of 1916—		
Above £5 and not exceeding £10	..	0 5 0
“ 10 “ 15	..	0 7 6
“ 15 “ 20	..	0 10 0

Above £20 and not exceeding £30	..	..	£0 12 6
" 30 " " 50	..	..	0 15 0
" 50 " " 100	..	..	1 0 0
" 100 " " 200	..	..	1 10 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part of £100	..	..	0 10 0
Not otherwise charged	..	..	0 10 0
Duplicate or counterpart the same duty as on the original but in no case to exceed	..	..	0 5 0
Where any lease shall be granted for a consideration, by way of fine, premium, or other gross sum payable in produce, or the yearly rent shall be so payable, such produce shall be estimated for the purpose of reducing the same to a pecuniary value, at and after the rates following:—			
For each hogshead of sugar	..	..	12 0 0
For each puncheon of rum	..	..	10 0 0
For each tierce of coffee	..	..	12 0 0
A Lease made subsequent to and in conformity with an agreement for such lease, duly stamped	..	..	0 0 6
And where such rent shall progressively increase, then the amount of duty payable shall be upon the highest rent reserved.			
Lease of Lands, etc., granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of fine, premium or other gross sum and also of a yearly rent amounting to twenty pounds and upwards—is chargeable with both the ad valorem duties payable on a lease in consideration of a fine only, and for a lease according to the amount of rent reserved thereon.			
Letters or Powers of Attorney—Ordinary Power	..	..	£1 10 0
For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property	..	..	0 10 0
To manage an estate, pen, or plantation	..	..	4 0 0
To manage a place of residence or uncultivated land	..	..	1 10 0
To acknowledge payment and satisfaction of mortgage demands	..	..	0 5 0
On every other letter or power of attorney and every substitution	..	..	1 10 0
On every appointment of a proxy to vote at a particular meeting of any society, &c.	..	..	0 0 6
On every appointment of a proxy generally	..	..	0 1 0
On every letter of allotment and letter of renunciation or other document having the effect of a letter of allotment—	..	..	..
(a) of any share of any company or proposed company	..	..	..
(b) in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company when the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5	..	..	0 0 1
When the nominal amount is £5 and upwards	..	..	0 0 6
Licenses—To Insurance Companies	..	(yearly)	25 0 0
To retail firearms £4 and fees in Petty Session 10s.	..	..	4 10 0
To sell gunpowder £4 and fees in Petty Session 10s.	..	..	4 10 0
To a Banking Corporation issuing notes	..	..	150 0 0
Marriage License by Governor	..	..	5 0 0
Insurance of Crops and Property*	..	..	1 0 0
Do. Passenger Baggage	..	..	1 0 0
Marriage License Law 28 of 1905	..	..	0 2 6
Mortgages—Not exceeding £25	..	..	0 1 6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	..	..	0 2 6
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	..	..	0 5 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	..	..	0 5 0
Being a Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	..	..	..
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured	..	..	0 2 6
Transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage, or of any money or stock secured by any instrument of mortgage, or by any judgment—	..	..	..

* Through loss by hurricane or earthquake.

For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred assigned or disposed	£	s.	d.
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured the same duty as a principal security for such further money.	0	2	6
Re-Conveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, Warrant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—			
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	0	1	0
Naturalization, Certificate of	2	0	0
Paper Stamps—All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps—			
When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words	0	1	6
And for every additional 600 words or fractional part	0	1	6
Stamp Distributors are authorized to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—			
On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/, 2/6 or 3/	0	0	1½
Above 3/	0	0	2
On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	0	0	1½
Medium Paper	0	0	3
Royal Paper	0	0	9
Imperial ditto	0	1	0
On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	0	0	6
On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	0	0	6
On each Form of Title	0	1	0
Surveyors Notices	0	0	1
Passports	0	7	6
Patents—			
On every Power of attorney applying for and obtaining Letters Patent	0	5	0
On the specification	0	10	0
On the Letters Patent	2	0	0
On certificate, or warrant of Attorney General, disclaimer or memorandum of alteration	0	1	6
On assignment of Letters Patent	0	10	0
Policies of Insurance, Fire, Crops, Property, etc.—			
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20	0	0	6
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500	0	0	6
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £3,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof	0	2	6
And where it shall exceed £3,000	4	0	0
Passengers Baggage	0	0	1
Insurances effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows:—For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate.			
Above one month and not exceeding three months, one-half thereof.			
Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof.			
Above six months, the full annual rate.			
Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—Law 13 of 1920.			
(1) Where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of 2s. 6d. per centum of the sum insured	0	0	1
(2) In any other case—			
(a) For or upon any voyage—In respect of every full sum of £100 and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured	0	0	3
(b) For time—In respect of every full sum of £100, and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured—			
Where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	0	0	3
Where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	0	0	6

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island—parochial as well as general—are collected and accounted for by a Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of customs, excise and internal revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a Supervisor of Revenue, chief clerk, and nineteen other clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's office (Public Buildings, King Street) in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

In Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties are performed by the collector of taxes or by subordinate officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of customs business at the port of Kingston, consists of a collector, who is also shipping master and inspector of invoices; a chief clerk, four first class clerks; six second class clerks; four assistants; a surveyor; and assistant surveyor who is also chief tide surveyor, ten landing waiters; a tide surveyor at Port Royal and twenty-five out-door officers, divided into three classes. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a first class collector; and two second class clerks, one assistant collector; two assistants; and five lockers and gaugers and an officer in charge of Excise Stores.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a collector, one or more assistant collectors, landing waiters, lockers and gaugers, clerks and assistants.

Each collector of taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish. The collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the head of the department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and collections, the valuation roll, and the register of licenses.

Assistant collectors of taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as collectors. One or more are allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the collector's office or at some place of importance, in the parish. They are subordinate to the collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and assistant collectors of taxes are also distributors of stamps.

All collectors and a few assistant collectors are provided with clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One clerk in each office is required to act as check officer. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. This clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and assistant collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for, money; and are guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association.

PORTS.

Ports of Entry and Clearance.		Principal Out Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston	..	Cow Bay, Port Henderson.
Morant Bay	..	Yallahs
Port Morant	..	Holland Bay, Bowden
Port Antonio	..	Hope Bay, Buff Bay, St. Margaret's Bay, Orange Bay
		Manchioneal
Annotto Bay	..	Nicholas Bay. Frankfort
Port Maria	..	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
St. Ann's Bay	..	Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay.
Dry Harbour	..	—
Falmouth	..	Rio Bueno
Montego Bay	..	—
Lucea	..	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la-Mar	..	Negril, Bluefields. Parkers Bay. Whitehouse Bay
Black River	..	Pedro Bay. Alligator Pond.
Milk River	..	Carlisle Bay. Salt River.

Under Law 21 of 1900, "The Tax Collection Law," the tax-collecting year was changed from 1st August to 1st April, in each year. The taxes, etc., which became due on 1st August, 1900, were collected for two-thirds of a year to 31st March, 1901.

Section 2 of the above-mentioned Law grants permission for quarterly payments of taxes where the gross amount shall exceed eight shillings.

Ports of Registry. Registrars of Shipping are stationed at Kingston, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth and Montego Bay.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES ON PROPERTY.

I.—*In aid of General Revenue.*

Under Law 15 of 1903—Property Tax Law as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 5 of 1916—

A tax at the rate of one shilling on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of every property in the Island except in the parish of Kingston, where rate is eight-pence

II.—*For Parochial General Purposes.*

Under Law 16 of 1903 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 17 of 1909 and 51 of 1920—A tax at a rate to be fixed every year on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in each parish as shall be calculated to be sufficient to provide for the purposes to which the proceeds of the General Rate, formerly collected under Sec. 8 of the Parochial Finance Law of 1900, were applicable:

A tax payable into the Road Fund of each parish of such an amount not exceeding nine-pence on every ten pounds, or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in the parish as may be assessed and fixed by the Governor after giving due consideration to the recommendation of the Parochial Board, in the same manner as the Parish General Rate is to be assessed and fixed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the Repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—Law 31 of 1890 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 21 of 1922.

NOTE—Kingston was brought under operation of Laws 15 and 16 of '03 by Law 14 of '70

Horsekind	..	£0 3 6
Each wheel of a vehicle with springs used in the city	..	0 5 0
Each wheel of a vehicle without springs used in the city	..	0 3 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city	..	0 6 8

GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAWS 30 OF 1867, 17 OF 1890, 17 OF 1899, 36 OF 1908, 16 OF 1911, 18 OF 1911, 20 OF 1914, 21 OF 1922, 9 OF 1927, 37 OF 1927.

Each bicycle or tricycle used on roads ..	£0 6 0
Each head of horsekind used on roads ..	0 11 0
Each head of horned stock used for draft ..	0 1 0
Each ass ..	0 2 0
Each entire horse used on roads or found roaming at large ..	2 0 0
Each wheel of a carriage ..	0 15 0
Each wheel of a cart ..	0 6 0
Each hand cart plying for hire ..	0 1 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage ..	1 0 0
Each firearm ..	0 8 0 or 16/-
Each traction engine used on roads 2s. 6d. per hundred weight or part thereof	

Trailers.

Each trailer equipped on all wheels with pneumatic tires 1s per hundred weight or part thereof
Equipped with soft solid metal or hard tires 2s. per hundred weight or part thereof

Motor Cycles.

Not exceeding 3 hundred weights in weight unladen ..	£1 0 0
Exceeding that weight ..	1 10 0

Motor Cars.

Equipped on all wheels with pneumatic tires and not used for hire ..	5 10 0
Used for hire (equipped with all pneumatic tires) ..	7 10 0

Equipped on all or any of the wheels with soft solid tires 6s. per hundred weight or part thereof.

Motor Trucks.

With pneumatic tires on all wheels and not exceeding in weight thirty hundred weights ..	6 0 0
Exceeds 30 hundred weights but not exceeding 50 hundred weights ..	7 10 0
Exceeds 50 hundred weights ..	12 10 0

Equipped with soft solid tires, or partly with soft, solid and partly with pneumatic tires not exceeding 30 hundred weights .. 10 0 0

Exceeding thirty but not exceeding 50 hundred weights .. 12 0 0

Exceeding fifty hundred weights 10s. for every hundred weight or part thereof

Equipped with metal or other hard tires 5s. for every hundred weight or part thereof

Traction Engines.

Equipped on all or any of the wheels with metal or other hard tires 2/6 per hundred weight or part thereof

Registration of Motor Cars Law.

Driver's license ..	0 15 0
do. Renewal ..	0 10 0

DOG TAX—LAWS 10 OF 1868, 10 OF 1898.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of Spanish Town, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucrea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Morant Bay, and Port Royal .. 0 4 0

RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878, AMENDED BY LAWS 31 OF 1898, 13 OF 1916, 15 OF 1919 AND 9 OF 1920, CONTINUED IN FORCE BY LAWS 2 OF 1921, 1 OF 1922 AND 1 OF 1923, ETC.

On all rum and other distilled spirits distilled or made in this Island and sold for consumption, 5s. per Imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sikes Hydrometer + 60%.

**CIGAR AND CIGARETTE EXCISE DUTY—LAW 28 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAWS 10 OF 1902
18 OF 1910, 5 OF 1919, 8 OF 1920 AND 9 OF 1920 ***

On all cigars manufactured in this Island for sale by retail at a price exceeding 10s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 2s. per hundred.

At a price exceeding 5s. but not exceeding 10s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 1s. per hundred.

At a price not exceeding 5s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 6d. per hundred.

(Price means price by the box containing not more than 100 cigars).

On all cigarettes manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 3d. per hundred.

Cigarettes 300 of which weigh more than a pound, shall pay duty as cigars.

On pipe tobacco, except "rope" tobacco manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 1s. per pound.

5 OF 1919 AND 9 OF 1920 *

On every Imperial gallon of beer brewed in this Island 3d. + 10%

LICENSES.

Exclusive of Stamps.

Brewer's License	..	..	£1 0 0
Itinerant trader in horses, Law 30 of 1899	..	..	2 0 0
Soap manufacturers	..	..	1 0 0
Match manufacturers	..	..	1 0 0
Landlord's Bailiff	..	..	1 0 0
Hackney Carriage Driver	..	..	0 10 0
Pawn Broker	..	..	2 10 0
To sell Petroleum	..	..	0 10 0

Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Laws 7 of 1893 and 23 of 1914.

For each license in respect of each parish £5 0 0

Metal—19 Vic., c. 32, amended by Laws 18 of 1869, 10 of 1872 and 33 of 1906.

License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange of metals £0 11 0

(1/ to Collector of Taxes and 10/ to Clerk of Petty Session.)

License for sale of gunpowder and firearms 5 10 0

(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session, conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885.)

Spirits—Laws 38 of 1927.

For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston .. £10 0 0

In any other parish 5 0 0

For each retail or Tavern License in the Urban and Suburban Wards of the Corporate Area. .. 25 0 0

In the Town of Port Royal, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour Market, Chapelton, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Christiana, Spaldings, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Duncans, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, Highgate, Richmond, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Morant Bay and Bath 20 0 0

In any other part of the Island 10 0 0

For every Hotel License in the Urban and Suburban Wards of the Corporate Area 10 0 0

In any other part of the Island 5 0 0

For each Town Off License 20 0 0

For every Special License in case of any public entertainment for every 24 hours 2 0 0

On any passenger steamer plying from port to port .. 10 0 0

Stamp 1 0 0

*Continued in force by Laws 2 of 1921, 1 of 1922, 1 of 1923, 2 of 1924, 1 of 1925 and 4 of 1926, etc.

Stills—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.

For each Still	£5 0 0
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Trade—Law 7 of 1908.

Merchant, General Factor or Wholesale Dealer—For each designated place of business with liberty to store in and deliver out of public and other warehouses ..	£12 10 0
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Auctioneer or Commission Agent—For each person carrying on business and shall include one designated place of business—	
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For the Island	£7 10 0
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For the parish of Kingston	5 0 0
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For any other parish	2 10 0
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Wharfinger—For each wharf	2 10 0
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Supercargo—For each person carrying on business ..	5 0 0
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Proprietor of Newspaper—For each designated newspaper ..	1 10 0
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Retailer—For each place of business at the rate of 2s. 6d. for every £10 of gross value, provided that the license duty payable in respect of any license shall not exceed seven pounds and ten shillings nor be less than ten shillings.

Entertainments Duty Law 14 of 1919 as amended by 15 of 1920, and 22 of 1923 and 21 of 1924.

When the payment for admission, in respect of each person exclusive of amount of duty does not exceed 6d. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
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Exceeds 6d. and does not exceed 1/	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
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“ 1/ “ “ 1/6	1d.
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“ 1/6 “ “ 2/	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
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“ 2/ “ “ 3/	2d.
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“ 3/ “ “ 4/	3d.
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“ 4/ “ “ 7/6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
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“ 7/6 “ “ 10/	6d.
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and sixpence for every ten shillings or part of ten shillings over the first ten. One third of this Tax goes to Parochial Revenue.

*Agricultural Produce Buyers Licenses Law 19 of 1926**Class I.*

Coffee, pimento, ginger, cacao, nutmegs, orange oil, kola or bissie, annata	£5 0 0
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Class II.

Bunches of bananas, oranges, shaddocks, grape fruit, and other citrus fruit and coconuts	5 0 0
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Class III.

Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof ..	5 0 0
License to buy in all Parishes	50 0 0

INCOME TAX.

Law 24 of 1919—Section 8 (1) and 21 of 1928.

Income Tax in respect of the income of any person shall be charged at the following rates:—

(a) On the first £300	Nil
On every pound of the income beyond—	
(b) £300 and up to £400	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
(c) £400 and up to £500	3d.
(d) £500 and up to £750	4d.
(e) £750 and up to £1,000	6d.
(f) £1,000 and up to £1,500	9d.
(g) £1,500 and up to £2,000	1s.
(h) £2,000 and up to £5,000	1s. 3d.
(i) £5,000 and up to £8,000	1s. 6d.
(j) £8,000 and up to £10,000	1s. 9d.
(k) On every pound beyond £10,000	2s.

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &C.

ADMEASURERS' FEES:

These fees are levied under The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, (57 and 58 Vic., ch. 60) and the Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act 1898 (61 and 62 Victoria ch. 44) as amended by the Fees (Increase) Act 1923 (13 Geo. 5 ch. 4). The following scale of fees is at present in force:—

Vessels 50 tons gross and under	£2 0 0.
Vessels over 50 tons gross and not exceeding 100 tons gross	4 0 0
For each additional 100 tons or part of 100 tons above 100 tons up to 10,000 tons gross	10 0
For each additional 100 tons or part of 100 tons above 20,000 tons	5 0
For measurement under Rule 11 one half the above fees.	
For re-measurement in consequence of alterations on the upper deck or in the engine room or under Sections 77 (4), 78 (2), 79 (1) and 80 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or Section 54 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906.	
Vessels 50 tons gross and under	10 0
Vessels over 50 tons gross and not exceeding 100 tons gross	16 0
For each additional 100 tons or part of 100 tons above 100 tons	2 0
Maximum fee	5 0 0

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the King's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfrage Law, 15 of 1895, as amended by Law 53 of 1920.

These charges cover storage for a period of three months, and for each additional three months or fractional part of three months an additional charge of one-fourth the original rate shall be made.

In case of any expense for carriage having been incurred in conveying the goods to the King's Warehouse, the actual cost thereof, when known, is charged in addition to the rent, but otherwise threepence for a single package and ninepence when more than one, for each quantity not exceeding an estimated single dray load.

No charge for rent or carriage is made for packages for the Government, Army or Royal Navy.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security, approved by the Governor under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/ per brl. of 100 lbs. weight, 1/ per half brl., 6d. qr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37. Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112lbs. loose arms.

IMPORT DUTIES.

A Law to Consolidate and Amend the Laws Relating to Duties on Imports.

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—This may be cited as "The Tariff Law, 1922," 4 of 1925.

2—(1) On and after the coming into operation of this Law, there shall be raised, levied collected and paid unto His Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the use of the Government of this Island, upon the several articles imported into this Island and enumerated in the First Schedule to this Law, the several duties therein set forth, subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

(a) The rates of duties set forth in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply to goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or the Dominion of Canada or of any part of the British Empire to which any preferential tariff in force in the Colony for the time being has hereafter been made to apply by action taken under Sec. 26 of this Law: Provided that such goods shall be accompanied by such evidence of origin as may be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council from time to time.

(b) The rates of duties set forth in the column headed "General Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply to all goods not entitled to admission under the column "Preferential Tariff" of such Schedule.

(2) The Governor in Privy Council may from time to time make Regulations for carrying out the purposes of this section. All such Regulations shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette and shall have the force of Law.

3—The articles enumerated in the Second Schedule to this Law shall be admitted into the Island free of duty.

4—Anything in the next preceding two sections to the contrary notwithstanding the articles enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Law when imported into the Island for temporary use either by an owner or by an exhibitor but not for sale, provided that the articles enumerated in items 2 and 3 had been in use abroad, shall be admitted on the security of a deposit of thirty per centum of the duties leviable on similar articles if imported for Island use, such deposit to be refunded on the exportation of the articles by the owner or exhibitor within two months of importation. Should the articles not be exported within two months of importation the Collector shall withhold a sum equal to five per centum of the duty payable at time of importation for each month or part of a month during which such articles are kept in the Island beyond the specified period of two months up to the limit of eight months. But if not exported within eight months of the date of importation the articles shall be deemed to have been finally imported for Island use and shall be entered and the duty thereon paid in the manner prescribed by sections 48 and 49 of Law 18 of 1877, or by any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor, allowance being made for any deductions already taken and brought to account from the amount deposited.

Articles deemed to have been finally imported for Island use, if not entered and duty paid as aforesaid, shall if sold or kept in the Island beyond eight months be liable to be seized as "uncustomed" goods under the provisions of section 156 of Law 18 of 1877 or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor or the person appearing as the importer may be proceeded against under section 34 of Law 24 of 1885, or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor.

5—The articles enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Law shall pay duty at the rate of five per centum ad valorem: Provided that if they are the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of the Dominion of Canada or of any other part of the British Empire to which any preferential tariff in force in the Colony for the time being has hereafter been made to apply for by action taken under Section 26 of this Law, such articles shall be admitted into the Island free of duty.

6—In every case in which the value of goods imported into this Island is to be ascertained for the purposes and in manner provided in section 2 (1) of Law 20 of 1912 or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor and in which exchange is a part of such value the rate of conversion shall be taken as that prevailing between Jamaica and the country whence the goods are imported on the day that due report of the ship bringing the goods shall be made in pursuance of section 42 of Law 18 of 1877, or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or in substitution therefor.

7—(1) In this Law the expression "Cotton Piece-Goods" means all woven fabrics made entirely of cotton in piece lengths but shall exclude all cloth manufactured in the piece with a border or selvedge marking a point for cutting to make up into an article of a distinctive character.

(2) The Preferential Tariff for Cotton Piece-goods shall apply to the following parts of the British Empire:—Empire of India, Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Dominion of New Zealand, Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, British Possessions and Protectorates in Africa, Fiji, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Falkland Islands, Seychelles, St. Helena, British Honduras, Bermuda, Bahamas, British Guiana, British West Indies.

8—Without prejudice to the generality of the power to make Regulations under other sections of this Law the Governor in Privy Council may by such Regulations provide for the certificates, invoices and bills of lading to be furnished in respect of all or any goods to which any Preferential Tariff in force in this Colony for the time being applies and may also by Regulations prescribe the conditions governing the direct importation of such goods and their passage through another country.

9—The ordinary outside casing or covering of any goods, wares or merchandise liable to a rated duty as set forth in the First Schedule, or exempt from duty as set forth in the Second Schedule shall be exempt from duty under this Law, except as hereinafter stated but in respect of goods liable to duty on the value thereof, the value of all outside and inside coverings or receptacles containing such goods, together with the value of all labels wrappers or other attachments, shall be deemed to be a portion of the value of such goods for duty, and shall be included in such value. Provided, that all packages or coverings containing free or rated goods, apparently designed for use other than in the importation of the goods they contain, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as would thereon be levied if imported empty, or separate from their contents.

All outside packages containing goods liable to rated duties as set forth in the First Schedule as well as goods liable to advalorem duty, shall be liable to advalorem duty and when the package contains advalorem and free goods, the outer package shall be liable to the same rate of duty as such advalorem goods.

10—In the case of spirits subject to duty according to their strength of proof, such strength shall be ascertained by means of Sykes ("or Sikes") Hydrometer; and in case such strength cannot be correctly ascertained by the direct use of the Hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample and the subsequent test in like manner of the distillate.

11—Whenever goods liable to duty on importation according to the value thereof are imported, the invoice of such goods shall include the value of all packages, receptacles coverings and wrappers, in which such goods are packed or contained, together with all charges due or payable in respect of the preparing, packing and putting up of the goods in the condition ready for shipment, and import duty shall be payable on the value of such packages, receptacles, coverings, wrappers and charges.

12—It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Invoices or other proper Officer of Customs without prejudice to the power to take samples for examination conferred by the Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, or by any Customs Law for the time being in force in this Island or by this Law, to accept as *prima facie* evidence of the character of cement entered for Island consumption a declaration of the consignor attested in writing by a reliable cement tester, in the country of manufacture, recognized as such by the Governor of this Island, that the article so entered is cement, conforming to the standard fixed by the Governor in Privy Council.

13—Any person who, without lawful excuse, the proof of which shall be on the person accused, sends or brings into this Island, or who being in this Island, has in his possession any bill-heading or other paper appearing to be a heading, or blank capable of being filled up and used as an invoice, and bearing any signature or other attestation purporting to show, or which may be used to show that the invoice which may be made from such bill-heading or blank is correct or authentic, is guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to a penalty not less than £20 and not exceeding £100, or in the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding twelve months, and the goods entered under any invoice made from any such bill-heading or blank shall be forfeited.

14—Wines and malt liquors may be converted into vinegar in any Bonded Warehouse, under such Regulations as the Collector General may approve, and thereupon such wines and malt liquors shall be liable to the duty on vinegar only.

15—Upon the re-importation of articles once exported of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this Island, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected and paid in such manner as the Collector General may direct, a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles, if identified as island produce, and if not so identified, then such articles shall be subject to the same rate of duty as other imported articles of the same kind.

Whenever any goods upon which a drawback has been allowed under section 20 of this Law are returned to this Island such goods shall pay the import duty in force at the time of such return.

16. If any goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty shall have been paid under this law, are duly exported within two years of their first importation there shall be a drawback in respect of such goods of an amount equal to the preferential duty mentioned in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule to this Law: provided that where any duty has been paid on goods exported as ships' stores or on any of the articles enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Law there shall be a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid if the article is exported within two years of its importation; provided further that such goods are exported in the original, whole and unbroken packages in which the same were imported, and that no drawback of duty shall be allowed unless the amount of drawback on any one transaction is not less than four shillings.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under Law 2 of 1922 shall have been paid, on its being proved to the satisfaction of the proper Officer of Customs that a mistake has been made and that such goods are not the goods ordered by the importer and that such goods have been returned to the exporter, if duly exported within three months of their first importation shall receive a drawback of the full duties paid on importation.

17—The duty paid on provisions and stores supplied by local merchants or contractors to His Majesty's Navy or Military Authorities in this Island for the use of His Majesty's Navy or Army, or to Naval Officers, or Naval Messes or to other branches of the Public Service and to Public Institutions, shall be refunded under such conditions and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided that such drawback, or refund shall be limited to such articles as would have been entitled to be admitted free of duty, had they been in the first instance consigned to the purchaser.

18—There shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation on shipbuilding materials, or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding which shall have been imported into this Island and used in the construction or repairs of foreign-going vessels of any kind, on presentation to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation of a certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid, under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same together with a declaration from such builder or repairer that he believes such ship-building materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

Paints and oils used in painting any foreign-going ship while temporarily in port shall be included in the term accessory.

19—Drawback of duties shall not be payable on goods which have become unmerchantable subsequent to importation or which have been in actual and bona fide use.

20—Where imported materials on which duty has been paid are used in the manufacture or putting up of articles manufactured or produced in this Island there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials so used: Provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials shall so appear in the completed articles, that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained.

Provided also that where the actual quantity or measure cannot be ascertained by ordinary methods it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council by regulation made under section 16 of this Law to approve an approximate scale of drawback.

21—On the exportation of bread or biscuit manufactured in this Island of imported flour, there shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty mentioned in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule, on the flour used in making the same, but not to exceed the duty payable on a like quantity of bread or biscuit imported.

22—The several drawbacks under this Law shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of the several Acts or Laws for the time being in force with reference to such drawbacks.

23—In construing the language employed in Schedule 2 of this Law to describe articles intended to be free of duty the articles named as free must be considered in their primary character in relation to the use under which exemption is given. When the character of such articles has been added to, modified or changed by embellishment or combination with some other article whose primary character is other than that described against the article on the free list the consideration as to whether the composite article is liable to duty shall be the relative value of the component parts considered under the two schedules of the tariff, viz.:—the schedule imposing duty and the schedule granting exemption. If the value of the dutiable portion exceeds the value of the portion coming under a description on the free list then duty shall be charged on the composite article; but if the value of the portion formed by any items appearing on the free list exceeds the value of the portion not exempted then the article considered in its complete character shall be exempt from duty.

24—No goods imported free of import duties under the provisions of any law, certificate or concession shall be sold or transferred without the importer notifying the Collector General, and paying such import duties as would be payable if the purchaser or transferee had, on the day of sale or transfer, imported the goods, and any such goods sold or transferred without such import duties being paid as are hereby declared to be payable, shall be liable to be seized wherever found and forfeited, and the person so selling the same shall be deemed guilty of an offence under Section 157 of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877 (Law 18 of 1877) or against any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor. The provisions of the last mentioned Law, and any laws amending the same or substituted therefor in so far as they relate to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under those Laws, or any of them, shall apply to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under this Law.

25—In amendment of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877 (Law 18 of 1877) and Laws amending the same it is hereby provided that

- (a) The combined certificate of value and of origin and Form of Invoice set forth in the Fifth Schedule of this Law in respect of goods liable to ad valorem duties shall be declared to in all cases where the rates of duties set forth in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply; and such certificate with the omission of the part headed "Origin" shall be declared to in all other cases of goods liable to ad valorem duties; and such certificate with the omission of the part headed "Value" shall be declared to in all cases where preferential duties other than those ad valorem shall apply and in all cases where duties other than those preferential and other than those ad valorem General Tariff, shall apply the Form of Invoice alone shall be required. Invoices shall be presented in original and duplicate to the Collector of Customs who shall retain the original; Provided that in the event of an importer not having received duplicate Invoice the Collector shall retain the original Invoice: Provide that the combined certificate of value and of origin and Form of Invoice above specified may be altered and amended from time to time by the Governor in Privy Council as provided in section 2, subsection 2 of this Law.
- (b) That after the words "any invoice" in the twelfth line of section 25 of Law 18 of 1877, there be inserted the words, "he may order an entry to be made by Bill of Sight under Section 51 of this Law, or"

26—The Legislative Council may from time to time by resolution extend to any part of the British Empire the whole or any part of the preference given by this Law to the United Kingdom and Dominion of Canada, and thereafter all the sections of this Law dealing with the Preferential Tariff shall apply to goods from such part of the British Empire in accordance with the terms of the Resolution.

By Resolution passed by the Legislative Council on the 6th July, 1922, under Section 26 of Law 2 of 1922, the Preferential Tariff was extended to embrace the Dominion, Colonies and Dependencies, viz.: The Dominion of New Zealand, the Colonies of Cyprus, Fiji, Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Trinidad, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Dependencies of the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands. By a further Resolution passed on the 26th March, 1924, the Preferential Tariff was extended to Newfoundland and the Irish Free State.

27—In this Law the letters "p.c." in any one of the tariff columns in the First Schedule represent and have the meaning of the words "per centum, ad valorem."

28—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in The Revenue Temporary Protection Law, 1898 (Law 23 of 1898) no import duty paid during the month of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-five under the provisions of the said Law 23 of 1898 in accordance with an Order issued under the said Law by the Governor in Council to the Collector General shall be repaid to the person who paid the same.

29—In the case of importations of goods the manufacture or produce of a foreign country the currency of which is substantially depreciated the value for duty shall not be less than the value that would be placed on similar goods manufactured or produced in the United Kingdom and imported from that country, if such similar goods are made or produced there. If similar goods are not made or produced in the United Kingdom, the value for duty shall not be less than the value of similar goods made or produced in any European country, the currency of which is not substantially depreciated.

The Collector of Customs may determine the value of such goods, and the value so determined shall, until otherwise provided, or determined by the Governor, be the value upon which the duty on such goods shall be computed and levied under regulations prescribed by the Governor.

30—The Laws mentioned in the Sixth Schedule to this Law are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule: Provided that any Regulations made under or by virtue of any of the Laws so repealed and in force at the time of the coming into operation of this Law shall continue in force, so far as the same may not be rendered inapplicable by any section of this Law, until fresh Regulations repealing or adding to the existing Regulations have been made under this Law.

31—The provisions of this Law relating to any preference given to the Dominion of Canada or to any part of the British Empire shall remain in force for and during the term of the agreement made with the Dominion of Canada and subject to the terms of such agreement.

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.—(SECTION 2).

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
1	Animals and Birds Living—		
	(a) Asses, per head	£1	£1 6/8
	(b) Cattle, per head	£2	£2 13/4
	(c) Goats, per head	10/	13/4
	(d) Horses, per head	£3	£4
	(e) Mules, per head	£3	£4
	(f) Sheep, per head	10/	13/4
	(g) Swine, per head	10/	13/4
	No duty to be charged on these animals when under two months old imported with the dam.		
2	Ammunition and Explosives—		
	Ammunition:		
	(a) Cartridges, per 100	3/	4/
	(b) Shot, per 100 lbs.	9/	12/
	Explosives:		
	(c) Gunpowder for sporting purposes, per lb ..	1/6	2/
	(d) Gunpowder for blasting purposes, per lb. ..	9d.	1/
	(e) Other explosives, per lb	9d.	1/
3	Beer and Ale, Stout and Porter, per gallon ..	1/9	2/6
4	Bread, Biscuits, and Cakes: Unsweetened.		
	In bulk, i.e., packed in barrels or boxes not containing small internal packages,		
	per 100 lbs	3/1	4/2
4a	Otherwise packed per lb.	1½d.	2d.
5	Butter and Butter Substitutes:		
	(a) Butter per 100 lbs.	15/	30/
	(b) Butter substitutes, including butterine and oleomargarine, per 100 lbs. ..	15/	30/
6	Candles:		
	(a) Tallow candles per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
	(b) Other kinds, per 100 lbs.	18/9	25/
7	Cattle and other Animal Foods:		
	Bran, and Middlings per 100 lbs.	1/10½	2/6
8	Cement, i.e., Portland Cement:		
	(a) Which conforms to such standards as may be fixed by the Governor in Privy Council and published in the Jamaica Gazette, per 400 lbs.	1/	1/4
	(b) Other than that included in (a) per 400 lbs.	3/	4/
9	Cheese, per 100 lbs.	8/4	16/8
10	Chicory, per lb.	1/	1/4
11	Cider and Perry, per gallon	1/6	2/
12	Cocoa: Raw, per 100 lbs.	15/	£1
13	Coffee:*		
	(a) Raw, per 100 lbs.	15/	£1
	(b) Roasted or ground, per 100 lbs.	£1 10/	£2
14	Cotton: Piece-Goods, ad valorem	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
15	Fish: (a) Salmon and Trout, dried salted, smoked, or pickled, per 100 lbs.	5/	10/
	(b) Alewives, Herrings and Mackerel, dried, salted, smoked or pickled, per 100 lbs. ..	2/	4/
	(c) Other kinds, dried, salted, smoked or pickled, per 100 lbs.	3/6	7/
	(d) Canned, ad valorem	10%	20%
	(e) Fresh, do	10%	20%

*The importation of foreign coffee is prohibited by Law.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
16	Fruit, fresh : Apples ad valorem ..	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
18	Grain, Flour, Pulse and Preparations thereof:		
	(a) Corn (maize) per 100 lbs. ..	2/	4/
	(b) Oats, per 100 lbs. ..	1/6	2/
	(c) Rice, per 100 lbs. ..	2/3	3/
	(d) Rice, undressed, per 100 lbs. ..	1/3	1/8
	(e) Wheat, per 100 lbs. ..	1/6	2/
	(f) Other kinds, not to include pearl barley, per 100 lbs. ..	3d.	4d.
	Flour and Meal:		
	(g) Wheaten and Rye, per 196 lbs. ..	7/	9/
	(h) Other kinds, per 196 lbs. ..	1/6	2/
	Pulse:		
	(i) Beans and Peas, whole (per 60 lbs.) and split peas (per 70 lbs.) ..	9d.	1/
	(j) Dholl, per 100 lbs. ..	1/3	1/8
	(k) Other kinds, per 100 lbs. ..	1/3	1/8
	Farinaceous Preparations:		
	(l) Arrowroot and Corn Flour, per 100 lbs. ..	3/1	4/2
19	Lard and Lard Substitutes, per 100 lbs. ..	6/3	12/6
20	Matches: In boxes containing 50 matches (matches in boxes containing a greater or less quan- tity than 50 matches each are to be charged in proportion) per gross of boxes	2/3	3/-
21	Meats:		
	(a) Fresh, ad valorem ..	15%	30%
	(b) Canned, or contained in jars, bottles or other similar vessels, ad valorem ..	10%	20%
	(c) Beef, Pork and Tongues, pickled, salted or cured, per 100 lbs. ..	5/8	11/4
	(d) Smoked or dried per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	25/
	(e) Bacon, per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	25/
	(f) Ham, per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	25/
	(g) Sausages, dry or pickled per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	25/
22	Medicines and Drugs: Opium, not including medicinal preparations and medicinal compounds of opium, per lb. £1	£1	£1 6s. 8d.
23	Milk:		
	(a) Condensed, as defined in Section 2 of Law 18 of 1926 (weight of the tin to be included in the weight for duty) per 48 lbs. ..	1/6	3/
	(b) Skimmed as referred to in Section 9 of Law 25 of 1908 (weight of tin to be included in the weight for duty) per 48 lbs. ..	16/8	£1 13s. 4d.
24	Oils:		
	(a) Edible, per gallon ..	1/	1/4
	(b) Illuminating, including kerosene and other refined petroleum burning oils per gall. ..	3d.	4d.
	(c) Lubricating, per gallon ..	3½d.	5d.
	(d) Motor Spirit, including benzine, benzo- line, gasolene, naphtha and petrol spirits generally, per gallon ..	6d.	8d.
	(e) Other kinds, excluding essential, medicinal and perfumed oils per gallon ..	4½d.	6d.
25	Paper:		
	Cards, playing, per pack (not exceeding 54 cards per pack) ..	4½d.	6d.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
26.	Potatoes, per lb.	1d.	2d.
27.	Salt:		
	(a) Rock Salt, per ton	11/3	15/
	(b) All other including table salt per 100 lbs.	1/	1/4
28.	Soap:		
	Common laundry not including flaked, powdered and similar soaps per 100 lbs.	3/2	4/8
29.	Spirits:		
	(a) Brandy, (b) Gin	£1 8s. 3d.	£1 14s. 4d.
	(c) Whisky	£1 8s. 3d.	£2 1s. 0d.
	(d) Spirits of wine and		
	(e) Alcohol (including absolute alcohol and British Colonial Rum) per gallon of proof spirit as ascertained by Syke's or Sike's Hydrometer; provided that in the cases of (a), (b), (c) (d) and (e) in no case shall the duty be less per liquid gallon than as follows:		
	(a), (b), (d) and (e): Preferential: 24/ General: 29/8, (c), Preferential: 21/, Gen- eral 32/2 per liquid gallon ..	£1 8s. 3d.	£1 14s. 4d.
	(f) Cordials and Liqueurs:		
	All kinds, including bitters and flavouring extracts containing 40% proof spirit, per liquid gallon	£1 8s. 3d.	£1 14s. 4d.
	Unenumerated Spirits: not to include Bay Rum and Dentrifices, Toilet preparations and washes:		
	(g) Potable, perfumed, if tested—per proof gallon: provided that in no case should the duty be less per liquid gallon than 21/ Preferential and 28/8 General ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(h) Potable, perfumed—if not tested, per liquid gallon	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(i) Spirituous Compounds, not being methy- lated spirits, nor perfumery, nor medicines recognized by the British Pharmaco- pœia, or the United States Pharmaco- pœia, nor Medicinal Spirits and not otherwise enumerated, containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per liquid gallon ..	£1 8s. 3d.	£1 14s. 4d.
	(e) By deleting the rates of duty on items 34 and by substituting therefor:		
	(a)	6/-	10/-
	(b)	12/-	17/-
	(f) By deleting the rates of duty in item 32 (c) and by substituting therefor	9/-	12/-
	(g) By inserting a new item 40.		
	40. Confectionery	15%	25%
	(h) By inserting a new item 41.		
	41. Bay Rum, per proof gallon ..	9/-	12/-
30.	Sugar:		
	(a) Refined, per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
	(b) Unrefined, per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
31.	Tea, per lb.	1/	1/4
32.	Tobacco and Snuff:		
	Unmanufactured:		
	(a) Leaf, per lb. (not elsewhere enu- merated)	2/6	3/4

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
	Manufactured:		
	(b) Cigars, per lb. ..	10/	13/4
	(c) Cigarettes (the weight of cigarettes to include the paper covering) per lb. ..	8/	10/8
	(d) Snuff, per lb. ..	3/6	4/8
	(e) Other manufactured tobacco, per lb. ..	4/	5/4
33	Vinegar, per gallon ..	1/	1/4
	Wine:		
34	Of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit (wines containing a greater proportion of proof spirit to be classed as spirituous compound)		
	(a) of a value of 12/ per gallon and under and not exceeding 18/ ..	5/3	6/9
	(b) of a value per gallon of over 18/ and upwards ..	11/	13/9
	Wood and Timber—		
35	Unmanufactured:		
	(a) Lumber, sawn or hewn, undressed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, per 1,000 ft. ..	6/9	9/
	(b) Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partly dressed by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, per 1,000 feet ..	10/6	14/
	(c) Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length per 1,000 ..	4/6	6/
	(d) Shingles, Wallaba, per 1,000 ..	4/6	6/
	(e) Shingles, Boston Chips and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described per 1,000 ..	3/	4/
36	Cordage, not including string and twine, per lb. ..	2½d.	3½d.
37	Saccharin, including substances of a like nature or use, per oz. ..	2/6	3/4
	(2) Liquid preparations containing more than 1% of saccharin (including substances of a like nature and use to saccharin) for each part of saccharin or similar substance, per cent. or fraction thereof, per liquid gallon ..	4/	5/4
38	Sauce, advalorem ..	20%	30%
39	All other Articles: not in this Schedule particularly enumerated, or in the Second Schedule particularly exempted, or included in the Third Schedule ..	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	In the case of specific duties, these rates to be charged upon any greater or less quantity of such goods, ware and merchandise respectively.		
	The importation of foreign coffee and rum is prohibited.		

SECOND SCHEDULE—(SECTION 3).

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

1. Arms, Ammunitions, Uniforms, Accoutrements and Prizes imported by, or for the use of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, the Civil Service, the Police Force or any Militia or Volunteer Force or Rifle Association sanctioned by the Governor.
2. Articles for the Navy, Army or Militia as specified below, viz.:

- (a) Mess plate, furniture and Band instruments for use of the Navy, Army or Militia, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer.
 - (b) Provisions and stores, arms, equipment and uniforms, imported for the use of His Majesty's Navy, Army or Militia on the certificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops that they have been solely imported for the use of the Navy or Army or Militia as aforesaid.
 - (c) Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this Island, consigned by Bills of Lading to any Naval Officer, or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the Bills of Lading and the certificate of the Officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the Island without special permission to be given only on payment of the duty. This exemption shall also extend to similar goods withdrawn from a Bonded warehouse on production of a certificate of a Naval Officer countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that such goods are for the sole use of such Officer or Naval Mess and on an undertaking as aforesaid that they will not be sold in this Island without the payment of duty.
3. Articles imported by, or taken out of Bond for the use of the Governor and household as provided by Law, the Colonial Government for the Public Service, and stores, tools and materials for the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or for any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, on the Certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Whenever any local merchant or trader shall have supplied to the Colonial Government, or to the Kingston General Commissioners, or to any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, any goods which would otherwise have been entitled to come in free under this Section, the purchaser, on production of a Certificate from the Revenue Commissioner shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods: Provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which the drawback may be claimed on goods exported.
 4. Articles imported by, or for the use of, any office or bureau for meteorological observations approved by the Governor.
 5. Articles re-imported into the Colony and so proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs: Provided that duty shall be paid on the cost of any repairs or additions.
 6. Articles for the official use of any foreign Consulate, or the luggage and personal effects of the Consular representative of any foreign country, or his family or suite if such Consular representative is not engaged in any other business or profession in this Colony, provided that a similar privilege is accorded by such foreign country to the British Consulate therein.
 7. Articles the growth and produce of the Pedro and Morant Cays.
 8. Artificial limbs, crutches and other appliances for the relief of bodily disablement.
 9. Bees, beehives and all accessories for Apiaries.
 10. Books, printed, bound or unbound, manuscripts, music, newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, unframed photographs, almanacs, trade catalogues, bank notes, used and unused postage stamps, and used post cards; but not account books, printed labels, printed forms, or Christmas cards.
 11. Bullion and Coin.
 12. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.
 13. Fuel Oil or Bunker Fuel, being petroleum imported for use as Fuel only to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, which flashes above 150° F. by Abel's Test.
 14. Horses, baggage and furniture of Officers on Imperial Service in His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces. If sold in the Island the Collector of Customs for Kingston to be notified and duty to be collected.
 15. Lymph for human vaccination, vaccines, serums and antitoxins for human and animal diseases.
 16. Manures, all kinds, insecticides, fungicides, coal-tar disinfectants when in liquid form including carbolic acid, cyllin, and Jeyes. Also vermin-killers, and other substances including sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, lime and other substances which the Collector of Customs is satisfied are imported for use as manures, or remedies for diseases of, or preventatives of insect attacks on plants and animals or destruction of vermin.
 17. Medicines—the remedy known as “606” Salvarsan (Dioxy-Diamido-Arseno benzol) and similar preparations and Quinine, Sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of

- cinchona bark; Quinine as here described does not include Quinine compounded with other drugs.
18. Wrapping paper for fruit stamped as such.
 19. Packages and bags, exported with produce and returned empty, also bags and sacks made of fibre, metal or glass containers, used for putting up or containing Island produce
 20. Parts of articles free under the Tariff.—The component parts of any articles which is free under the Tariff shall be also admitted free of duty; provided such parts of free things cannot be used for any other purpose than for making up or completing any articles which is itself free, and provided such parts have been specially prepared and manufactured to replace or fit such free things.
 21. Patterns and samples of no commercial value.
 22. Paper intended exclusively for the printing of newspapers, magazines or periodicals, invoiced as such and supported by a Declaration of Importer that such paper is imported for that purpose only, and not to include any sized water marked or writing paper of any kind.
 23. Personal Effects, not being merchandise, of natives of Jamaica or others domiciled in Jamaica who have died abroad.
 24. School requisites, namely: slates and slate pencils, globes, atlases, charts, copy books and maps.
 25. Professional plans and specifications.
 26. Pure bred horses, asses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits and poultry imported for breeding purposes, and approved of by the Director of Agriculture.
 27. Shooks for tierce, puncheon, hogshead, barrel and cask and shooks for boxes or crates used in packing native agricultural produce.
 28. Tortoise shell and turtle shell, unmanufactured.
 29. Trees, plants, bulbs, cuttings, vines, seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation, or cultivation.
 30. War medals and war decorations; also medals of gold or silver or copper and other metallic articles actually bestowed as or to be competed for as trophies or prizes, and received and accepted as honorary distinctions. This to include shields and cups and the exemption not to extend to persons stocking such articles for purposes of trade.
 31. Wire for fencing, fencing staples and tying wire for fastening the fences.
 32. Wood Hoops, and truss hoops, also staves and headings, and also iron and steel hoops, and iron or steel cut into lengths for making iron and steel hoops.
 33. Caustic soda, silicate of soda, rosin and washing soda, when imported by a soap manufacturer for use in his trade as such.
 34. Leaf tobacco, suitable and intended for cigar wrapping.
 35. Uniform and equipment imported by and for the use of the Jamaica Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations on the production of a certificate by a Commissioner of either Association.
 36. Placards and posters designed for no other purpose and use than for advertising.
 37. Palm bark for use as containers for native tobacco leaf.
 38. Wine Screen cloth.
 39. Glucose and all forms of invert sugar.
 - (b) by adding the words "also insulin" after the words "drugs" in item 17, and
 - (c) By deleting item 19 as amended by Section 3 of Law 29 of 1927, and substituting therefor:—
 19. Packages and bags, exported with produce and returned empty, also bags and sacks made of fibre; and containers of metal, glass or cardboard or waxed paper used for putting up or containing Island produce.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 4.)

1. Animals brought into the Island temporarily for the purposes of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by an Agricultural or Racing Association, and wild animals intended for exhibition in Zoological collections.
2. Theatrical scenery, properties, apparel and other paraphernalia brought by Proprietors or Managers of theatrical or other exhibitions.
3. Professional implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment in the actual possession of persons coming to the Island, but not to settle. This

item not to be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment.

4. Works of Art, drawings, engravings, photographs, philosophical and scientific apparatus and appliances brought by professional artists, lecturers or scientists arriving from abroad for use by themselves temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion and encouragement of Art, Science or Industry in the Island and not for sale.
5. Microscopic slides imported for temporary use by students of Natural Science.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 5.)

1. Flags of the British Empire.
2. Locomotives, tractors, railway rolling stock and parts thereof, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances to be used exclusively for construction and equipment of railways and tramways.
3. Machinery, including parts, viz.:—
 - (a) Steam engines, boilers, prime motor engines of all kinds, electrical motors, machines, and machinery, whether stationary or portable worked, by power or by hand for cultivating, manufacturing or preparing for market, salt, camphor, and the agricultural and mineral products of the Colony, including sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, pimento, ginger, kola, annatto, coconuts, tobacco, cassava, fruits of all descriptions, vegetables of all descriptions, woods of all descriptions, fibres; and for raising water for the development, manufacture or preparation of the agricultural or mineral products aforesaid.
 - (b) Sewing machines.

4. Models of invention and of other improvements in the arts and industries, but no article shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use otherwise.
5. Scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments and preparations, including absolute alcohol for preserving purposes, imported exclusively for the purpose of prosecuting scientific investigations on behalf of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, and not for sale or exchange, subject to such regulations as the Collector General shall prescribe.

Whenever any local merchant shall have supplied any of the above articles to the Managing Body or person in charge of such Secondary School for the equipment of such school, the purchaser shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods, provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which Drawbacks may be claimed on goods exported.

6. Aircraft.
7. Articles imported specially for the use, furnishing and decoration of Churches used for Public Worship, on the signed declaration of the Head of the Denomination that such articles are specially imported for those purposes.
8. Articles necessary for generating, storing, conducting, converting into power or light and measuring electricity which the Collector of Customs at the port of importation is satisfied are imported by and are solely for the use of the Jamaica Public Service Company in constructing new works and renewals of existing works. Provided, however, that if any such articles so imported by the Company are sold by the Company in the Island, the Company shall notify the Collector of Customs, and shall pay the duty thereon to him. A monthly return shall be furnished by the Company to the Collector of Customs of each and every article so sold.
9. Agricultural implements, artizan tools and implements.
The implements and tools being such as shall be approved from time to time by the Governor in Privy Council.
10. Pans for boiling sugar of not less than 10 gallons capacity.
11. Stills and parts thereof.
12. Telephones and Telephone Switchboards.

SECTION 25.

manufacturer

the means of knowing and do hereby certify as follows:—

2. That no arrangements or understanding affecting the purchase price of the said goods has been or will be made or entered into between the said Exporter and Purchaser, or by any one on behalf of either of them either by way of discount, rebate, compensation or in any manner whatever other than as fully shown in this invoice or as follows (5).....

3. (a). That every article mentioned in the said invoice has been *wholly* produced or manufactured in (6)..... 3 (b). That every article mentioned in the said invoice has been either *wholly* or manufactured in (6)..... *partially* produced or manufactured in (6).....

4. As regards those articles only partially produced or manufactured in (6).....

(a) That the final process or processes of manufacture have been performed in that part of the British Dominions.

(b) That the expenditure in material produced in (6).....and/or labour in (6).....calculated subject to qualifications hereunder, in each and every article is not less than one-fourth of the Factory or Works costs of such article in its finished state.

5. That in the calculation of such proportion of produce of labour of the (6).....
none of the following items has been included or considered:—

"Manufacturer's profit or remuneration of any Trader, Agents, Broker, or other person
"dealing in the articles in their finished condition: royalties: cost of outside,
"packages or any cost of packing the goods thereunto: any cost of conveying
"insuring, or shipping the goods subsequent to their manufacture."

Dated at.....this.....

day of.....19....

Witness.....Signature.....

- (1) Here insert Manager, Chief Clerk, or as the case may be.
- (2) Here insert name of firm or company
- (3) Here insert name of city or country.
- (4) Words bracketed should be omitted where the manufacturer or supplier himself signs the Certificate.
- (5) Here insert particulars of any special arrangement.
- (6) Insert "United Kingdom" or name of other part of British Dominions.

INVOICE.

(Place and Date).....19....

Invoice ofconsigned by.....
of.....to.....
 of.....to be shipped per.....
 Order Number.....

Country of Origin.	Marks and numbers on packages.	Quantity and description of goods.	Selling Price to Purchaser.	
			At	Amount.

(Signature)

Witness

Artisans' tools and implements, as approved by the Governor in Privy Council under item 2 of the Fourth Schedule, Law 2 of 1922.

ARTISANS' TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

The following tools and implements ordinarily used in their trade or calling by journeymen fitters, journeymen masons, journeymen bricklayers, journeymen plasterers, journeymen smiths, journeymen carpenters, journeymen painters, journeymen cabinet-makers, journeymen boot-makers, journeymen saddlers, journeymen watchmakers, journeymen farriers or journeymen tailors, that is to say:—

Adzes, Adzes clawed; Adzes, cooper's; Adzes, iron drivers; Adzes, platelayer's; Adzes, stock drivers, Angle dividers, Anvils Augers, Awls, Axes. Bench bits, Bench cramps, Bench drills, Bench hooks, Bench holdfasts, Bench knives, Bench screws, Bench screw joiners, Bench stops, Bench vises, Bellows used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, Benders, pipe, rail, etc., Bevels used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, Bits and braces, Blow torches, Bolt clippers, Bootmakers' lasts, Bootmakers' needles, Bootmakers' bristles, Bootmakers' last hooks, Braces, Bradawls, Brick cleaning hammers, Bricklayers' hammers, Brushes, paint, Brushes, varnish, Brushes, whitewash, Brushes, used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, Belt fastener frame, fitters' callipers, chisels, Coopers' drivers, Coopers' crows, Compasses, Clamps, Creases, Creasing irons, Cramps, Crucibles, Cup tools, smiths', cold sets, smiths'. Dies and stocks, depth gauges, dividers, draw knives, drills, dummies, mason, dummies, plumbers, dehorners, farriers. Farriers' hammers, Farriers' knives Farriers' rasps, Farriers' pinches, Farriers' tongs, files and rasps, files, whip saw, fire-pots and baskets, floats, foot rules, plasterers', forges, blacksmiths; framing rods, smiths' gauges, gauges, depth, gimlets, glue pots, gouges, grooves, hammers, carpenters; hammers, tinman's; hammers, sledge; hammers, farrier's; hand saws, handsaw sets, hand ratchets, hand vises, hatches, hatchets claws, and shingle, Haries, smiths', hooks and screws, bench, horses, tinman's; heel shaves, shoemakers' inch measures, tailors, internal cutters, iron, soldering; irons, tailors'. Joiners' bench screws, jewellers' bellows, jewellers' blow pipes, jewellers' tuning, knives, draw; knives, farriers'; knives, putty knives, saddlers', knives, shoemakers', lasts, bootmakers', last hooks, bootmakers' lead ladles, levels, spirit, mallets, painters' brushes, painters' putty knives, painters scrapers, picks, pincers, farriers, pipe-cutters, pipe joiners, pipe openers, pipe wrenches, planes and irons, pliers, plumbs, plumb hobs, plumb and level, punches, putty knives, rasps, reamers, rivet snaps, round shaves, rules. Saddlers' knives, saddlers' screw creases, saws, saws, band; saws, cross cut; saws, pit; saw sets, scissors, painters', screw drivers. Scribing blocks, scribes, scutches, shears, shoemakers' knives, shoemakers' lasts, sliding bevels, smith's cup tools, smith's set hammers, smiths' snap tools, smiths' tongs, soldering furnaces, soldering irons, soldering lamps, spanners, spirit levels, spoke shaves,

spoke trimmers, shoemakers' bristles, squares, squares, tailors'; stakes, steel and punches, stocks and dies, swages, swage blocks. Tailors' irons, tailors' inch measures, tailors' scissors, tailors' squares, tailors' thimbles, tape measures, taps, engineer's, tar brushes, treading machines (not including power machinery), tire shrinkers, tracing wheels, trammel heads, trowels, try squares and bevels, tongs for all trades, turning lathes, turning tools (not including power lathes or power tools), turnscrows, plasterers, twitches, tinman's snips, vises, wrenches.

Agricultural implements, as approved by the Governor in Privy Council under Item 2 of the Fourth Schedule, Law 2 of 1922:—

Axes, agricultural forks, Athey truss wheels, bill hooks, banana gouges, banana knives, barratones, castrating forceps, ditchers and graders, arolo truss wheels, cultivators, clod crushers, cane bills, cane knives, cane digging bills, cutlasses, chaff cutters. Dibbles, ensilage cutters, fruit pickers, field rollers and pulverisers. Grass knives ginger knives. Harrows, hay balers and binders, hay knives, horse-hoes, hoses. Mat-ticks, mowers such as are used for cutting grass to make hay but not lawn mowers. Pickaxes, ploughs, pruning saws, pruners including pruning scissors. Rakes. Roadles units. Sowing machines, stumps extractors, spuds, sickles, scythes, spades, shovels sprayers (but not such as are ordinarily used for watering gardens or sprinkling lawns) Trenching spades, watering cans, wedges, iron and steel for splitting wood.

LAW 9 OF 1919—Continued by Law 7 OF 1920.

LAW TO IMPOSE A TEMPORARY TAX ON PACKAGES.

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council, under Section 12 of the Tariff Law 21 of 1911 regulating the Drawback of Duties on the exportation of goods from Jamaica.

Notice of intention to export goods on which Drawback is to be claimed must be given by the Exporter in the following form at least two working hours before the attendance of the Examining Officer is required:—

Jamaica,

Collector of Customs, 19

Port of

I hereby notify you of my intention to export* on the

for on which Drawback

of duty will be claimed, and to request that an officer be detailed to examine and take

account of the goods at

I am, etc.,

The entry on exportation required by Section 100 of Law 18 of 1877 must be made previous to the Customs Officer's inspection of the goods.

A list giving the details of the goods for Drawback must be furnished by the Exporter to the Customs Officer, who will check each item with the list and retain it for verifying the Drawback claim in due course.

All goods for Drawback must undergo the personal examination of the Customs Officer and the contents of each package must be ascertained and certified on the Drawback papers by him.

In the case of unenumerated goods before certifying the shipment and exportation the original invoices must be produced to the officer and compared by him with the Drawback claim in respect of values, etc., and the certificate of the officer is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the goods above-mentioned were packed in my presence, and the value of £ was found to agree with the Invoice values upon which Import Duty was paid, and that the said goods were duly shipped on the for as per warrant No. dated

In the case of rated goods each package must undergo examination including weighing, gauging, etc., and the full particulars of such examination, including tares, returned on the Drawback papers by the Examining Officer, and the certificate of shipment and exportation for rated goods is to be in the following form:—

*Here give general description of the goods.

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned
presence and found to contain
the
dated

for

were weighed in my
and that they were duly shipped on
as per warrant No.

The name of the import ship and the number and date of the export warrant must be shown in the notice to export required by Section 112 of Law 18 of 1877.

In the case of rated goods, Drawback will not be allowed when the quantity exported is less than one whole original package, complete and unbroken as when imported.

Drawback on goods exported will not be granted when the amount of duty to be refunded would be less than four shillings.

When Drawback is claimed on liquids exported in bottles included in items 1, 45, 46, 49, 59, 60, 61 and 71 of the First Schedule Section 2 Tariff Law 1911, the officer must examine the contents of one bottle at least of each package, and when in bulk, the contents of each cask or other package. The strength of the contents of each bottle, cask or other package of spirits, brandy, whisky, gin and such like, so examined, must be ascertained by means of the Hydrometer, and recorded on the Drawback papers by the Customs Officer.

When the following goods are entered for Drawback samples as hereunder set forth shall be taken and sealed up by the Customs Officer at the time of inspection, the officer shall then forward such samples to the Collector after affixing to each one a label showing the particulars of exportation.

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	} in bulk	{ not less than 4 gills from each cask or other package.
Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like		
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	} in bottles	{ not less than 4 gills of each 24 bottles
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines		
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, and Oils other than Petroleum	} in bulk	{ not less than 2 gills of each cask or other package
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes		
Matches	} in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills for each 24 bottles
Soap		
Candles	} or in bulk	{ not less than 2 gills of each 48 bottles or cask, or other pkg.
Biscuits and Crackers		
	..	at least two ounces from each package
	..	at least twelve boxes from each package
	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
	..	(Item 12 First Schedule of Tariff Law) at least one half ounce in weight out of each package

These rules may be added to, altered or amended from time to time.

DECLARATIONS.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are in sound and merchantable condition, that they have not been in use in this Island and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 16 of Law 2 of 1922, outside of which Drawback is barred.

I further declare that the values endorsed herein are the true values of the goods upon which import duties were paid, and that I am entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me
this day of
19

J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are sound and in merchantable condition and that the import duties have been duly paid thereon, and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 16 of Law 2 of 1922 outside of which Drawback is barred, and that I am entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared before me
this day of
19

J.P.

..

† Or gauged, or measured and tested as to strength by me, &c., as the case may require.

DECLARATION OF EXPORTER WHEN NOT ORIGINAL IMPORTER OF THE GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were purchased by from the parties whose names are set opposite therefor; and I further declare that the goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon, the duty having been paid and the goods not being unmerchable or not having been in actual use.

Declared to before me
this day of
19

J.P.

DECLARATION OF IMPORTER NOT BEING THE EXPORTER.

Made by the Governor in Privy Council this fourteenth day of May, 1912.

NON ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods referred to in the Declaration of were sold by to the said and that the said goods were duly imported by and that the values of the goods upon which import duties were paid, and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me
this day of
19

J.P.

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911, "The Tariff Law, 1911."

Concessions made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911 may be either (a) general or (b) limited. In the former case all articles of the character designated may be passed on ordinary free entry; in the latter the entry must be accompanied by a certificate in the following form signed by the importer, and in which is embodied a declaration to the effect that the goods for which free entry is made fall within the intentions and limits of the concession:

For Original Importer.

I.....do solemnly and truly declare that I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice that the goods have been imported for the purpose of.....

and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods remaining under my control until they have been put to the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

For Middleman.

I.....do solemnly and truly declare that I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice, that the goods have been imported for the purpose of.....

and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods having been specially prepared for the purpose and being *prima facie* unsuitable for other purposes than the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

WHARFAGE AS AMENDED BY LAW 9 OF 1923.

As Public wharfrage is regulated by Law 15 of 1895 and Law 9 of 1923, and the following Schedules limit the charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston shall in the case of any of the goods enumerated in Schedules A and B to this Law which shall be landed or received at his wharf, be entitled to demand and receive wharfrage at and after the rate stated in the first column of the said Schedules respectively opposite to such goods and in the case of any such goods landed at his wharf as shall be re-shipped from his wharf, wharfrage at half the above rate.
 - II. The Wharfinger of any wharf out of Kingston shall be entitled, in respect of any of the goods enumerated in the said Schedules A and B, which shall be landed or received at his wharf to demand and receive wharfrage at and after the rate stated in the second column the said Schedules respectively opposite to such goods, and in the case of any such goods landed at his wharf as shall be re-shipped from his wharf, wharfrage at half the above rate.
 - III. Wharfrage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding, gauging, securing and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
 - IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the Ship in which they are to be shipped.
 - V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfrage rate for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the Bills of Lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfrage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing while in the case of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months as in Kingston.
 - VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days or three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.
 - VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedules C and D shall be charged: column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months, and in the case of coal for six months.
 - VIII. Before extra Wharfrage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given 3 clear days' notice of the Wharfinger's intention to charge extra Wharfrage.
 - IX. For use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to Wharfrage at the rates stated in Schedule D.
 - X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rate fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.
- Where any goods are left on a wharf after the time allowed by this Law a Wharfinger may by giving notice in writing by registered post to the consignees or shippers of such goods, request that such goods be removed from his wharf within such time as may be specified in such notice being not less than three months after the date of such notice; and in default of such goods being removed, storage may be charged at the full rate for each month or part of a month during which such goods may remain on the wharf.

SCHEDULE A.

	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels boxes or other packages, per package	0 6	0 9
Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks, and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½

	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
For every additional cubic foot above 8	0 1½	0 2½
Bacon, hams and dried meats, in casks or tierces, per 100lbs.	0 4	0 6
Beef, pork, tongues, and other wet provisions, per tierce ..	1 4	2 0
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions per barrel ..	0 8	1 0
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per half-barrel	0 4	0 6
Bellows, Smith's each	1 0	1 6
Boats, per foot, keel measurement	0 6	0 9
Bricks, tiles, slates, per 1,000	12 0	18 0
Butter, lard in firkins per 56 lbs. each	0 4	0 6
Candles, in boxes 25 lbs. each	0 3	0 4
Canvass, oznaburg or crocus, loose per bolt	0 4	0 6
Carriages four wheels, including wheels, each	15 0	15 0
Carts and carriages of two wheels, including wheels, each	6 0	6 0
Cement, per barrel	1 0	1 6
Cordage, per 100 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, peas, and grits, per barrel	0 6	0 9
Ditto per bag of 2 bushels	0 4	0 6
Cheese in hampers or boxes per 36 lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Demijohns, jars and jugs of any description, empty per gallon	0 1	0 1½
Dynamite, 50 lbs. boxes, per box	1 0	1 6
Detonators per box in quantities not exceeding 5,000	1 0	1 6
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware per hogshead ..	2 0	3 0
Fish, dried, per tierce	1 4	2 0
Fish, dried per box	0 6	0 9
Fish, smoked, per barrel	0 8	1 0
Fish, smoked not including red herrings, per box	0 4	0 6
Fish, smoked red herrings, per small box	0 1	0 2
Fish, pickled or wet, salted per barrel	0 8	1 0
Fish, pickled or wet, salted per half-barrel	0 4	0 6
Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel or bag, per 100 lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards and other articles of furniture, not exceeding 8 cubic feet per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
For every additional cubic foot above 8 an additional ..	0 1½	0 2½
Gasolene, per drum	2 0	4 0
Gunpowder, per keg of 50 lbs.	1 0	1 6
Hoops, truss, per set	0 8	1 0
Do. wood, per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Horses, mules and horned cattle through the wharf, each	5 0	6 9
Ice, loose, per block 200 lbs.	0 4	0 6
Do. per hogshead	2 4	3 6
Iron ware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every de- scription in packages not exceeding 20 cwt. per 100 lbs.	0 4	0 6
Do. in packages over one ton as per agreement ..	0 0	0 0
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per 100 lbs. ..	0 6	0 9
Iron or Steel in engines and machinery, pipes, girders, and other large pieces, not exceeding one ton in one piece per 100 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Lime, temper or other, per puncheon	2 0	3 0
Lime, temper or other, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, per barrel	1 0	1 6
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts and 7 dozen pints, per barrel or case ..	0 8	1 0
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100 lbs.	0 4	0 6
Oars and handspikes, per dozen	1 0	1 6
Oil, Kerosene and other, per case of 8 gallons	0 6	0 9
Oil, Kerosene and other, per drum of 5 gallons	0 4	0 6

	Kingston.		Other Parishes.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Oil, Kerosene and other, per 40 gallons drum or cask, per drum or cask	2	0	3	0
Ox bows, per dozen	0	4	0	6
Paint in kegs or drums per 100 lbs.	0	4	0	6
Ploughs or Harrows, each	1	4	2	0
Rice, in bags, per 100 lbs.	0	3	0	4½
Salt, loose, per bushel	0	2	0	3
Salt, in bags or sacks, per 200 lbs.	0	6	0	9
Salt, per barrel	0	6	0	9
Sheep, hogs, and goats, passed through the wharf	0	6	0	9
Shooks for hogsheads, per set bundled	0	4	0	6
Shooks for barrels in bundles, 10 in each bundle, per bundle	0	6	0	9
Shooks for puncheons, per set bundled	0	6	0	9
Staves for butts and pipes, per set bundled	0	6	0	9
Staves for hogshead and puncheons, per set bundled	0	6	0	9
Spades, shovels and forks, per dozen	0	6	0	9
Soap in boxes, per 56 lbs.	0	3	0	4½
Stones, dripstones, each	1	0	1	6
Stones, grindstones, and tombstones, not exceeding one ton, per 100 lbs	0	6	0	9
Ditto above 1 ton, <i>by agreement</i> , paving stones, 12x12 inches each	0	2	0	3
Spirits—Wines, per pipe or butt	4	0	6	0
Ditto per hogshead	2	0	3	0
Ditto per quarter cask	1	4	2	0
Ditto bottles in cases of 1 dozen quarts or two dozen pints, per case	0	6	0	9
Ditto per barrel	1	0	1	6
Tar, pitch, or turpentine, per barrel	0	6	0	9
Tea in chests, half chest and boxes, per 50 lbs.	0	4	0	6
Tobacco in boxes, bales, or seroons, per 100 lbs.	0	6	0	9
Turtle, each	1	0	1	6

SCHEDULE B.

Produce manufactured or otherwise the Exports of this Island:

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Annotto, arrowroot and beeswax, per barrel	0	5	0	7½
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot	0	3	0	4½
Coconuts, loose, per 1,000	7	6	10	6
Do. in bags of 100, per bag	0	4	0	6
Cocoa, in bags and barrels per 200 lbs.	0	6	0	9
Coffee, per tierce	1	4	2	0
Do. per barrel	0	5	0	7½
Do. per bag not exceeding 200 lbs	0	5	0	7½
Ginger, per tierce	2	0	3	0
Do. per bag or barrel	0	6	0	9
Hides, wet, each	0	3	0	4½
Do. dry, each	0	3	0	4½
Honey, per cask of 25 gallons	0	7	0	10
Limejuice, per puncheon	1	6	2	3
Pimento, per bag	0	4	0	6
Rum, per puncheon	2	0	2	6
Do per hogshead	1	4	1	6
Do per quarter cask	0	8	0	9
Sugar, in barrels, per 100 lbs.	0	3	0	4
Do in bag, per 100 lbs	0	3	0	4

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	Kingston.		Other Parishes	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood and other dye or any native woods, per ton	6	0	6	0
Do mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet	9	0	12	0
Do Native shingles, loose per 1,000	6	0	9	0
Do Native shingles, in packages per 100	0	6	0	9
Do Walking sticks, in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per bundle	0	6	0	9
Do Walking sticks, loose, per 100	2	0	3	0
Wool, sheep's in bales, or bags, per cubic foot	0	3	0	4½
Yams and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt. ..	0	4½	0	6½

SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months:

	Column No. 1.		Column No. 2.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, per 1,000 feet	9	0	12	0
Shingles, loose, per 1,000	7	0	10	0
Shingles in bundles, per 100	0	6	0	9

SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for landing or shipping, exclusive of labour:

Bananas, per bunch of any size	0	1	0	1
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0	0½	0	0½
Oranges and other fruit per barrel	0	3	0	4½
Oranges " per crate	0	1½	0	2½
Coal and patent fuel, including keeping on wharf for three months, per ton	3	0	4	6
For keeping on wharf, for every subsequent month, per ton ..	0	6	0	9
Re-shipping same, per ton	1	0	1	6
Labour, receiving and delivering coal by agreement				
For use of wharf inclusive of labour				

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1931.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.	
HEAD OFFICE.		£	s.	d.		
Collector General	W. Johnston	1,000	0	0	—	1911
Supervisor	J. W. Gayner	700	0	0	March,	1896
Chief Clerk	Vacant	—	—	—	—	—
Collector of Taxes	C. H. Dickson (a)	500	0	0	April,	1898
First Class Clerk	G. A. Robinson	450	0	0	March,	1895
Ditto	C. L. Campbell	450	0	0	Feb.,	1908
Ditto	D. A. Saunders	325	0	0	Nov.,	1917
Ditto	W. S. Murray	350	0	0	June,	1907
Ditto	H. C. Stedman	450	0	0	May,	1912
Second Class Clerk	E. H. Evans	300	0	0	April,	1920
Ditto	W. B. Clark	300	0	0	Jan.,	1919
Ditto	R. K. Stimpson	300	0	0	May,	1918
Ditto	G. W. Facey	240	0	0	July,	1919
Ditto	G. L. Miles	240	0	0	Nov.,	1921
Ditto	Miss I. R. M. Cooke	220	0	0	Jan.,	1921
Ditto	O. M. Royes	200	0	0	Sept.,	1922
Ditto	R. O'L. Guilfoyle	180	0	0	June,	1923
Assistant	V. Bartlett	115	0	0	June,	1930
Ditto	A. G. Reid	115	0	0	July,	1930
Ditto	C. H. Lawrence	145	0	0	April,	1928
Ditto	E. H. S. Barnett	160	0	0	Aug.,	1924
Ditto	J. L. Sinclair	115	0	0	June,	1930
Ditto	Vacant	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	H. G. Nosworthy	115	0	0	April,	1931
Typist	Miss I. Sullivan	160	0	0	May,	1922
Kingston Customs.						
Collector, Inspector Invoices and Shipping Master	G. S. Shaw	700	0	0	Feb.,	1890
Chief Clerk	E. B. Levy	550	0	0	Feb.,	1892
First Class Clerk	L. D. Brandon	450	0	0	March,	1894
Ditto	K. V. Samuel	450	0	0	Feb.,	1902
Ditto	W. L. Crawford	350	0	0	April,	1912
Ditto	A. H. Packer	350	0	0	July,	1916
Ditto	F. G. Burrowes	350	0	0	March,	1909
Second Class Clerk	I. L. Lewis	200	0	0	June,	1922
Ditto	L. C. Isaacs	300	0	0	Feb.,	1919
Ditto	L. A. Doran	300	0	0	Jan.,	1919
Ditto	A. G. Turner	300	0	0	April,	1920
Ditto	G. R. Johns	300	0	0	June,	1920
Ditto	J. A. J. Francis	260	0	0	Oct.,	1920
Ditto	A. V. L. Cummings	240	0	0	Jan.,	1921
Ditto	V. L. Cover	200	0	0	July,	1921
Assistant	G. V. Aarons	160	0	0	March,	1924
Ditto	C. A. Thompson	160	0	0	Jan.,	1928
Ditto	N. B. Shroeter	145	0	0	April,	1928
Ditto	F. O. Romney	145	0	0	April,	1929
Surveyor	G. A. Gauntlett	600	0	0	March,	1893
Assistant Surveyor	A. T. Pullar	500	0	0	April,	1897
First Class Landing Waiter	A. J. Mohrman (b)	450	0	0	Feb.,	1892
Ditto	E. T. Moore (b)	450	0	0	Feb.,	1892

(a) Mr. C. H. Dickson acting as Chief Clerk, Head Office.

(b) In addition, Landing Waiters in Kingston receive a Duty Allowance of 12½% of their salaries.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.	
<i>Kingston Customs, contd.</i>		£ s. d.		
First Class Landing Waiter ..	—			
Ditto ..	D. V. Jacobs (a) ..	450 0 0	July,	1902
Ditto ..	A. C. Murray (a) ..	450 0 0	Nov.,	1894
Ditto ..	R. R. Facey (a) ..	450 0 0	May,	1907
Ditto ..	F. R. Dehaney (a) ..	450 0 0	Oct.,	1906
Ditto ..	R. Hutton (a) ..	450 0 0	Sept.,	1907
Ditto ..	O. H. Nash (a) ..	450 0 0	March,	1908
Ditto ..	A. J. Bamed (a) ..	375 0 0	Oct.,	1906
Ditto ..	V. A. Bird (a) ..	450 0 0	Dec.,	1906
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	G. P. Stephenson (a) ..	350 0 0	Oct.,	1920
Out-Door Officers ..	B. C. Hylton ..	160 0 0	Jan.,	1907
Ditto ..	J. A. Francis ..	160 0 0	March,	1912
Ditto ..	E. B. Stanley ..	160 0 0	June,	1912
Ditto ..	S. Walker ..	160 0 0	Sept.,	1905
Ditto ..	R. V. Steele ..	160 0 0	March,	1914
Ditto ..	H. Taylor ..	160 0 0	Dec.,	1916
Ditto ..	H. Forbes ..	160 0 0	March,	1919
Ditto ..	F. H. Stedman ..	160 0 0	Nov.,	1919
Ditto ..	H. S. Hall ..	160 0 0	Nov.,	1919
Ditto ..	H. Willoughby ..	160 0 0	May,	1920
Ditto ..	W. C. Gibbons ..	160 0 0	May,	1920
Ditto ..	D. A. Hudson ..	160 0 0	July,	1921
Ditto ..	C. S. Willis ..	160 0 0	Oct.,	1921
Ditto ..	C. H. Cooke ..	160 0 0	Aug.,	1922
Ditto ..	P. Harvey ..	145 0 0	Dec.,	1922
Ditto ..	N. H. Franklin ..	160 10 0	Feb.,	1924
Ditto ..	A. S. B. D'Oyley ..	160 10 0	Dec.,	1924
Ditto ..	A. A. Johnson ..	160 10 0	Jan.,	1925
Ditto ..	L. E. Phillibert ..	160 10 0	April,	1925
Ditto ..	A. R. Phillips ..	160 0 0	April,	1925
Ditto ..	H. E. St. A. Hollar ..	160 0 0	April,	1925
Ditto ..	C. W. Hewitt ..	145 0 0	June,	1928
Ditto ..	G. A. Hamilton ..	115 0 0	Jan.,	1931
Ditto ..	C. A. Reid ..	115 0 0	Jan.,	1931
Ditto ..	Vacant ..	—		
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>				
First Class Collector ..	D. Norman ..	600 0 0	March,	1893
Excise Officer ..	E. T. Reed ..	600 0 0	Sept.,	1892
Asst. Ditto ..	S. M. Ffrench ..	425 0 0	April,	1912
Assistant Collector ..	C. R. Campbell ..	450 0 0	April,	1906
	Travelling allowance	25 0 0		
	Duty allowance	100 0 0		
Locker and Gauger ..	L. A. Falla ..	180 0 0	June,	1923
Ditto ..	W. P. Watkins ..	300 0 0	April,	1912
Ditto ..	N. V. Milligen ..	300 0 0	Dec.,	1907
Ditto ..	E. D. G. Coombs ..	300 0 0	July,	1919
Ditto ..	E. Thompson ..	260 0 0	July,	1920
Ditto ..	E. G. Banks ..	220 0 0	May,	1922
Second Class Clerk ..	H. V. Lewis ..	300 0 0	April,	1920
Ditto ..	H. B. Brown ..	280 0 0	June,	1920
Assistant ..	C. A. Dundas ..	145 0 0	Oct.,	1928
Ditto ..	P. Chevannes ..	145 0 0	April,	1928

(a) In addition, Landing Waiters in Kingston receive a Duty Allowance of 12½% of their salaries.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Officer.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.	
<i>St. Andrew.</i>				
Second Class Collector	J. McNeil Smith	£ 500 s. 0 d. 0	Feb.,	1910
	Travelling allowance	32 0 0		
Assistant Collector	J. P. McLaughlin	350 0 0	Jan.,	1917
	Travelling allowance	48 0 0		
Assistant	G. R. Grey	145 0 0	Dec.,	1928
Ditto	N. G. Gregory	160 0 0	May,	1924
<i>St. Thomas.</i>				
Second Class Collector	J. S. Lopez	500 0 0	Feb.,	1905
Assistant Collector	F. C. Lofthouse	450 0 0	April	1904
	Travelling allowance	92 0 0		
Ditto	E. C. Forbes	375 0 0	Feb.,	1905
	Travelling allowance	36 0 0		
Second Class Landing Waiter	H. G. Irons	200 0 0	Oct.,	1922
Ditto	L. A. Robertson	300 0 0	July,	1909
Assistant	D. L. Scott	100 0 0	Nov.,	1931
<i>Portland.</i>				
First Class Collector	W. C. Gauntlett	600 0 0	Jan.,	1887
Assistant Collector	O. W. Grossett	375 0 0	Sept.	1913
	Travelling allowance	60 0 0		
Ditto	E. A. Millingen	450 0 0	Feb.,	1891
	Travelling Allowance	60 0 0		
Second Class Landing Waiter	R. A. Oliver	180 0 0	March,	1910
Ditto	G. A. Eaton	240 0 0	Nov.,	1920
Assistant	W. T. Tomlinson	160 0 0	July,	1926
Out-Door Officer	S. H. Donaldson	160 0 0	May,	1925
Ditto	E. A. C. Smith	160 0 0	April	1921
Ditto	Vacant	—	—	
<i>St. Mary.</i>				
First Class Collector	G. L. Facey	550 0 0	March,	1896
Assistant Ditto	R. H. Nicholas (a)	450 0 0	Jan.,	1905
Assistant Ditto	H. E. Hitchens	325 0 0	Sept.,	1911
	Travelling allowance	115 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	I. A. Wallace	300 0 0	May	1918
Second Class Landing Waiter	D. K. Wynter	300 0 0	Jan.,	1919
Ditto	C. T. Livingstone	300 0 0	March,	1920
Assistant	R. C. Scarlett	130 0 0	Nov.,	1929
Ditto	H. J. McHugh	130 0 0	Oct.,	1929
<i>St. Ann.</i>				
Second Class Collector	C. M. Arscott	500 0 0	March,	1893
Assistant Ditto	H. L. Murray	450 0 0	Feb.,	1910
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0		
Ditto Ditto	A. J. DePass	450 0 0	March,	1893
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	H. A. Ellis	300 0 0	Feb.,	1919
Second Class Landing Waiter	D. D. Oliver	300 0 0	April,	1918
Ditto Ditto	J. L. Hill	240 0 0	March,	1909
Assistant	I. R. Johnson	145 0 0	Dec.,	1928
Ditto	L. B. Wallace	160 0 0	April,	1925
Ditto	S. A. Stewart	160 0 0	July,	1926
Ditto	R. L. C. Aarons	160 0 0	Nov.,	1925
<i>Trelawny.</i>				
Second Class Collector	J. C. Whyte	500 0 0	March,	1896
Assistant Ditto	E. A. Steele	350 0 0	Nov.,	1906
	Travelling allowance	60 0 0		

(a) Mr. Nicholas is acting as Collector of Taxes, Hanover.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service	
<i>Trelawny, contd.</i>				
Assistant Collector ..	L. L. Ingram ..	£ 375 s. 0 d. 0	April,	1912
	Travelling allowance ..	108 0 0		
Second Class Landing Waiter ..	H. G. Williams ..	300 0 0	Aug.,	1919
	Travelling allowance ..	10 0 0		
Assistant ..	C. D. Miller ..	130 0 0	July,	1929
Ditto ..	E. Roberts ..	145 0 0	April,	1928
<i>St. James.</i>				
First Class Collector ..	A. P. Williams ..	600 0 0	Mar.	1891
Assistant Ditto ..	C. S. L. Hogarth ..	450 0 0	April,	1906
	Travelling allowance ..	80 0 0		
Locker and Gauger ..	S. I. Parry ..	240 0 0	June,	1921
Second Class Landing Waiter ..	J. F. Hill ..	300 0 0	Feb.,	1901
Ditto ..	D. A. Sterling ..	300 0 0	Jan.,	1920
Second Class Clerk ..	H. A. Francis ..	220 0 0	June,	1922
Assistant ..	J. L. Balfour ..	145 0 0	April,	1928
Ditto ..	R. H. A. Kerr ..	160 0 0	April,	1927
<i>Hanover.</i>				
Second Class Collector ..	Vacant ..	—	—	—
Asst. Collector ..	J. W. Weller ..	450 0 0	July,	1902
	Travelling allowance ..	108 0 0		
Second Class Landing Waiter ..	C. A. Robinson ..	300 0 0	Aug.,	1918
Assistant ..	W. B. Campbell ..	130 0 0	Aug.,	1929
<i>Westmoreland.</i>				
First Class Collector ..	L. G. Carvalho ..	575 0 0	Feb.	1892
Asst. Collector ..	G. T. Farquharson ..	325 0 0	Dec.,	1907
	Travelling allowance ..	118 0 0		
Ditto ..	C. F. Crooks ..	350 0 0	May,	1906
Second Class Landing Waiter ..	A. M. Bennett ..	300 0 0	June,	1920
Ditto ..	A. D. V. Gauntlett ..	300 0 0	Feb.,	1918
Assistant ..	C. Johnson ..	160 0 0	March,	1924
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>				
Second Class Collector ..	St. G. V. Thompson ..	500 0 0	March,	1895
Assistant Ditto ..	D. E. Lofthouse ..	450 0 0	April,	1910
	Travelling allowance ..	118 0 0		
Second Class Clerk ..	J. S. Marshall ..	240 0 0	Sept.,	1920
Ditto Landing Waiter ..	G. T. Foster ..	300 0 0	Nov.,	1917
Assistant ..	F. Box ..	160 0 0	Aug.,	1924
Ditto ..	C. A. Spence ..	130 0 0	May,	1929
Ditto ..	V. L. James ..	160 0 0	July,	1926
<i>Manchester.</i>				
First Class Collector ..	J. M. Fonseca ..	550 0 0	March,	1895
Asst. Collector ..	E. A. Swaby ..	450 0 0	April,	1908
	Travelling allowance ..	96 0 0		
Second Class Clerk ..	A. B. Brandford ..	300 0 0	April,	1920
Assistant ..	E. G. Kerr ..	130 0 0	Aug.,	1929
<i>Clarendon.</i>				
Second Class Collector ..	T. E. Fray ..	500 0 0	March,	1893
Assistant Ditto ..	J. A. Binns ..	375 0 0	April,	1912
	Travelling Allowance ..	96 0 0		
Ditto Ditto ..	Vacant ..	—		
	Travelling allowance ..	80 0 0		
Second Class Clerk ..	J. M. Jones ..	240 0 0	Aug.,	1920

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.		Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.	
<i>Clarendon, contd.</i>							
Second Class Landing Waiter		S. S. Owen	£	s.	d.	July,	1920
Assistant	..	F. L. J. Francis	280	0	0	July,	1929
Ditto	..	J. C. Smith	130	0	0	Feb.,	1925
Ditto	..	W. F. Atkinson	160	0	0	April,	1928
<i>St. Catherine.</i>							
Second Class Collector		W. deW. Logan	500	0	0	July,	1906
		Travelling allowance	32	0	0		
Assistant	Ditto	J. H. Scott	400	0	0	Dec.,	1909
		Travelling allowance	80	0	0		
Ditto	Ditto	V. H. Fonseca	450	0	0	July,	1902
		Travelling allowance	30	0	0		
Ditto	..	K. F. Dickson	160	0	0	Nov.,	1925
Ditto	..	C. Edwards	160	0	0	Jan.,	1927
Ditto	..	G. R. Simpson	160	0	0	May,	1926

VALUATION COMMISSIONER.

A VALUATION of all real property in the island was undertaken in 1901, under Law 22 of 1901, to enable the Government to see whether one tax for general, and one for parochial purposes could be made to take the place of the many different rates then payable by landowners.

Prior to this, holders of real property were required to pay a house tax on its annual value, a property tax on each acre of land according to the cultivation or crop upon it, and a school tax on the annual value of houses. They also paid a quit rent of one penny per acre, and a holding tax according to the size of their holding. In addition to these, poor, sanitary and other rates were levied for municipal purposes.

A Valuation Commissioner was appointed to direct and bring to completion the preparation of the valuation rolls.

This law was a tentative measure to last for five years, but on its expiration in 1906 the condition of the country did not appear to warrant a re-valuation, and the time was extended for a further period of five years. The law was from time to time amended and in 1911 a consolidation and amending permanent law was passed, Law 3 of 1911 under which a general revision of the values previously obtained was made. This law was amended by Law 23 of 1919 under which the Valuation Commissioner ceased to be a member of the Board of Assessment and the number of members appointed by the Governor was increased to four in each Parish.

Under these laws every person is required to tender an ingiving of the description and value of his property, and where no ingiving is made the Collector issues his assessment. For the purpose of settling cases in which the ingiver and Collector cannot agree as to the value of the property, a Board of Assessment for each Parish has been appointed. The Board is composed of the Resident Magistrate and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of the parish and four other persons appointed by the Governor. The following persons have been selected for the several parishes:—

The Mayor of the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew is an ex-officio member of the Boards of Assessment for those parishes:—

KINGSTON	R. E. H. Melhado, A. S. Hendricks, L. C. E. Nunes, Robt. Gillies.
ST. ANDREW	Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, G. W. Byrnes, H. G. T. Drew, W. H. Landale.
ST. THOMAS	C. E. Randall, Col. L. G. Harrison, R. A. Lightbourne.
PORTLAND	C. A. S. Hinshelwood, E. Ernest Gray, T. Adrian Gray, Geo. D. Henriques.
ST. MARY	A. D. Goffe, J. H. Scarlett, F. H. DeLisser, S. Magnus Walker
ST. ANN	Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, c.m.g.; C. N. Hemming, Chas. Costa, Alex. Gordon.
TRELAWNY	Hon. G. S. Ewen, George Taylor, H. P. Sewell, J. Clerk.

ST. JAMES
HANOVER
WESTMORELAND

A. B. Lowe, Joseph Shore, Edmund Hart, G. L. McFarlane.
J. G. Robertson, J. Thompson Evans, G. Levy, E. P. Beresford.
Arthur Alcock, Richard Harvey, W. H. Farquharson, John D.
Winder.

ST. ELIZABETH
MANCHESTER
CLARENDON

Stafford Maxwell, Hon. A. E. Harrison, W. H. Griffiths, C. E. Isaacs.
W. H. Coke, John G. Miller, Major J. B. Thursfield.
Hon. G. W. Muirhead, Clarence Lopez, H. E. Upton, Theophilus
Harty.

ST. CATHERINE
PORT ROYAL

T. H. Sharp, Ian H. Campbell, N. C. Gyles, C. Gilpin-Hudson.
G. W. Clements, I. I. Dahl, James Jones, Anthony Miller.

A Re-Valuation of Property was completed in 1919, and became effective from 1st April, 1920. Taxes are levied on the value of properties thus obtained, under Laws 15 and 16 of 1903, 14 of 1907 and 5 of 1916.

Under the provisions of Law 23 of 1919, the Valuation Roll which was completed in 1919, and which became effective from the 1st April, 1920, should remain in force for a period of seven years. This period expired on the 31st March, 1927. A re-valuation of property should, therefore, have taken place during the year 1926. Law 3 of 1926, however, was passed to provide for the continuation of the existing Roll until the Legislative Council shall by resolution otherwise determine. At the Spring Session of 1929, the Legislative Council determined that the re-valuation should take place within the financial year ending on March 31st, 1930. This was accordingly done and resulted in a taxable value of £16,628,369.

SUMMARY OF VALUATION ROLLS, 1ST APRIL, 1931.

Parish or Division of Parish.	Taxable.		Non-Taxable.		Total.	
	Holdings	Value.	Holdings	Value.	Holdings.	Value.
		£		£		£
Kingston ..	9,113	3,368,684	195	685,892	9,308	4,054,576
St. Andrew ..	14,304	1,932,742	327	354,533	14,631	2,287,275
Morant Bay ..	8,299	481,492	154	31,884	8,453	513,376
Port Morant ..	4,143	380,884	60	21,091	4,203	401,975
Port Antonio ..	9,847	566,842	257	143,791	10,104	710,633
Buff Bay ..	5,251	265,641	62	20,063	5,313	285,704
Port Maria ..	9,530	860,397	91	70,879	9,621	931,276
Annotto Bay ..	8,464	677,054	118	56,491	8,582	733,545
St. Ann's Bay ..	4,737	351,760	85	45,943	4,822	397,703
Pedro and Moneague ..	4,413	261,101	69	27,497	4,482	288,598
Brown's Town ..	10,824	470,841	136	51,378	10,960	522,219
Falmouth ..	5,756	388,427	151	58,024	5,907	446,451
Jackson Town ..	3,583	131,288	63	13,901	3,646	145,189
St. James ..	9,299	809,100	137	99,074	9,436	908,174
Hanover ..	9,295	552,768	111	34,092	9,406	586,860
Sav-la-Mar ..	8,372	608,238	126	52,023	8,498	660,261
Darliston ..	5,133	210,377	37	7,764	5,170	218,141
Black River ..	8,665	357,541	70	21,885	8,735	379,426
Santa Cruz ..	12,345	460,863	105	22,409	12,450	483,272
Manchester ..	18,431	939,557	199	69,537	18,630	1,009,094
May Pen ..	4,454	230,453	178	20,309	4,632	250,762
Chapelton ..	14,715	512,359	193	42,870	14,908	555,229
Alley ..	3,009	366,245	83	16,249	3,092	382,494
Spanish Town ..	4,520	837,445	126	123,520	4,646	960,965
Linstead ..	14,885	561,825	172	43,158	15,057	604,983
Old Harbour ..	5,514	283,929	44	17,028	5,558	300,957
Port Royal ..	214	16,980	12	25,400	226	42,380
	217,115	16,884,833	3,361	2,176,685	220,476	19,061,518

POST OFFICE.

[*Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1898. Full information concerning the Post Office can be obtained from the "Post Office Guide" to be obtained at the Post Office, price 3d.*]

THERE are 273 Post Offices in the island. Of these 61 are Telegraph, and 108 are Telephone Offices. All Telegraph and Telephone Offices are in communication with each other, and also with the Railway Telegraph system, which comprises 45 Telegraph Offices.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage, local and oversea.

LOCAL:—*Letters*—1d. for each oz. or fractional part of an oz.

Post Cards—Single, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Reply paid 1d.

Printed and commercial papers— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 2 oz.

Local (and British) newspapers and local magazines— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each copy.

Parcels—(a) 1d. for each 2 oz.; (b) 4d. per lb.

A local packet of "Printed" or "Commercial" Papers may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission as a parcel.

The LOCAL rate of postage on "Printed" and on "Commercial" Papers is the same, viz., ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 2 oz.) but for OVERSEA mail the rate differs. See "Oversea" below.

Parcels.—Under scale (a) a parcel may not exceed 1 lb. in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot in width or depth. (Under this scale the postage is 1d. for each 2 oz.)

Under scale (b) a parcel may not exceed 11 lbs. in weight nor 1,000 cubic inches in size, three feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth. (Under this scale the postage is 4d. per lb.)

Registration fee—2d. (See *Registration, (Inland)*)

Advice of Delivery fee—2d.

OVERSEA:—*Letters*—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first oz. and 1d. for each additional oz. for the British Empire; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first oz. and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz. for all other countries in the Postal Union.

Letters for H. M. Ships of War and H. M. Troops serving abroad, irrespective of address, 1d. per oz.

Post-Cards—Single, 1d. each; Reply paid, 2d., each.

Printed Papers— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.

Commercial Papers—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for first 10 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. thereafter.

Samples—1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz., thereafter.

"*Small Packets*"—6d. for first 8 oz. and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. thereafter.

Registration Fee—2d. for all articles.

Advice of Delivery Fee—2d. (for registered articles only.)

Insurance Fee (Letters only)—5d. for every £12 of value in addition to the postage and registration fee.

Limits of Size and Weight.

Letters—Letters or articles paid at the letter rate of postage may not exceed 18 inches in any one direction except that when in form of a roll they may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. Letters to the British Empire may measure 2 ft. by 18 ins. *Limit of weight to all countries*—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Post Cards—Maximum size 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

Printed and Commercial Papers—Limits of size for packages of printed and commercial papers is the same as for letters.

The maximum weight of packages of printed papers is 5 lbs. for the British Empire and 4 lbs. 6 ozs. for other countries. Single volumes of printed books sent separately to any destination may, however, weigh as much as 6 lbs. 9 ozs.

Samples and "Small Packets."—Packets of samples and "Small Packets" for foreign countries must not exceed 18 inches in length, 8 in width and 4 in depth, unless in form of a roll, for which the limits are 18 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. Packets of samples addressed to the British Empire may measure 2 feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth.

Limit of weight for Samples is 5 lbs. for British Empire and 1 lb. 2 oz. for other countries; and limit for "Small Packets" is 2 lbs. 2 oz. for all countries.

"*Blind Literature*"—Packets containing papers impressed for the use of the blind sent

to any place abroad are accepted up to a maximum weight of 6 lbs. 9 ozs. The prepaid rate of postage on such packets is:—

Up to 2lbs. 3 oz.= $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; up to 4lbs. 6 oz.=1d.; up to 6lbs. 9 oz.=1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

In all other respects the regulations as regards printed papers apply.

REGISTRATION (Inland.) *

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage. Packets containing money or jewellery, *must be registered* and must be prepaid at the *letter rate of postage*. Any packet found to contain money or jewellery† but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee.

I.—FEES.

The fees payable over and above the postage, and the respective limits of compensation, are as follows:—

Fee .. 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., 1s.

Limit of compensation £2, £10, £20, £30, £40, £50, £60, £70, £80, £90, £100.

These fees *include* the ordinary registration fee 2d. The highest amount of compensation obtainable for any one packet is £100.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A

List of Officials and other Public Functionaries who send and receive correspondence through the inland post free of charge:

Attorney General	Government Electrical Inspector
Auditor General	Government Meteorologist
Bureau of Health Education	Government Savings Bank, Manager of
Centl. Brd. of Health, Chairman and Secy.	Governor, His Excellency the
Chief Commissioner, Contagious Disease	Governor's Private Secretary and A.D.C.
of Animals Law	Health Officers
Chief Inspector of Agricultural Produce	Inspector of Income Tax
Chief Justice	Inspector General of Police
Clerk of Legislative Council	Inspectors of Police
Collector General	Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of
Collectors of Customs	Schools.
Collectors of Taxes and Assistants	Judge of the Kingston Court
Colonial Secretary and Assistant	Keeper of the Records (<i>Not</i> Deputy
Crown Solicitor	Keeper: See List B.)
Custodes of Parishes	Land Board: Secretary of
Dir. of Agriculture and Island Chemist (1)	Mayor of Kingston
Director of Education	Medical Officer, Malaria Commission
Director of Public Works	Naval Agent
Director of Railway	Officer Commanding Troops
District Medical Officers	Postmaster for Jamaica
Executive Engineers and Inspectors,	Puisne Judges
P.W.D.	Quarantine Board, Chairman and Secretary

* Conditions governing registration of *inland* correspondence differ from those governing *overseas* correspondence.

† For definition of *money* and *jewellery* see P.O. Guide.

(1) Letters for the technical officers of the Department of Agriculture, viz., Deputy Island Chemist, Microbiologist, Entomologist, Veterinary Surgeon, Headmaster Farm School, Superintendent Experimental Station and Inspector of Plant Diseases, addressed "care of the Director of Agriculture," are delivered free.

Registrar General	Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital,
Resident Magistrates	Kingston
Secretary of Assessment Committee,	Staff Officer of the Local Forces
Income Tax	Stamp Commissioner and Deputy Stamp
Secretary of Central Board of Health	Commissioner
Secretary, Housing and Land Settlement	Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum
Committee	Superintendents of Public Works
Secretary of Land Board and Agricultural	Superintending Medical Officer
Loan Board	Surveyor General
Secretary, Local War Graves Committee	Transport Board, Chairman and
Secretary, Quarantine Board	Secretary
Senior and Junior Sanitary Medical Officers	Treasurer

B.

The following may send but not receive official correspondence free of charge:—

Administrator General	Registrar of Titles
Advisory Board, Rio Cobre Irrigation (let-	Sec. of Aliens Immigration Commission
ters must bear signature of Secretary,	Secretary of Anti-Tuberculosis League
Mr. F. E. Taylor)	Secretary of Board of Directors, Shortwood
Canadian Trade Commissioner	Training College
Clerks of Courts	Secretary of Board of Education
Clerk, Victoria Jubilee Hospital	Secretary of Board of Supervision
Comptroller of Jamaica Civil Service	Secretary of Central Supplementary Allow-
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	ances Committee
Deputy Keeper of Records	Secretary of Institute of Jamaica (2)
Director of Prisons	Secretary of Jamaica Agricultural Society (3)
Director of Public Health Bureau	Secretary of Kingston Athenæum (2)
Elected Members, Legislative Council (1)	Secretary of Marine Board
Harbour Master	Secretary of Mico Training College
Headmaster Cornwall College, Montego Bay	Secretary of Public Tenders Committee
Headmaster Kingston Technical and Con-	Secretary of Schools Commission
tinuation School	Secretary of Sugar Industry Aid Board
H. M.'s Trade Commissioner	Secretary Tourist Trade Development
Inmates of the Lepers' Home	Board
Inspector Hookworm Campaign	Secretary of Vere Irrigation
Mico Training College, Principal and	Shortwood College : Principal and Secretary
Secretary	of Board of Directors
Nominated Members, Legislative	Superintendent of General Penitentiary
Council (1)	Superintendent of Govt. Printing Office
Officer in charge of Coleyville Wireless	Superintendent of Industrial School
Station	Superintendent of Machinery, P.W. Dept.
Officer Commanding Jam. Militia Artillery	Superintendent of Public Gardens
Passport and Permit Officer	Superintendent of St. Catherine District
Principal of Mico Training College	Prison
Principal of Shortwood Training College	Superintendent of Stores, P.W. Department
Protector of Immigrants	Superintending Inspector, Hookworm
Registrar of the Supreme Court	Campaign

(1) Elected and nominated members of the Legislative Council have the privilege of franking letters relating to public business which they may write in their official capacity as members of the Council and sending them through the post free of charge, their *signatures* and official designation to be placed on the envelope.

(2) Franked labels are sent out with each packet of books to enable them to be returned through the post free of charge.

(3) The Secretary of the Agricultural Society may issue franked envelopes or coverings addressed to himself.

Special Regulations.

The following are permitted to pass through the Post Office free of postage:—

1. Printed notices ("consignee's undelivered goods"), posted in open official envelopes by railway station agents, and bearing the stamp "Jamaica Government Railway" or "Jamaica Railway Company."
2. Letters headed "Infectious Diseases Notification," bearing the signature of the medical practitioner and addressed to a Medical Officer of Health or the Central Board of Health, or a Local Board of Health.
3. Packets addressed to Mrs. Bourne, Medical Office, Kingston.
4. Parcels containing artificial limbs sent by ex-service men of the B.W.I.R. addressed to the military authorities at Up-Park Camp or to the Technical School, Hanover Street, Kingston.
5. Reading matter for the blind printed in Braille or similar script, posted by the Territorial Commander of the Salvation Army, on the following conditions:—
 - (a) The cover of each such packet to bear the signature and designation of the Territorial Commander.
 - (b) To be endorsed "Literature for the Blind."
 - (c) Each packet of such literature to be returned to Kingston to bear a label addressed "The Territorial Commander, Salvation Army, Kingston," duly signed and endorsed as above.

Letters addressed to places abroad cannot be franked but should be prepaid.

Rules regarding Franking of Official Correspondence.

1. The envelope or cover of the official letter or other packet may be "franked" under authority of His Excellency the Governor in either of the following ways—(a) By the impression of an approved official frank stamp; (b) by the signature and official designation of the Head of the Department, or other duly authorised officer or functionary on the lower left hand corner of the envelope or cover. The envelope or cover must be superscribed with the words "On His Majesty's Service."
2. The envelope or cover must be addressed to the head of the department or to a public officer or functionary who is entitled by the authority of His Excellency the Governor to receive official correspondence free of charge for postage.
3. No public officer will be permitted to make use of any stamp for franking letters or to frank letters without the authority of the Governor.
4. Heads of Departments and all postmasters must exercise vigilance to prevent any abuse of the franking privilege, and any evasion or attempt to abuse the privilege and any departure from the rules, must be reported, with full particulars, to the Colonial Secretary or to the Postmaster for Jamaica.
5. The franking of envelopes, etc., either by means of the franking stamp or by signature, is strictly forbidden, unless the envelopes contain at the time of franking the official correspondence or matter to be transmitted through the post, subject to the following exception, namely:—

That any written or printed matter properly issued in a franked envelope or covering for circulation among members of a board or any body of individuals, and for ultimate return to the office of issue, may be passed from one member of such board or body to another in an envelope or covering provided for the purpose and duly franked in advance by a duly authorised officer.

N.B.—All registered letters, posted by the public and not franked as above described, addressed to the officials named above in both lists A and B, must be prepaid with the registration fee of two pence, with the exception of registered letters addressed to the Manager of the Government Savings Bank and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes which are wholly postage free.

POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.

Postage Stamps of the following denominations are sold:—

½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s., 10s.

Books containing twelve 1d. stamps and six ½d. and six 1½d. stamps are issued, price 2s.

Inland post cards are sold at ½d. each, Reply-paid at 1d.; *International Post Cards* at 1d., Reply-paid, 2d.

Registered letter envelopes (linen-lined) bearing a 3d. stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of registration fee 2d. and postage 1d., are of two sizes and are sold at 3½d. and 4d. each.

Judicial Stamps of the values 3d., 6d., 1/, 2/, 5/ and 8/6 are sold at all Post Offices where there is a demand for them.

Impressed Stamps. title deeds and blank slips are on sale at all Post Offices.

Quinine is also sold at all Post Offices in $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. packages.

The following is a description, together with the dates of issue, of all postage stamps in circulation:—

Denomination.	Description.	Date of issue.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	King George V.—green	Nov. 3, 1927
1d.	King George V.—carmine	Mar. 15, 1929
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	King George V.—chocolate	Jan. 18, 1929
2d.	King's House, Spanish Town—indigo and green	Feb. 18, 1921
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Scenery: near Castleton—pale blue and greenish blue	Mar. 5, 1932
3d.	Landing of Columbus, 1494—myrtle-green and blue	April 8, 1921
4d.	Cathedral, Spanish Town—brown and deep green	Jan. 1, 1921
6d.	Scenery: Priestman's River—purple and grey black	Feb., 4, 1932
9d.	King George V.—maroon	Mar. 5, 1929
1/	Statue of Queen Victoria—orange-yellow and red-orange	Dec. 10, 1920
2/	Adml. Rodney Memorial, Spanish Tn.—light blue and brown	Do
5/	Scenery: ("Isle of Wood and Water")—blue and yellow-orange	April 15, 1920
10/	King George V.—myrtle-green	May 6, 1921

All postage stamps of the colony are now being printed on the Multiple Crown Script (C.A.) water mark paper.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the Head Office, Kingston, and at the Post Offices of the capital of each parish. Applications for money orders addressed to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Postmaster are free of postage. (The registration fee of 2d. must, however, be prepaid.)

The commission on money orders drawn on the United Kingdom, United States, Canal Zone, Canada, and any other country except those named in the following sentence is sixpence for the first £ and threepence for each additional £ or fractional part. The commission on Money Orders drawn on Trinidad, Barbados, British Guiana, Windward and Leeward Islands, Turks Island, Cayman Islands, Bermuda, Bahamas, and British Honduras, is sixpence for first £2 and twopence for each additional £ or fractional part.

TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.

The system of Telegraph Money Orders is in operation between the United Kingdom and Jamaica. The remitter of a Telegraph Money Order is required to pay, in addition to the M.O. commission, the cost of the Telegram of Advice at the ordinary rate ($2\frac{1}{4}$) or at the "deferred" rate ($1\frac{1}{2}$) per word. Every word in the telegram has to be paid for; in the case of a "deferred" telegram, the instruction "L.C.O." is charged as one word, and the word "Postmaster" has also to be sent in every case and must be paid for. Further details may be had from the Chief M.O. Office, Kingston.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Amounts of poundage.—Postal Orders are sold and cashed at all Post Offices in Jamaica, and in the countries marked with an asterisk (*) on page 47 Post Office Guide. These orders are printed on a paper bearing an "all-over" watermark consisting of the Royal Cipher—a crown and the letters G. v R., and they measure slightly less than 7 in. in length.

The commissions charged on orders issued are as follows:—

At 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.	1d.	At 7s. 6d.	..	..	2d.
At 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	At 8s., 10s.	..	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
At 20s.	..	..	..	..	$4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Postage Stamps Affixed to Postal Orders.—The sender of a postal order, whether made payable in the United Kingdom or elsewhere (excepting Canada), may increase its value by an amount not exceeding 5d. by affixing postage stamps not exceeding two in number to the face of the order. No credit will be given for stamps which are in excess of three or which are affixed elsewhere than in the spaces provided. Odd half pence will not be paid. Stamps perforated with initials or marks, or embossed or impressed stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, &c., cannot be accepted for this purpose.

REPLY COUPONS.

International Reply Coupons are sold at the Money Order Office, Kingston, at 4d. each, and Imperial Reply Coupons at $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. The former represent the postage on a single-rate letter mailed in any country of the Postal Union, and the latter the postage on a single-rate letter mailed in any country of the British Empire. Coupons are cashed at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for a 50-centime, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for an Imperial coupon.

INLAND MAILS.

DAYS AND HOURS OF POSTING AND ARRIVAL.

Explanation of Marks of Reference.

- a.—Closing time for newspapers, books, registered letters, parcels—9.15 a.m.
 b.—Closing time for newspapers, books—12.15 p.m.; registered letters and parcels—12.30 p.m.
 c.—Closing time for newspapers, books—2.15 p.m.; registered letters—2.30 p.m.; parcels—3 p.m.
 d.—Closing time for newspapers, books, registered letters, parcels—10 a.m.
 t.—Telegraph Offices. *tel.*—Telephone Offices. *Ry. t.*—Railway Telegraph Offices.

All Offices transact parcel post business, but parcels addressed to those offices marked "t" are occasionally subject to delay.
 Registered letters for offices for which the mail closes at 6.30 a.m. must be posted not later than 4 p.m. on the previous day.

Offices printed in SMALL CAPITALS are branches of the Government Savings Bank.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.			Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.			Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.			Arrive at Kingston.		
			Mon., and Fri.	Wed. and Sat.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Sat.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Sat.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Sat.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Sat.
Aberdeen, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	81	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Above Rocks, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	18	10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
ADELPHI, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. James	120	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Albany, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Mary	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Albert Town, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Alderton, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	51	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
ALEXANDRIA, <i>l.</i>	do	76	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
ALLEY, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	47	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Alligator Pond, <i>tel. l.</i>	Manchester	79	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Alston, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	68	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Anchovy, <i>tel.</i>	St. James	108½	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.13 p.m.	4.13 p.m.	4.13 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
ANNORTO BAY, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	50	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Askenish, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	144	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
BALACLAVA, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	71	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.05 p.m.	3.05 p.m.	3.05 p.m.	10.20 a.m.	10.20 a.m.	10.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Balcarres, <i>l. tel.</i>	Portland	45	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.35 a.m.	10.35 a.m.	10.35 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bamboo, <i>tel.</i>	St. Ann	59	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.10 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Banana Ground, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	57½	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Bartons, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	30	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
BATH, <i>tel.</i>	St. Thomas	41	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Beckford Kraal, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	51	6.30 a.m. a	6.30 a.m. a	6.30 a.m. a	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Beeton Spring, <i>l. . .</i>	Westmoreland	116	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	11.10 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.

Relfield, <i>tel. l.</i>	42½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.20 p.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
BELLAS GATE, <i>l.</i>	34	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Bensonton, <i>l.</i>	58	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.35 a.m.	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
BETHEL TOWN, <i>tel. l.</i>	110	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.50 p.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
BLACK RIVER, <i>l.</i>	98	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.55 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	104	—	3.15 p.m. c	12.10 a.m.	4.50 p.m.	—	—	—
BLACKSTONEIDGE, <i>l.</i>	40	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.35 p.m.	8.05 a.m.	8.05 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bluefields, <i>tel.</i>	118	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	8.00 a.m.	2.55 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Bog Walk, <i>l.</i>	20½	6.30 a.m. b	6.30 a.m. b	9.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Bonny Gate, <i>l.</i>	55	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
BOROUGHBRIDGE, <i>l.</i>	69	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.30 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Bowden, <i>tel. l.</i>	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.30 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Braes River	77	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.10 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Brainerd, <i>tel. l.</i>	35½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Brighton, <i>l.</i>	106	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
BROWN'S HALL, <i>tel. l.</i>	34	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.25 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
BROWN'S TOWN, <i>l.</i>	67	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.40 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	11.25 p.m.	12.05 a.m.	12.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
BUFF BAY, <i>l.</i>	40	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bull Bay, <i>tel.</i>	10	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	2.55 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	7.35 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Bushy Park, <i>Ry. l.</i>	20	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Calderwood, <i>l.</i>	81	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.10 a.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
CAMBRIDGE, <i>tel.</i>	98	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.55 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
CARRON HALL, <i>tel. l.</i>	41	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.40 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cascade, <i>l.</i>	148	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.50 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Castleton, <i>tel. l.</i>	19	10.30 a.m. a	10.30 a.m. a	4.35 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
CATADUPA, <i>Ry. l.</i>	94	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.35 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Cavaliers, <i>l.</i>	13	10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d	2.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
Cave	132	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. a	8.05 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
CAVE VALLEY, <i>tel.</i>	94	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.05 p.m.	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.00 a.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Cedar Valley, <i>tel. l.</i>	23	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	10.36 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
Cessnock, <i>l.</i>	157½	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.50 a.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
CHAPELTON, <i>l.</i>	45	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.22 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.07 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Chalky Hill, <i>l.</i>	62	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Chester Castle, <i>l.</i>	107	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.45 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
CHRISTIANA, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	64	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.19 p.m.	3.19 p.m.	9.56 a.m.	9.56 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
CLAREMONT, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	47	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
CLARK'S TOWN, <i>tel.</i>	Trelawny	86	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.25 a.m.	1.25 a.m.	10.05 p.m.	10.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
CLONNEL, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	42	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
COLEYVILLE, <i>t. tel.</i>	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
COLONEL'S RIDGE, <i>t.</i>	Clarendon	53½	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
COMFORT HALL, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	75	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
CONSTANT SPRING, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	6	Three times daily	Three times daily			Three times daily	Three times daily		
CORNWALL MTN., <i>t.</i>	Westmoreland	115	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
CRAIGHEAD, <i>tel. t.</i>	Manchester	72	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
CROFTS HILL, <i>tel. t.</i>	Clarendon	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
CROOKED RIVER, <i>tel. t.</i>	do.	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.				
CROSS KEYS, <i>tel.</i>	Manchester	70	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.35 a.m.	9.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
CROSS ROADS, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	2	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
			10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>	10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>	1.10 a.m.	1.10 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.35 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.
Dallas, <i>t.</i>	do.	10	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.
Dalvey, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	48	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
DARLINGTON, <i>tel. t.</i>	Westmoreland	136	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.20 p.m.	7.20 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
DEESIDE, <i>tel. t.</i>	Trelawny	107	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
DEVON, <i>tel. t.</i>	Manchester	67	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
DRY HARBOUR, <i>t. t.</i>	St. Ann	71	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
DUAN VALE, <i>tel. t.</i>	Trelawny	90	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
DUNCANS, <i>t.</i>	do.	82	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
ELDERSIE, <i>tel. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	91	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.50 a.m.	1.50 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	9.16 a.m.	9.16 a.m.
ENFIELD, <i>tel. t.</i>	St. Mary	39	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
EPWORTH, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	56	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.40 p.m.	7.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	11.4 a.m.	11.4 a.m.
EWARTON, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	29	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
					3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.

Fairy Hill, <i>tel.</i>	71	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	12.45 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
FALMOUTH, <i>t.</i>	92	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.05 p.m.	8.05 p.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
Fellowship, <i>t.</i>	80	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	8.35 p.m.	8.15 a.m.
Four Paths, <i>tel.</i>	37	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	5.05 p.m.	8.15 a.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	6.18 p.m.	6.18 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
FRANKFIELD, <i>t.</i>	57	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Free Hill, <i>t.</i>	55	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Friendship, <i>t.</i>	131	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Fruitful Vale, <i>t.</i>	56½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.35 a.m.	10.35 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Fyffes Pen, <i>t.</i>	106	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
GAYLE, <i>tel.</i>	81	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Georges Plain	133	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Gibraltar, <i>t.</i>	91	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	5.05 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Giddy Hall	95	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Ginger Hill, <i>t.</i>	91	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
Ginger Ridge, <i>t.</i>	56	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
GLENGOFFE, <i>tel. t.</i>	20	10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d	4.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
GOLDEN GROVE, <i>t.</i>	45	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
GORDON TOWN, <i>tel.</i>	9	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.36 p.m.	5.36 p.m.	3.35 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
GRANGE HILL, <i>t.</i>	137	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
Grantham, <i>tel. t.</i>	60	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
GREAT V LLEY, <i>t.</i>	134	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Gregory Park, <i>Ry. t.</i>	6½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	2.25 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
GREEN ISLAND, <i>tel.</i>	152	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.38 p.m.	8.38 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Guanaboa Vale, <i>t. tel.</i>	22½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	4.27 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
Gur's Hill, <i>t.</i>	38	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Hagley Gap, <i>t.</i>	19	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.55 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	8.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
HALFWAY TREE, <i>t. t.</i>	3	10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	4.41 p.m.	8.50 a.m.
		3.00 p.m. c	3.00 p.m. c	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	8.40 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
HAMPDEN, <i>t. tel.</i>	100	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	12.20 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
Hampstead, <i>t. tel.</i>	44	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.50 p.m.
Harewood, <i>t.</i>	29	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.20 a.m.	5.50 p.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	11.20 a.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	11.20 a.m.
Portland		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	12.45 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Trelawny		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.05 p.m.	8.05 p.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.05 p.m.	8.05 p.m.	8.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	5.05 p.m.	8.15 a.m.
		6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	6.18 p.m.	6.18 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
do		6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Thomas		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Westmoreland		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	2.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Portland		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
St Elizabeth		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.35 a.m.	10.35 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
St. Mary		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Westmoreland		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	7.25 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
St. Ann		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.05 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Gibbaltar, <i>t.</i>		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Elizabeth		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
do.		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
St. Catherine		10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d	4.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
do.		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
St. Thomas		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.36 p.m.	5.36 p.m.	3.35 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
St. Andrew		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
Westmoreland		6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Clarendon		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Hanover		6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
St. Catherine		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	2.25 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
Hanover		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.38 p.m.	8.38 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Guanaoa Vale, <i>t. tel.</i>		6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	4.27 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
St. Mary		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Thomas		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.55 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	8.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Andrew		10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	4.41 p.m.	8.50 a.m.
		3.00 p.m. c	3.00 p.m. c	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	8.40 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
Trelawny		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	12.20 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
St. Mary		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.50 p.m.
St. Catherine		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.20 a.m.	5.50 p.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	11.20 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston		Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Harker's Hall, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. Catherine	30	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Harmons, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	53	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Harry Watch, <i>l.</i>	do	67	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Hartlands, <i>Ry. l.</i>	St. Catherine	15	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Hayes, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	40	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
HECTOR'S RIVER, <i>l.</i>	Portland	51	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	2.50 a.m.	2.50 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
HIGHGATE, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	38	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
HOPPE, <i>l.</i>	Portland	49	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
HOPEWELL, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	126	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Inverness	St. Ann	78	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Ipswich, <i>Ry. l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	86	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Islington, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. Mary	46	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.40 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Jackson Town, <i>tel.</i>	Trelawny	90	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	12.55 a.m.	12.55 a.m.	10.40 p.m.	10.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
James Hill, <i>l. tel.</i>	Clarendon	60	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Jericho, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	143	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Johns Hall, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. James	123	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
JONES PEN, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. Andrew	1	Three times daily.	Three times daily.						
Karorama, <i>l.</i>	do.	14	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Keith, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	73	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Kellie, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lacovia, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	85	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
LAMB'S RIVER, <i>l. tel.</i>	Westmoreland	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.05 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Lascelles, <i>l.</i>	Kingston		Three times	Three times	daily.	daily.				
Laughlands, <i>tel.</i>	St. Ann	61	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	1.25 a.m.	1.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
LAWRENCE TAVERN, <i>tel. l.</i>										
Leamington, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	15	10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
LIGUANE, <i>tel.</i>	Westmoreland	104	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	St. Andrew	5	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
							4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
Lime Hall, <i>tel.</i>	St. Ann	53	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	3.05 a.m.	3.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.

Lincoln, l.	70	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
LINSTEAD, t.	24	6.30 a.m. b	6.30 a.m. b	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
LITTLE LONDON, tel.	135	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Little River, tel.	103	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.	4.05 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Llandewey	174	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	7.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
LLUDAS VALE, tel.	37	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.10 p.m.	7.10 p.m.	4.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Lodge, l. tel.	68	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Long Bay, tel.	684	6.30 a.m. b	6.30 a.m. b	11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lorriners, l.	70	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
LOTRY, l. tel.	123	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	1.40 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
LUBA, t.	139	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Lucky Hill, tel.	36	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	2.25 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Maggorty, Ry. t.	83	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	5.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Maidstone, l.	69	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
MALVERN, t.	87	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.35 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
MANCHONEAL, t.	56	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.10 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
MANDEVILLE, t.	58	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.48 p.m.	5.48 p.m.	7.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Maroon Town, l	129½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.05 p.m.	8.05 p.m.	2.20 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Maryland, l	146	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Mavis Bank, l. tel.	14	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
MAY PEN, t.	32½	6.30 a.m. c	6.30 a.m. c	11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Middle Quarters, tel.	89	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
MILE GULLY, t.	94	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.02 a.m.	7.02 a.m.	6.34 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
Milk River, tel. l.	61	6.30 a.m. a	6.30 a.m. a	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Mocho, l. tel	49	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
MONEAGUE, t.	44	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
MONTAGUE BAY, t.	39	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	5.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Ann	117	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.10 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
St. James by rd. by rail	113	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.10 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
St. James	103	6.30 a.m. b	6.30 a.m. b	1.35 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Portland	86	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Moore Town, l.	31	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	4.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
MORANT BAY, t.	67½	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	6.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Moravia, l.	102	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Mount Horeb, l.	102	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Mount James, l.	St. Andrew	14	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
Mount Regale, l.	St. Mary	41	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
MOUNTAINSIDE, tel. l.	St. Elizabeth	106	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Munro tel.	do	92	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Myers' Wharf, t.	Kingston	1	Three times	Three times	daily.	daily.				
Myersville, l. tel.	St. Elizabeth	87	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Myrtle Bank, t.	Kingston	147	Three times	Three times	daily.	daily.				
NEGRIL, tel.	Westmoreland	147	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
NEWCASTLE, tel.	St. Andrew	14	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.41 p.m.	7.41 p.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
NEWMARKET, tel.	St. Elizabeth	100	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.09 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
NEWPORT, tel.	Manchester	64	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Ocho Rios, t.	St. Ann	64	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.25 a.m.	3.25 a.m.	8.35 p.m.	8.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Old England, l.	Manchester	65	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Old Harbour, t.	St. Catherine	24	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
Old Harbour Bay, l.	St. Catherine	27	9.30 a.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
ORACABESSA, t.	St. Mary	79	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	1.40 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Orange Bay, Ry. t.	Portland	43	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.55 p.m.	6.55 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.
Osborne Store, l.	Clarendon	40½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
PEAR TREE GROVE, l. tel.			6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.55 a.m.	10.55 a.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Pedro, tel. l.	St. Catherine	40	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Pedro Plains, l.	St. Ann	53	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Pembroke Hall, tel. l.	St. Elizabeth	113	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Pepper	St. Mary	86	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
PETERSFIELD, tel.	St. Elizabeth	71	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	7.20 p.m.	9.35 p.m.	7.25 p.m.	9.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Point, l.	Westmoreland	129	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.40 p.m.	7.40 p.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
POINT HILL, tel. l.	St. James	127	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.50 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	St. Catherine	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.

PORT ANTONIO, t.	77	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	12.00 m.	12.00 m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
PORT ANTONIO, t.	75	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
PORT MARIA, t.	50	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
PORT MORANT, t.	39	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
PORT ROYAL, t.	6	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.05 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
PORUS, t.	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
Pratville, t. tel.	73	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
PRIESTMAN'S RIVER, t.	65	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Race Course, tel.	50	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.10 p.m.	9.10 p.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Ramble, tel.	109	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Reading	132	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.56 p.m.	5.56 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Red Hills, t.	10	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.24 a.m.	7.24 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Redwood, t.	31	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.10 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	5.40 a.m.	5.40 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
RETREAT, t.	73	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
RICHMOND, t.	36	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Richmond Park	52	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.	11.10 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Rio Bueno, t. t.	76	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
RIVERSDALE, Ry. t.	26½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
RIVERSIDE, tel. t.	145	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
ROCK RIVER, tel. t.	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Rose Hall, t.	45	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Runaway Bay, tel. t.	57	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.35 p.m.	10.35 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
St. ANN'S BAY, t.	67	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	12.50 a.m.	12.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. MARG. BAY, Ry. t.	53	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	2.40 a.m.	2.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Peters, t.	18	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	6.20 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Salisbury, t.	69	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
Salt River, tel. t.	56	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Sandy Bay, tel.	130	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.46 p.m.	6.46 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
SANTA CRUZ, t.	78	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	6.14 a.m.	6.14 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
SAVANNA-LA-MAR, t	128	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	125	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Sawyers, t. tel.	94	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.
SEAFORTH, tel.	37	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 a.m.	5.20 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Sherwood Content, t.	100	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.50 a.m.	9.50 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Shooter's Hill, <i>tel.</i> ..	Manchester	55	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Siloah, <i>Ry. t.</i> (Appel-ton) ..			9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Stibo, <i>l.</i> ..	St. Elizabeth	78	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.20 p.m.	7.20 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Sligsville, <i>l.</i> ..	Portland	46	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Burr's Village, <i>tel.</i> ..	St. Catherine	23	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.55 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
	Kingston	1	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.25 p.m.	12.25 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.
			noon	noon	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.
			3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.
Smithville, <i>l. tel.</i> ..	Clarendon	51	6.30 a.m. b	6.30 a.m. b	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Somerton, <i>l.</i> ..	St. James	123	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Southfield, <i>tel.</i> ..	St. Elizabeth	82	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.05 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	6.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
SPALDINGS, <i>t.</i> ..	Clarendon	62	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.43 p.m.	3.43 p.m.	9.32 a.m.	9.32 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
SPANISH TOWN, <i>l.</i> ..	St. Catherine	12	Four times daily.	Four times daily.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.20 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
SPRINGFIELD, <i>l. tel.</i> ..	St. Elizabeth	107	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	noon	noon	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
SPRING HILL, <i>l. tel.</i> ..	Portland	52	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Spur Tree, <i>tel.</i> ..	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. b	3.15 p.m. c	12.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.	11.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
STEWART TOWN, <i>tel.</i> ..	Trelawny	85	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
STONY HILL, <i>t.</i> ..	St. Andrew	94	10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.
			3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Sturge Town, <i>l.</i> ..	St. Ann	84	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Sunning Hill, <i>l.</i> ..	St. Thomas	44	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Swift River, <i>l. tel.</i> ..	Portland	52	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Thompson Twn, <i>l. tel.</i> ..	Clarendon	48	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Toll Gate, <i>l.</i> ..	do	41	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	4.50 a.m.	4.50 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
TAINTRY VILLAGE, <i>tel.</i> ..	St. Thomas	28	1.00 p.m. c	1.00 p.m. c	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Taoua, <i>Ry. t.</i> ..	St. Catherine	31	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	5.20 a.m.	5.20 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Trout Hall, <i>tel.</i> ..	Clarendon	53	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.50 p.m.	7.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
			3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c						

Troy, tel.	79	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
ULSTER SPRING, tel.	92	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Union Hill, l.	100	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Victoria Town, l.	86	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Wakfield, l.	54	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
WAKEFIELD, tel.	109	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Walker's Wood, l.	105	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Warsop, tel.	58	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	10.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Watermount, tel. l.	46	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Watson's Hill, l.	82	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	8.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Watt Town, l. tel.	27	8.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m. c	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
White Horses	72	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
White House, tel.	94	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Whitfield Pen	25	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.25 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
WILLIAMSFIELD, l.	110	9.30 a.m. a	Three times a day.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Windsor Castle	53	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
WINDWARD ROAD tel.	72½	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Woodford, l.	15	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Woodhall, l.	51	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
YALLAES, l.	19	Three times daily.	Three times daily.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
	19	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	19	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.35 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	6.55 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.

SUMMARY.

OUT-GOING.

Mails close as under:

1. For first trains to Kendal and Ewarton, daily at 6.30 a.m.
2. For through train to Montego Bay, daily at 9.30 a.m.
3. For through train to Port Antonio, daily at 1.00 p.m.
4. For Windward, East via Morant Bay, daily at 1.00 p.m.
5. For the Northside, daily at 1.00 p.m.
6. For the Southside, daily at 9.30 a.m. For the Southside, on Tues., Thurs., and Saturdays at 3.15 p.m.
7. For Port Royal, Gordon Town, &c., daily at 3.15 p.m.

IN-COMING.

Mails are received as under:

1. From Gordon Town, &c., daily at 8.50 a.m.
2. From Port Royal, daily at 11.45 a.m.
3. From Windward, East via Morant Bay, daily at 8.15 a.m.
4. By train from Port Antonio, daily at 11.40 a.m.
5. By train from Kendal daily at 9.15 a.m.
6. By train from Montego Bay, daily at 3.20 p.m.
7. From Northside, daily at 9.15 a.m.
8. From Southside, daily at 3.20 p.m.
9. From Southside, on Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 9.15 a.m.

MOTOR MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

A motor mail and passenger service is maintained between the following places: Kingston and Port Antonio, via Morant Bay; Ewarton and Montego Bay; Montego Bay and Lucea, Balaclava and Malvern, Balaclava and Ulster Spring, Maggotty and Black River, Montpelier and Savanna-la-Mar, Williamsfield and Savanna-la-Mar, Williamsfield and Cross Keys, Linstead and Gayle, Richmond and St. Ann's Bay, Shooter's Hill and Brown's Town, and May Pen and Race Course. The time of arrival and departure of the mail coaches may be ascertained by referring to the preceding Table.

The rates of passenger fares average 4d. to 5d. per mile.

OVERSEA MAIL COMMUNICATION.

I. UNITED KINGDOM—Letter mail (1) to and from the United Kingdom is conveyed by every available opportunity via the United States, and by the Elders and Fyffes and Jamaica Direct Line of steamers via Liverpool, Bristol, or Plymouth. The Department endeavours to forward mail for the United Kingdom by the most expeditious route in each case. Parcel-post mail is conveyed only by the direct steamers.

II. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Mails (both letter and parcel) to and from the United States of America are conveyed by the steamers of the United Fruit Co., Atlantic Fruit Co., and DiGiorgio Fruit Corporation, the most expeditious opportunity being utilised as far as possible.

III. CANADA—Letter mail to and from the Dominion of Canada is sent and received by each U.S. mail. Parcel post mail is, however, conveyed only by the steamers of the Pickford and Black Line trading between Halifax, N.S. and Jamaica, and the Canadian National Steamships trading between Montreal and Halifax and Jamaica about once every week.

IV. CENTRAL AMERICA—Mail communication with these countries (*except East Coast of Nicaragua and Venezuela*) is maintained by the steamers of the United Fruit Co., Elders and Fyffes Ltd., and Canadian National Steamships, via Cristobal, Barranquilla, Limon, Belize, Cortez, Barrios, etc. For further information regarding parcel-post mail for these places, see page 121.

V. WEST INDIA ISLANDS AND BRITISH GUIANA—Letter mail to and from the West India Islands is exchanged by way of Trinidad and Barbados (fortnightly by Elders and Fyffe's steamers), and also via New York and Bermuda when favourable opportunity for effecting connections by those routes occurs, and the information is available. Mails are also exchanged with Trinidad and Barbados by way of Cristobal. Parcel-post mail is exchanged mainly by the Elders and Fyffe's steamers (see page 121). The Horn Line and the Royal Dutch West India Mail Company maintain a direct service to Hayti.

The Canadian National Steamships maintain a direct service between Jamaica, Bermuda, and the Bahamas.

VI. CAYMAN ISLANDS A three-weekly service is maintained by R.M.S. "Cimboco" and an irregular service by schooners.

VII. TURKS ISLANDS—An irregular mail service to and from these Islands is maintained by means of schooners and sloops. Letter mail is also exchanged via New York.

VIII. CUBA—Mails are conveyed by such opportunities as offer. There is no direct Parcel-post exchange with Cuba.

AVERAGE FREQUENCY OF SERVICES.

Country.	Receivals.	Dispatches.
U.S. of America	Three every week (2)	Five every fortnight
Canada	Two every week	do
United Kingdom	Three every week (direct and via N.Y.)	Three every week (direct and via N.Y.)
Canal Zone, Panama, Colombia and Costa Rica	Three every fortnight	One every week.
Cuatemala and Honduras	Two every fortnight	Two every fortnight

(1) The term "letter mail" refers to letters and post cards, and packages of printed and commercial papers and samples.

(2) Two from New York and one from New Orleans.

REGISTRATION (OVERSEAS.)

If it is proved to his satisfaction that a *letter or packet duly admitted to Registration* has been *entirely lost whilst in his custody* the Postmaster undertakes to *pay an indemnity of 50 francs*, except in cases beyond control (e.g., tempest, shipwreck, earthquake and war.) *No compensation*, however, is payable *except in the case of the loss of the entire letter or packet*; and *no claim will be admitted if made more than a year after the letter or packet was posted*.

The Postal Administrations of all countries and colonies included in the Postal Union give the same undertaking in respect of registered letters or packets lost whilst in their custody.

If it is desired to obtain *compensation* in the case of *abstraction of contents* of a letter, or to provide for a higher maximum than 50 francs, recourse must be had to the *Insurance System*. See "Insurance" below.

INSURANCE—OVERSEAS (*For Letters only*.)

Letters tendered for insurance will be accepted by the Post Office on payment of the fee and subject to the conditions stated below:—

Fee—5d. for every £12 of value *in addition to the postage and registration fee*.

A LETTER is the only article of mail matter which will be accepted for insurance; post cards, printed papers, commercial papers or sample packets will not be accepted.

Letters containing coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, or any article liable to customs duty in the country of destination cannot be sent by insured letter-post. Objects of value which cannot be sent in insured letters may generally be sent in insured *parcels*.

The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank notes, coupons, securities, bonds and other documents of the kind.

PARCEL POST.

A parcel post exchange exists between Jamaica and most foreign countries.

The parcel mail for the United Kingdom and Irish Free State, United States of America, Bermuda, Canal Zone, Canada, Costa Rica, Panama, British Honduras and Turks, Cayman and Bahama Islands is forwarded by each available *direct* opportunity. That for the majority of the W. I. Islands and British Guiana is sent and received via Trinidad and Barbados.

The parcel mail for Chili, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela is forwarded via Panama; and for El Salvador, Guatemala, and (Republic of) Honduras via British Honduras.

Parcels for the majority of other countries are forwarded via the United Kingdom.

Foreign (except to U. S.) and Colonial parcels cannot be registered, but they may be *insured* to certain countries.

For rates of postage, dimensions, weight, conditions of insurance, etc., etc., consult Post Office Guide, sold separately.

For information concerning the rates of duty levied on parcels received from abroad, reference should be made to the "Schedule of Import Duties," (vide "Revenue Department") in earlier pages of this Handbook.

A Customs clearance fee of 6d. will be collected on every parcel-post parcel (whether it contains dutiable matter or not), and on every package (other than parcel-post) which on examination is found to contain dutiable matter.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Government Telegraphs are under the control of the Postmaster for Jamaica.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is ninepence for any number of words up to twelve, and a half-penny for every additional word. The address and signature are both counted. The charge is paid in postage stamps affixed to the message.

If the addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portorage fee must be prepaid:—

a. At the rate of 6d. per mile (one way) counting from boundary of free delivery.

The above rates are maintained whenever practicable. If messengers cannot be obtained at these rates the Postmistress is authorised to make the most reasonable *arrangement* possible.

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be pre-paid.

Persons resident at a place to which the island telegraph line has not been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions:—

a. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be *telegraphed* to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by *first post*.

b. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent *by post* to the telegraph clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by telegraph* from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in stamps or coin. Telegrams may also be handed to a mail courier on his way to a telegraph office, but the department does not take any liability for miscarriage.

c. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

Telegrams may be sent to any port for outward transmission as letters. The senders must write "By post" before the addressee's name, and the name of the terminal Telegraph Office at the end of the address.

For example:—

"By Post," Brown, 12 Fifth Avenue, New York, Kingston."

In addition to the ordinary telegraph charge the sender must also pay the postage fee.

In such cases registered addresses cannot be used.

The office hours are from 7 a.m., to 5 p.m., daily—Sundays and Public Holidays excepted.

Night, Sunday and Holiday services may be obtained at the following rates:—

a. After 6 a.m. *until* 8 p.m., double rate for telegram, plus a fee of 1/ to each clerk handling the telegram and 6d. for the messenger.

b. After 8 p.m. *until* 6 a.m. double rate for the telegrams plus a fee of 2/ to each clerk handling the telegram and 1/ for the messenger.

c. The charges of 6d. and 1/, respectively, for messengers refer only to telegrams for delivery up to one mile from the office.

d. On Public Holidays all offices are open from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and telegrams are accepted at the *ordinary week day rates during these hours*.

A certified copy of a telegram may be obtained on application to Postmaster for Jamaica on payment of a fee of 6d. If special search is necessary the cost incurred will be charged in addition.

Inland telegrams are retained on file for 3 months, and foreign telegrams for 6 months.

Abbreviated telegraphic addresses (inland) for use at any office, may be registered with the Postmaster for Jamaica at a cost of 5/- per annum, or upon payment of £2 for a permanent address.

Local telegrams from authorized Government officials, members of the Legislative Council and other authorized persons on public business are transmitted free of charge.

CABLEGRAMS.—*Full rate cablegrams* for any part of the world may be handed in at any Telegraph Office on payment of the inland charge in addition to the amount charged by the cable company.

Cablegrams addressed to the United Kingdom, Ireland and Europe will be routed "Via Imperial," unless otherwise marked by the sender.

This route offers the advantage of a direct, speedy and reliable service between Jamaica and the United Kingdom and Ireland, and Europe; it is entirely British owned and operated and touches only British territory.

Patrons are urged to mark their cablegrams "Via Imperial," for which indication no charge is made.

DEFERRED CABLEGRAMS in plain language are accepted at half rates to most parts of the world.

WEEK-END LETTER CABLEGRAMS in plain language are accepted for the United Kingdom and Ireland, United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Halifax, N.S., Bermuda, Turks Island, and certain European countries.

WIRELESS MESSAGES for ships at sea are accepted for transmission through the D.W.I. Cable Co.'s Kingston Station to vessels within a radius of 300 miles at a rate of 10d. per word. Vessels beyond this distance can be reached at increased rates.

CABLE RATES.—*Ordinary.* "Via Bermuda," "Via Bermuda Imperial" or "Via West India & Panama Telegraph Co.," per word, Austria, 3/-; Belgium, 2/8½; Canada, according to location, 1/6 to 2/1; France, 2/8½; Germany, 2/9½; Great Britain and Ireland, 2/4; United States, according to location, 1/6 to 2/1. Continental rates subject to fluctuations.

"Via Bermuda-Marconi" to Great Britain and Ireland, 2/2 per word.

Deferred.—To all points mentioned above at half the rates quoted. These messages must be in plain language and must bear the prefix, LCO (language of country of origin), LCD (language of country of despatch) or LCF (French) which is charged for and signalled as the first word in the address. Such messages must not contain code words in the text though registered cable addresses may be used.

Week-end.—United Kingdom and Ireland, 12/6 for 25 words (minimum) and 6d. for each additional word; United States 7/4 to 11/6 for 25 words according to zone. Extra words 3½d to 5½d; Canada: Halifax and Eastern Provinces, 7/4 for 25 words. Each additional word 3½d. Manitoba, 10/5 plus 5d. each additional word; Western Provinces, 11/6 plus 5½d. each additional word; Newfoundland, 11/6 for 25 words plus 5½d. each additional word; Bermuda and Turks Island, 7/4 plus 3½d. each additional word.

Night letter.—Minimum 25 words. Great Britain and Ireland, 16/8 extra words 8d.; Canada: Halifax and Eastern Provinces, 9/5 plus 4½d. extra word; Manitoba, 12/6 and 6d. extra word; Western Provinces, 13/7 and 6½d. extra word; Newfoundland, 13/7 and 6½d. extra word; Bermuda and Turks Island, 9/5 and 4½d. extra word; United States of America, 9/5 to 13/7 according to zone. Extra words 4½d. to 6½d. The prefix N.L.T. is counted and charged for as one word.

ALL BRITISH ROUTE TO THE B.W.I.—The "All British" cable to the British West Indies is open. Messages for this route should be routed "Via D.W.I. Cable Co., Ltd. Rate 1/3 per word to British West Indian Islands only. Deferred messages 7½d. per word.

A public telephone call office is established at Cross Roads Post Office. The fee is 2d. for a conversation not exceeding three minutes.

AIR MAIL SERVICES.

SOUTHBOUND: A mail-carrying air plane flies from Miami, U.S.A. (via Cienfuegos, Cuba) every Sunday and Wednesday at 9.30 a.m., arrives at Kingston on the same days at 5.25 p.m., and flies to Cristobal (via Barranquilla, Col.) on Mondays and Thursdays at 6.30 a.m., arriving on the same days at 5.00 p.m.

NORTHBOUND: A plane flies from Cristobal (via Barranquilla) every Monday and Thursday at 7.00 a.m., arrives at Kingston on the same days at 5.00 p.m., and flies to Miami (via Cienfuegos) on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8.50 a.m., arriving on the same days at 4.30 p.m.

Planes fly daily from Miami to all points in the United States. Letters for New York, N.Y., are due to reach that city in the forenoon on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Planes fly daily (except Sundays) from Miami for Nassau and Canada.

On pages 66-67 of the Post Office Guide a Schedule will be found showing the routes and times of arrival of air mails for the principal cities of Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies.

* * * *

AIR MAIL FOR EUROPE AND AFRICA:—Letters are forwarded by air to New York City to connect with the trans-Atlantic steamers, affording a 9 to 12-day service to the United Kingdom and the Continent, depending upon the speed of the vessel by which forwarded.

The subjoined list shows the routes from London to the Continent which are now available for the dispatch of letters intended for dispatch by the above-mentioned air mail service.

Letters should be marked in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope or covers, "Par Avion (by air mail) from London or Cherbourg."

AIR MAIL FOR AUSTRALASIA, ETC.—Letters for Australasia, China, Japan, etc., are forwarded by air to U.S. Pacific exchange post office for transmission by steamer to destination.

For rates see Post Office Guide, sold separately.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary or other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Postmaster for Jamaica	R. H. Fletcher	850	0	0	1st Feb., '90
Asst. Ditto	H. C. Savage	650	0	0	3rd June, '05
Chief Clerk & Accountant	S. W. Royes	500	0	0	1st March, '93
First Class Clerk	W. A. Campbell	425	0	0	20th June, '03
Ditto	E. L. Morris	350	0	0	24th June, '11
Ditto	G. F. White	325	0	0	28th July, '13
Ditto	M. V. Hearne	325	0	0	1st May, '12
Ditto	E. J. Andrews	325	0	0	3rd July, '11
Second Class Clerk	L. Lewis	295	0	0	28th July, '14
Ditto	V. H. Murphy	295	0	0	4th June, '19
Ditto	E. M. Morales	295	0	0	3rd May, '21
Ditto	B. C. Marsh	295	0	0	1st July, '18
Ditto	James Richardson	295	0	0	24th April, '11
Ditto	E. Seivright	220	0	0	14th Aug., '20
Ditto	A. V. Nash	200	0	0	2nd Feb., '20
Ditto	G. S. Grannum	200	0	0	19th Oct., '20
Assistant	A. H. Durant	160	0	0	23rd Apr., '23
Ditto	M. F. Guilfoyle	160	0	0	25th Feb., '24
Ditto	D. G. Priestley	160	0	0	12th July, '24
Ditto	S. E. Fyfe	160	0	0	18th Aug., '24
Ditto	R. E. A. Mais	160	0	0	8th Oct., '24
Ditto	R. W. Grant	160	0	0	15th July '25
Ditto	C. S. Irving	145	0	0	11th July '27
Ditto	R. S. Nelson	145	0	0	27th June, '27
Ditto	R. E. Weston	145	0	0	11th April, '27
Ditto	H. A. Fairweather	145	0	0	5th Sept., '27
Ditto	S. A. Dudley	145	0	0	14th Mar., '27
Ditto	A. R. Abrahams	130	0	0	17th Aug., '27
Ditto	I. F. Escoffery	130	0	0	20th Aug., '28
Ditto	E. B. Laing	115	0	0	2nd Aug., '2
Ditto	A. B. D. Lumsden	115	0	0	13th Nov., '29
Ditto	H. H. Phillips	115	0	0	9th Dec., '29
Ditto	H. B. Young	130	0	0	7th Jan., '29
Ditto	E. L. F. Gaynair	115	0	0	1st Dec., '30
Electrical Inspector	G. A. Rock	650	0	0	11th Dec., '04
Superintendent of Telegraphs	T. J. Guilfoyle	550	0	0	16th Sept., '17
Assistant Supt. do	S. P. Bather	425	0	0	17th Nov., '19

In addition to the above there is an auxiliary staff of lady clerks and a subordinate staff of sorters, letter carriers and telegraph messengers.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.*

Districts—There are 44 Medical Districts at present under the charge of 44 District Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that Institution a Senior Medical Officer, assisted by 5 Resident Medical Officers, and 2 Supernumeraries who however, are liable to be sent away at any time to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy in any district. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and 4 Assistant Medical Officers are employed and reside at the institution.

Cost of Medical Service.—The actual expenditure for the Medical Service of the colony for the year ending 31st December, 1931, was £130,921 1s. 1d. The receipts were £3,383 3s. 3d., and the actual cost after deduction of the receipts was £127,537 17s. 10d.

* Historical details of the development of the Medical Department will be found in earlier issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

Full information concerning the duties of District Medical Officers, Medical attendance on the Poor, etc., can be obtained from the Island Medical Office, North Street, Kingston.

Leave and Pensions.—Medical Officers (except District Medical Officers serving under the old regulations) are eligible for leave of absence in accordance with the Colonial Office Regulations. Pensions are granted under Law 24 of 1904.

Medical attendance on the Poor.—The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system. There are now three Government Dispensaries established at May Pen, Green Island and Gordon Town. These are under the direction of the District Medical Officer and serves the purpose of an out-patient department at a Public General Hospital. A District Nurse is attached to each dispensary.

Medical Attendance on Midwifery Cases at Home.—The following are rules regarding action to be taken in case of childbirth occurring among poor persons who are at the time destitute of the means of procuring such aid and where, at the same time, there is danger to the woman's life:—

- (a) The cases to be relieved under this system must combine the two conditions of danger to the woman's life (or to that of the child) and evidence of destitution of the means to procure medical aid at the time.
- (b) The applicant for this form of relief in all cases where practicable is required to sign a promise to refund to the parish within a specified time the amount of the medical officer's fee and mileage, if any, in such instalments as may be named in the form.
- (c) Should the applicant bring any portion of the fee it should be accepted as an instalment and be brought to account as a refund by the Inspector. In cases where the medical officer receives any money (on being applied to in the absence of the Inspector) he should forward it to the Inspector, and it is the Inspector's duty to endeavour to procure the remainder, the Medical Officer being in all cases paid his claim in full by the Parochial Board.
- (d) The order to visit should ordinarily be sent to the District Medical Officer. When his services are not immediately available it should be sent to the nearest registered medical practitioner willing to attend for the fee and mileage allowed. Whole-time District Medical Officers are only required to attend Parochial Midwifery cases in the absence of any other Medical Officer and only when required by the Inspector of Poor to do so.
- (e) In the absence of the Inspector (or Assistant Inspector) application should be made to the medical officer direct.
- (f) The fee to a medical officer or practitioner for his services in a case of this kind has been fixed at one guinea, and mileage in accordance with the Regulations. When attendance on a case of this kind is made by a whole time District Medical Officer, a fee of One Guinea is paid by the Board to the Government and not to the District Medical Officer.

Dispensing School.—A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital, Kingston, for the purpose of training Dispensers; there are at present 17 students undergoing a course of instruction.

HOSPITALS.

The accommodation allowed in the Public General Hospitals and Lepers Home, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospi- tal	30 beds	Cave Valley Hospital	12 beds	Chapelton Hospi- tal	33 beds
Hordley Hospital	40 "	Falmouth	" 25 "	Lionel Town Hos- pital	50 "
Port Antonio	" 55 "	Ulster Spring	" 6 "	Spanish Town	" 70 "
Buff Bay	" 50 "	St. James's	" 70 "	Hospital	70 "
Annotto Bay	" 60 "	Lucea	" 20 "	Linstead Hospital	60 "
Port Maria	" 65 "	Sav.-la-Mar	" 66 "	Lepers' Home	120 "
St. Ann's Bay	" 40 "	Black River	" 70 "		
		Mandeville	" 35 "		
Total					977

Admissions to the Public General Hospitals are now restricted to the following classes of cases by order:—1. Cases of serious accident; 2. Cases of acute disease requiring hospital treatment; 3. Cases likely to be benefited by operation, and, of course, constables and coolies who have to be admitted under the Law.

Accidents and Acute Illness.—Cases of serious accident or acute illness, if in a condition to be moved, should be sent to the nearest Public General Hospital, where they will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. If the person is too poor to pay for a conveyance the police should be informed, and they will in such special cases make the necessary arrangement for removal to the hospital.

Patients.—All applicants for admission (except in case of emergency) shall be seen at the hospital by the medical officer between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m.

Applicants for admission who are on the Parochial Pauper Roll shall be admitted free of all charges, provided the medical officer considers them fit subjects for hospital treatment.

Other applicants, not on the Parochial Pauper Roll, but who are unable to contribute towards their maintenance, shall be admitted into hospital free of all charges on the written recommendation of the Custos or Chairman of Parochial Board, or the Inspector of Poor or Clerk of Parochial Board, or of any member of Board of Official Visitors of the hospital, provided, on examination, they are found fit subjects for admission, and that there is accommodation available.

All cases of accident or serious illness will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. Applicants resident in districts other than those served by Public General Hospitals should apply to the District Medical Officer of their District who will, if he considers their case suitable for hospital treatment, furnish a certificate to that effect, which the applicant should present at the nearest Public General Hospital not later, if possible, than 10 a.m. This rule, however, will not prevent cases of accident or serious illness in special cases being admitted at any hour of the day or night as stated.

Regulations for the guidance of the Out-door Department at Public General Hospitals.

1. There will be an Outdoor Department at each Public General Hospital.
2. The Outdoor Department will be opened daily. Patients must attend between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., Sundays excepted, or between such other hours as the Governor may sanction, and those patients only who come within those hours will be attended to by the District Medical Officer.
3. (1) Persons entitled by law or regulation to free medical attendance may, on presenting themselves, be treated as outdoor patients without prejudice to any other claim they may have on the services of the Medical Officer, such as persons on the pauper roll, constables, and East Indian Immigrants.
- (2) Other persons seeking medical aid under this system must produce a written recommendation from a person authorized by the Governor in that behalf. A person with a ticket from a Ticket Distributor may also attend under the provisions of sub-section (4).
- (3) Medical Officers may also treat under this system
 - (a) persons who come without a recommendation but whose circumstances are known to them, and who are deserving cases for treatment;
 - (b) persons seeking admission to hospital, but whose cases are unsuitable for treatment there;
 - (c) persons for whom there is no room in hospital.
- (4) Persons presenting tickets from distributors of medical relief tickets, may also be treated, and for this purpose distributors are authorised to issue tickets representing fees of 3s. and 2s. respectively, the amount being determined in accordance with the measure of relief necessary in each case. These fees are lodged to the credit of General Revenue, except in the cases of D.M.Os. under the old terms where one-third of the fees is credited to Government, and two-thirds retained by the Medical Officer.
4. Any person who, except under the instruction of the District Medical Officer, has allowed more than one month to elapse between visits or applications for medicine must produce a fresh recommendation.
5. Persons authorised to grant recommendations shall be appointed by the Governor, and the Custos or senior Resident Justice of the Peace of each parish may nominate suitable persons to the Governor for such responsibility, and any appointment so made shall only be held during the pleasure of the Governor, who may at any time cancel the appointment.
6. Persons authorised to grant recommendations for outdoor treatment at a hospital must in each case state from their own personal knowledge that the person recommended is unable to pay any fee for medical attendance.

7. Each patient treated and prescribed for shall have his or her name, age, and sex, with date of attendance, noted in a book to be called the "Register of Out-patients."
8. The treatment given to each patient shall also be entered in the register on each occasion on which he attends hospital and the name of the patient and date of attendance shall in each case be marked on the bottle or package of medicine delivered. Medicine shall not be prescribed for more than one week at a time.
9. Every patient shall provide his own bottle or may pay 1d. for a bottle.
10. Medicines shall be made up by the Government Dispenser at the hospital daily.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

North Street.

Patients.—The patients are divided into two classes, viz.:—In-door patients, admitted within the Wards of the Institution and out-door patients receiving medical advice and medicines at the Dispensary of the Institution. Applicants for admission as in-door patients of the Hospital will be seen daily by the Medical Officers between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. Applicants for medical advice and medicines as out-door patients must bring with them a Ticket of recommendation from the Custos of Kingston or the Inspector of Poor or such other persons as the Governor may nominate and appoint to grant tickets.

All cases of accident or emergency will be admitted at any hour of the day or night by the Resident Medical Officer on duty.

Any person who may be suffering from Venereal Disease (that is Gonorrhoea, Chancres or Syphilis) or from complications of any form of Venereal Disease will be treated free of cost.

On Saturday of each week persons unable to pay for continuous treatment outside are given Salvarsan injections on payment of a small fee.

No seaman, hired, articulated or apprenticed to any vessel, and no person apprenticed to any person, shall be admitted into the hospital except on occasion of serious accident or other extreme emergency, until the consignee of such vessel, or the proprietor or agent of such estate, or the master or employer of the person indentured or apprenticed, shall have given a letter of guarantee to the Chief Medical Officer and Director undertaking to the extent of £20 for the payment of the hospital dues at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for each seaman and 1s.6d. per diem for each apprentice, and for payment also of funeral expenses in case of death.

All persons (other than articulated seamen, indentured immigrants or apprenticed servants) who are admitted into the wards of the hospital for medical treatment as in-door patients, who are not wholly destitute of means may be required to contribute towards their maintenance in the hospital by payment of such proportion of the hospital dues fixed by Law as may be determined by the Chief Medical Officer and Director.

Statement shewing the admissions, etc., for the past 5 years.

No. remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the year.		No. admitted during the year.	Daily average in Hospital during the year.	Patients discharged.			No. who died.
				Cured.	Re- lieved.	Not im- proved.	
1927	305	5,394	309	2,298	1,902	618	580
1928	301	5,316	301	2,491	1,875	426	540
1929	285	5,249	298	2,444	1,925	355	507
1930	298	5,770	328	2,746	1,859	417	480
1931	337	5,707	332	3,498	1,250	537	365

Board of Visitors: H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., *Chairman*; Hon. A. E. DaCosta, M.B.E.
Dr. C. Barrington Armstrong, A. V. Kingdon, Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford, Mrs. Ansell Hart.

Honorary Consulting Surgeons: F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., Lond., M.B., C.M., Edin.

JAMAICA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table shewing the admissions, discharges and deaths in the Lunatic Asylum for each of the last five years to 31st December, 1931.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.												Remained last day in each year.		
				Re- covered			Re- lieved.			Not im- proved.			Died.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1927	205	199	404	145	120	265	11	15	26	1	1	2	82	50	132	774	816	1,590
1928	214	219	433	107	80	187	30	61	91	1	1	2	61	76	137	789	818	1,607
1929	241	232	473	81	70	151	59	72	131				61	49	110	826	859	1,685
1930	248	208	456	61	56	117	55	76	131	4		4	87	55	142	867	880	1,747
1931	275	242	517	55	46	101	62	60	122	6	3	9	142	119	261	876	894	1,770

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Hon. Dr. B. M. Wilson, Suptg. Medical Officer—*Chairman*; Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A., J. M. Nethersole, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Very Rev. Charles F. Arnold, S.J., Mrs. B. M. Wilson, Mrs. J. B. Stiven, Hon. A. E. DaCosta, O.B.E., *Secretary*. R. R. Wynter.

LEPERS' HOME.

The Lepers' Home, situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 120 beds, and during the year 1931, the daily average of patients was 120. *Visiting Justice*—Geo. McGrath.

VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

Admission of Patients.—Every person desiring to obtain treatment in the Institution shall give at least two months' notice to the matron, who will if accommodation can be provided for such person, issue a ticket signed by herself (the Matron) stating that a bed will be retained for the bearer of such ticket between the dates therein specified.

No patient shall be admitted for whom there is no vacant bed and no person shall be entitled to treatment in the Institution without having given such notice as is mentioned in Rule 25 except in a case of urgency, certified as such either by the Visiting Medical Officer or a Registered Medical Practitioner.

(A) Every person desiring to obtain treatment shall be required

(a) to lodge in advance a deposit of 15/-.

(b) to pay 1/6 per day for every day's maintenance after 10 days' residence in the Hospital.

(c) to pay the amount of any exceptional expenses incurred, for example, for special nursing, removal of patient, or burial (either of mother or child) in the event of death.

(B) Special cases will be required (a) to deposit in advance £1 10s. to £2 2s. according to the accommodation provided.

The rules respecting Pupil Nurses can be obtained from the Matron, or Island Medical Office.

Statement shewing the admissions, etc., for the past 5 years.

No. remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the year.		No. admitted during the year.	Daily average in Hospital during the year.	No. who died.	Longest time for which any one inmate has stayed.
1927	20	1,283	33	5	53 days
1928	39	1,375	35	9	49 "
1929	31	1,371	35	11	57 "
1930	33	1,435	35	7	129 "
1931	39	1,384	34	5	52 "

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Those marked * are registered under Section 17 of Law 49 of 1908 or Laws 1872-1896.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
*Suptg. Medical Officer	B. M. Wilson, M.D., ch.B., D.P.H., (Manch.) Cert. Lond., Sch. Trop. Med. 1	£ 1,200 s. 0 d. 0	3rd Aug., '04
Senior Sanitary Medical Officer	J. A. Henderson, M.B., CH.B., D.Sc., (Pub. Health) D.T.M. & H., Edin. 1	950 0 0	1st July, '20
Chief Clerk	M. C. Solomon 2	550 0 0	19th Oct., '85
1st Class Clerk	B. M. Clark 3	450 0 0	May, '11
Medical Storekeeper	Chas. Don 1 and 4	450 0 0	6th June, 1900
2nd Class Clerk	A. S. McCarthy	200 0 0	1st Nov., '22
1st Assistant Storekeeper	S. M. Edwards	380 0 0	1st June, '12
2nd do. do.	C. H. Seale	175 0 0	15th Oct., '26
Assistant	Miss V. Hollar	160 0 0	1st Nov., '21
ditto	Miss I. H. Holtz	160 0 0	1st Jan., '25
ditto	Miss D. E. Gray	145 0 0	15th June, '27
ditto	O. C. A. Buckley	115 0 0	1st May, '30
ditto	K. K. Lopez	115 0 0	5th May, '30
Typist & Stenographer	Miss H. Gordon Hay	115 0 0	13th Oct., '30
<i>Public Hospital, Kingston.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	B. M. Wilson	—	
Senior Medical Officer	A. S. Westmorland, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. D.T.M. & H. Eng. 5	800 0 0	7th April, '21
Resident Medical Officer	G. F. Baxter, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. 6	700 0 0	1st Mar., '21
ditto	L. M. Clark, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. 6	700 0 0	1st July, '26
ditto	J. M. Stockhausen, M.D., C.M., McGill, L.M.S., Nova Scotia 5	600 0 0	1st April, '30
ditto	H. L. Morrison, M.B., CH.B., Edin. 5	400 0 0	10th Nov., '30
ditto	L. St. C. Ferguson, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glas., B.A., M.D., Howard. 5	400 0 0	1st April, '30
Supernumerary Medical Officer	M. S. Golding, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glas.	400 0 0	1st Mar., '31
ditto	H. E. McDonald, M.B., CH.B., Aberd. (Ag.)	200 0 0	25th Nov. '31
ditto	S. E. Patterson, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glas. (Ag.)	200 0 0	4th Jan. '32

- 1 Receive reimbursement of travelling expenses on the authorised scale.
- 2 Receives £30 p.a. as Secretary Central Board of Health, and £72 p.a. in connection with Hookworm Campaign.
- 3 Receives £24 p.a. as Clerk to Hookworm Campaign.
- 4 Receives £30 as Disinfecting Inspector, fees under Law 20 of 1926 and fees for inspecting Poor Houses.
- 5 House Allowance in lieu of quarters.
- 6 Furnished residence.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Those marked * are registered under Section 17 of Law 49 of 1908 or Laws 1872-1896.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Radiologist and Pathologist .. (part-time)	C. E. Parkin, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., McGill *	300 0 0	12th Jan. '31
Dental Surgeon (part-time) ..	S. C. DePass, D.D.S. ..	150 0 0	11th Sept., '12
Matron ..	Miss A. J. Douglas, O.B.E., 1 and 8	300 0 0	1st June, '08
Asst. Matron ..	Miss A. Walton 1 & 8	180 0 0	13th Sept., '26
Dispenser ..	M. J. Thomas 1 ..	240 0 0	1st Mar., '01
Asst. Dispenser ..	O. G. Miller ..	130 0 0	1st April, '30
Warden ..	C. H. Valencia 1 ..	230 0 0	16th Nov. '15
Chaplain ..	Rev. G. H. Thompson	50 0 0	1st April, '12
<i>Bacteriological Laboratory.</i>			
Bacteriologist and Pathologist ..	K. L. R. Evans, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.R.F.P.S. Glas., M.P.H., Harvard. (Ag.)	700 0 0	1st April, '30
1st Laboratory Asst. ..	S. M. Dailey 2	300 0 0	1st Apl., '12
2nd Lab. Asst. ..	J. E. Reid 2 ..	160 0 0	1st Apl., '24
<i>Lunatic Asylum—</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director ..	R. W. D. Hewson, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.R.F.P. & s, Glas., M.P.C.S., Manitoba 1	850 0 0	22nd Nov. '26
Asst. Medical Officer ..	J. S. Myers, M.D., C.M., McGill * 1	700 0 0	2nd Aug., '15
Second Asst. Medical Officer ..	J. J. Cameron, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. M.D., C.M., Toronto, L.M., Rotunda Hospital Dublin 1	650 0 0	1st July, '23
ditto ..	U. N. Murray, M.C.P. & s., Ont. 1	600 0 0	1st July, '25
ditto ..	H. H. James, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glas. 3	500 0 0	1st Jan., '29
Clerk and Purveyor ..	R. R. Wynter 1 ..	450 0 0	1st Mar. '93
Second Class Clerk ..	V. A. Isaacs ..	260 0 0	26th Aug., '21
Assistant ..	I. A. Jervis ..	160 0 0	16th Dec. '24
Stenographer and Typist ..	V. O. Taylor ..	115 0 0	29th July, '29
Matron ..	H. J. Tyler 1 & 4 ..	250 0 0	11th July, '27
Asst. Matron ..	M. Grant 5 ..	110 0 0	19th May, '30
Dispenser ..	C. A. Robinson 5 ..	200 0 0	8th Nov., '08
Chief Attendant ..	A. Carney 1 & 7 ..	220 0 0	4th Mar. '27
Storekeeper ..	J. Hogg ..	160 0 0	1st Nov., '08

1 Partly furnished residence.

2 Duty pay £24 p.a.

3 House allowance of £100 p.a. in lieu of quarters.

4 Receives Uniform £12 p.a.; rations 1/6 per day, and servant £16 p.a.

5 Receives Uniform £12 p.a., rations 1/6 per day and £24 p.a. allowance for quarters if not resident on premises.

6 Receives allowance of £50 p.a. for quarters.

7 Receives £12 12s. p.a. allowance for uniform (£9) and soap £3 12s.

8 Receives 1/6 per day rations, £12 p.a. uniform, £15 12s. p.a. servant (Matron only).

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Those marked * are registered under Section 17 of Law 49 of 1903 or Laws 1872-1896.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>		£ s. d.	
Medical Attendant ..	Dr. T. A. P. Wynter 2 ..	— — —	—
Superintendent and Dispenser ..	E. A. A. Levy 1 & 3 ..	300 0 0	15th July, '93
Matron ..	M. McPherson 1 & 4 ..	150 0 0	18th Mar., '97
<i>Victoria Jubilee Lying-in-Hospital.</i>			
Visiting Surgeon ..	E. V. W. Mellad, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glas. 5 ..	200 0 0	1st Oct. '30
Matron ..	Miss E. M. Thompson 1 & 6 ..	300 0 0	12th Dec., '12
Assistant Matron ..	Miss E. McNeil-Smith 1 ..	130 0 0	1st April, '20
<i>Port Health Officers.</i>			
Port Royal ..	J. N. McIntosh, M.B., ch.B., Edin. ..	600 0 0	11th April, '26
Port Antonio ..	R. G. Sherlock 7 ..	— — —	—

1 Partly furnished residence.

2 See D.M.O. Spanish Town.

3 Personal allowance £50.

4 Rations (1s. per day).

5 Receives £25 p.a. travelling.

6 Receives rations 1/6 per day; washing £12 p.a.; servant £15 12s. p.a. Uniform £12 p.a.

7 See D.M.O. Port Antonio.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Those marked * are registered under Local Laws.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first appointment.
Kingston ..	Kingston ..	R. H. Davidson, M.D. Howard.*	1.7.20.
St. Andrew ..	Lower St. Andrew ..	—	—
	Stony Hill ..	A. J. Thomas, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glas. 1	16.3.22
	Gordon Town ..	R. M. Atkinson, M.D. Tufts' Medical School, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.*	1.7.20
St. Thomas ..	Morant Bay ..	A. A. Anderson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.F.C.P. Lond.	17.6.22
	St. David's ..	T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M. Edin. (Ag.)	1.1.26
	P. G. River ..	F. R. Evans, M.D. New York	10.10.07
Portland ..	Port Antonio ..	R. G. Sherlock, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin. L.F.P.S. Glas.	1.11.21
	Buff Bay ..	C. E. Vaz, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin. L.R.F.P. & s. Glas.	1.12.28
	Manchioneal ..	R. F. C. Cooper, M.D., C.M. Dalhousie, L.M.S. Nova Scotia	1.9.27
St. Mary ..	Port Maria ..	S. R. M. Gordon, M.D. Howard, L.M.S. Columbia.*	1.12.28
	Annotto Bay ..	G. I. Lcesne, M.B., ch.B. Edin.	1.9.08
	Richmond ..	F. A. Ritchie, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas.	20.12.06
	Gayle ..	W. I. Escoffery, M.B., ch. B. Aber.	1.7.20

1 Duty allowance £25 p.a.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS, *contd.*

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of First Appointment.
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	A. G. Curphey, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas. M.C.P. & s. Ont.	4.3.13
	Cave Valley	H. T. Strudwick, M.D., C.M. McGill*	2.7.11
	Claremont	H. Joslen, M.D., Dur., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.	1.4.91
	Brown's Town	W. E. Wilson, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas.	1.7.20
Trelawny	Falmouth	A. R. C. Hayden, L.M.S. Nova Scotia M.D., C.M. Dalhousie	7.3.27
	Ulster Spring	S. J. Arthurs, M.D. Howard*	1.7.23
	Duncans	K. G. Wilson James, M.R.C.S. Eng. L.R.C.P. Lond.	31.10.31
St. James	Montego Bay	D. L. Tate, M.B., ch.B. Glas., F.R.C.S. Edin.	1.7.20
	Adelphi	E. S. Greaves, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.R.F.P. & s. Glas.	2.11.30
Hanover	Lucea	A. L. McFarlane, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	1.4.30
Westmoreland	Green Island	J. N. Forde, M.D. Toronto	19.9.30
	Sav.-la-Mar	L. R. Levy, M.B., ch. B. Edin.,	1.4.30
	Lambs River	Noel Sanford, M.D. Canada*	1.7.20
	Grange Hill	S. A. Isaacs, M.D. Bellevue Medical College*	31.7.18
St. Elizabeth	Black River	C. D. Johnston, M.D., C.M. McGill*	1.7.20
	Santa Cruz	C. E. Riddell, M.B., ch.B., Aber.	1.4.30
	Balaclava	W. O. R. Lofthouse, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas.	12.6.01
Manchester	Mandeville	A. E. Myers, M.B., ch.B. Aber.	10.6.09
	Newport	R. Mott Trille, M.D. Alabama*	1.7.20
	Mile Gully	A. G. McKenley, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas.	1.7.20
	Porus	R. M. Stimpson, L. R.C.P. & s., Edin. L.F.P. & s. Glas.	24.11.21
Clarendon	Chapelton	A. W. Thomson, M.B., C.M. Aber.	31.8.92
	May Pen	L. E. Johnson, M.B., ch.B. Liverpool	16.2.28
	Vere	L. B. Lyon, M.D. Toronto, M.C.P. & s. Ont.	15.5.19
	Frankfield	E. G. Douglas, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P.S. Glas.	1.4.30
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	T. A. P. Wynter, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P.S. Glas.	12.5.30
	Crofts Hill	J. A. Watson, L.M.S., Nova Scotia	1.9.18
	Linstead	M. M. Lopez, L.M.S.S.A. Lond. (acting)	19.3.31
	Old Harbour	A. T. Clarke, M.D., C.M. Montreal*	15.7.10
Port Royal	Glengoffe	F. C. Wright, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	20.12.30
	..	J. N. McIntosh, M.B., ch. B., Edin.	11.4.26

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Parish.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first ap- pointment.
Kingston	I. J. Cruchley, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., C.P.H., Johns Hopkins	1.4.30
St. Andrew	E. E. Murray, M.B., B.S. Lond.	1.4.30
St. Thomas	F. A. Norton, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond. (Actg.)	1.4.30
Portland	F. H. N. Cruchley, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. Lond., C.P.H. Johns Hopkins	1.10.31
St. Mary	H. S. Lawrence, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.R.F.P.S. Glas. (Actg.)	1.2.32
St. Ann		
St. Ann's Bay	C. A. Palmer, M.C.P. & S., M.D., Ch.B. Ontario	1.9.31
Claremont	H. Joslen, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond. M.D. Durham.	1.9.31
Cave Valley	H. T. Strudwick, M.D., C.M. McGill*	1.5.21
Browns Town	W. E. Wilson, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glas.	5.9.12
Trelawny	J. M. Hall, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., C.P.H. Johns Hopkins	1.4.30
St. James	F. E. Lowe, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glas. (Actg.)	10.11.30
Hanover	A. A. Myers, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond. (Actg.)	1.4.30
Westmoreland		
Sav-la-mar	S. A. Isaacs, M.D. Bellevue Medical College*	Nov. '15
St. John's	Noel Sandford, M.D. Canada*	Decr. '18
St. Elizabeth	H. D. B. Castle, L.S.A. Lond. (Actg.)	1.4.30
Manchester	C. E. Pengelley, M.D., C.M. McGill* (Actg.)	18.11.31
Clarendon	D. H. McPhail, M.B., Ch.B. Glas.	1.4.30
St. Catherine	G. S. Escoffery, M.B., Ch.B. Aberd., C.P.H. Johns Hopkins	22.9.30

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

Central Board of Health.

Hon. Basil M. Wilson, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., (Manch.) Superintending Medical Officer,
Chairman; Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford, M.D., C.M. Edin., The Senior Sanitary Medical
 Officer, J. M. Nethersole, Dr. D. J. Phillips, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., S. Lockett,
 M.C.V.S., Neville Roots, D.D.P.W.
Secretary, M. C. Solomon.

Local Boards of Health.

The Council of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation shall be the Local Board
 for the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, and as regards the several other parishes
 the Parochial Boards of such parishes shall be the Local Boards.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Smallpox: Alastrim	Poliomyelitis
Plague	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Cholera	Encephalitis Lethargica
Diphtheria: Membranous Croup	Yellow Fever
Dysentery	Typhus
Erysipelas	Typhoid Fevers
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	Paratyphoid Fevers
Leprosy	Puerperal Fever
Chicken Pox	Undulant Fever
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	

QUARANTINE.

Quarantine Board—Hon. Dr. Basil M. Wilson, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H., Manch., Suptg Medical Officer, *Chairman*; Hon. Dr. L. Gifford, M.D., C.M. Edm.; Capt. S. D. List; The Senior Sanitary Medical Officer, Capt. H. deB. Tupper, R.N.; Dr. I. W. McLean.

Secretary—Chas. Don.

Visiting Officers—(Appointed under Section 4 of the Quarantine Law, 38 of 1893).

Port.	Visiting Officer.	Deputy Visiting Officer.
Morant Bay	J. S. Lopez	—
Port Morant	J. S. Hill	E. Thompson
Manchioneal	Outbay of Port Antonio	—
Port Antonio	Dr. R. G. Sherlock	Dr. F. H. N. Cruchley
Annotto Bay	—	H. E. Hitchins
Port Maria	G. I. Facey	H. Taylor
Ocho Rios	Outbay of St. Ann's Bay	—
St. Ann's Bay	A. J. DePass	D. D. Oliver
Dry Harbour	J. L. Hill	—
Rio Buero	Outbay of Falmouth	—
Falmouth	J. C. Whyte	E. A. Steele
Montego Bay	C. S. L. Hogarth	D. A. Sterling
Mosquito Cove	Outbay of Lucea	—
Lucea	—	J. M. Weller
Green Island	—	—
Sav.-la-Mar	L. G. Carvalho	A. M. Bennett
Black River	St. G. V. Thompson	G. T. Foster
Milk River	—	S. S. Owen
Port Royal	Dr. J. A. McIntosh	—

REGULATIONS.

RATGUARDS.

1. All vessels must place metallic ratguards in a manner satisfactory to an Officer of the Quarantine Board, and of a type approved by the Board, on all mooring lines leading from the vessel to the wharf or to another vessel, immediately the vessel is berthed, and to keep such metallic ratguards properly adjusted to the satisfaction of an Officer of the Quarantine Board during the time the vessel remains moored to the wharf or other vessel. Such guards must not be less than 3 feet in diameter, must fit the lines tightly, must be approximated at all points along the circumference, and must be applied fairly near the vessel so as not to overhang the wharf.

2. All hawser holes and maindeck scuppers on side next to the wharf must either be plugged with a solid piece of wood, or covered with thick canvas, while the vessel is alongside the wharf.

GANGWAYS AND FENDING OFF.

3. Between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. all gangways, cargo shutes, or anything by means of which rats can travel from the ship to the wharf, must either be removed altogether or kept raised not less than 8 feet above the wharf, and all lighters or boats must be removed from alongside the ship during the same hours.

4. No cargo shall be loaded or discharged between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. without permission being obtained, either from the Secretary of the Quarantine Board or a Visiting Officer, such loading or discharging shall be under the supervision of an Officer of the Quarantine Board, and immediately work ceases whether during hours for meals, or for any other reason, all gangways, cargo shutes, or anything by means of which rats can travel from the ship to the wharf must be removed at once.

5. While alongside the wharf vessels must keep all hatches and port holes closed unless they are actually being used in the loading or discharging of cargo.

6. Vessels of low freeboard if on the weather side of the wharf must put off into the stream between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., or fend off 8 feet, and vessels on the leeward side of the wharf must fend off 8 feet between the same hours.

PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

7. Vessels from countries infected with Plague, may accept first class passengers and will be granted pratique on arrival here, provided they are six days out, all well on board, and the Captain of each vessel produces a certificate from the British Consul certifying of his own knowledge, that the vessel while in a port of any of the countries named in the next paragraph was anchored, not less than a quarter mile from the shore, and that cargo was not taken on board. Disinfection of clothing and effects may be required.

The Captains of vessels which have been alongside, or taken cargo on board, at a port of any of the countries mentioned in the next paragraph, in order to obtain pratique here, must produce a certificate of complete fumigation, satisfactory to the Quarantine Board, certifying that the vessel has been fumigated since being alongside, or taking on cargo, and six days must have elapsed since the fumigation took place.

8. The following countries are infected with Plague:—

EUROPE.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	AMERICA.
Azores ..	Ceylon ..	Algeria ..	Argentine Republic
Russia ..	China ..	Belgian Congo ..	Brazil
	Dutch East Indies	British East Africa	Ecuador
	India ..	Canary Islands ..	Hawaii Islands
	Indo-China ..	Cape Verde ..	Peru
	Iraq ..	Egypt	
	Japan ..	French West Africa	
	Siam ..	Madagascar	
	Siberia ..	Morocco	
	Straits Settlements	Nigeria	
	Syria ..	Tripolitania	
		Tunisia	
		Union of South Africa	
		(certain provinces)	
		West Africa	

Vessels which have been at any port in the countries named in this paragraph within the two months preceding their arrival here, are to be detained and reported to the Quarantine Board.

9. Vessels arriving from ports in which Plague has occurred may be allowed alongside during the day time to discharge or load cargo under supervision, provided in each case the Quarantine Board is satisfied that there is no danger to the Public Health.

TOURIST VESSELS.

10. Tourist Vessels will be granted pratique on arrival here, provided the Captain presents to the Health Officer at Port Royal or Port Antonio, a certificate in the form approved, signed by the Surgeon and countersigned by himself, certifying that all on board have been inspected by the Surgeon of the vessel, within 24 hours of arrival here, and are free from quarantinable diseases, and that the vessel has not called at an infected port during the voyage.

FUMIGATION.

11. No fumigation will be done at any outport. Fumigation is done entirely at the risk of the Owner or Owners of the ship.

12. Vessels which have been at ports other than Jamaican before turning drogher for coastal service or going on the slip for cleaning or repairs must be fumigated.

SAILING VESSELS.

13. *Sailing vessels which have had communication with ports other than Jamaican, while in any outport of Jamaica, except Port Antonio, must anchor not less than 200 yards from the shore and when alongside in Kingston Harbour or Port Antonio, they must not anchor or remain within 8 feet of a drogher or other coastal vessel.*

14. *Sailing vessels must not come alongside a wharf in Kingston between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., without the permission of the Secretary of the Quarantine Board.*

BOWDEN.

15. Vessels may go alongside the wharves between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., going into the stream at 6 p.m.

Vessels which are actually loading, or discharging cargo can lie alongside after 6 p.m., but immediately work ceases for the night, they must go into the stream.

Vessels taking water only, are permitted to take it after 6 p.m., provided it was not possible to take it during the day time and that they are fended off the wharf 8 feet, and all gangways are raised. As soon as they finish they must go into the stream.

YELLOW FEVER REGULATIONS.

16. Vessels from countries infected with Yellow Fever in order to obtain pratique in Jamaica must be either 18 days out from those countries or submit to fumigation on arrival here. Crew remaining on board for 6 days after the fumigation, and passengers will be landed and detained at the Quarantine Station for 6 days; or bring a certificate from the British Consul certifying that while in port the vessel had anchored away from the shore.

The following countries are infected with Yellow Fever:—

Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Monrovia (Liberia), French Sudan, Brazil.

INFLUENZA.

17. Passengers arriving from ports in which Influenza has been declared by the Quarantine Board to be epidemic will be allowed to land here if two and a half days out, and all well on board.

Passengers less than 2½ days out must complete that period at the Quarantine Station. Crew must also remain on board for the same period.

SMALL-POX REGULATIONS.

18. Passengers from Colon, Panama, Cartagena, Porto Colombia, Santa Marta, Nicaragua, Republic of Mexico and the Islands of St. Andrews and Old Providence, who desire to land here must be either 14 days out, or show to the Health Officer at Port Royal marks of recent successful vaccination, or submit to vaccination on the voyage and detention at the Quarantine Station until the Health Officer is satisfied that it is successful or complete the remainder of 14 days from the date of embarkation, at the Quarantine Station. Fumigation of baggage at the Quarantine Station will also be required.

Passengers from Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Spanish Honduras, who left Jamaica before March 31st, 1926, will be required to show marks of recent successful vaccination or submit to vaccination on arrival here, or go to the Quarantine Station to complete 14 days from the date of embarkation.

Passengers from Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Spanish Honduras, who left Jamaica after March 31st, 1926, Nationals of the Republics named and the Nationals of any other country, will be required either to produce a certificate of vaccination certified by the Quarantine Board, or show marks of recent successful vaccination or vaccination on arrival here with detention at the Quarantine Station until it has taken or complete 14 days at the Quarantine Station from date of embarkation.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

19. Passengers must present either a certificate of recent successful vaccination, revaccination or reaction to vaccination certified by a Government Medical Officer or submit to vaccination or revaccination here and such detention as may be considered necessary.

CO-OPERATIVE PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

Since 1919, the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation has co-operated with the Central Board of Health of Jamaica in units of public health work. The general plan has been to make a survey of a particular disease and to develop control measures which are effective in its prevention. During such a survey the Foundation has provided members of its staff to make a preliminary study and usually a member of the Government Medical Department has assisted in this work and later on has taken charge of the control measures.

2. The Co-operative Public Health work began with the control of hookworm disease through sanitation and treatment. Thickly populated areas of a parish were selected and these were sanitated by a co-operative arrangement between the Central and Local Boards of Health. Following the Sanitation Campaign, during which every home was provided with a sanitary fly-tight latrine, treatment work was carried out in the area by a Medical Officer and a staff of 15 assistants. An opportunity was given to each individual living in the area to be examined for hookworm disease and if infected to be treated until cured. Special attention was given to the education of the people, not only as regards sanitation and the improvement of water supplies, but in disease prevention generally. Up to the end of 1931, the Hookworm Commission has worked in 12 of the 14 parishes of the Colony and it is planned to continue its operations until all the parishes have been reached.

3. As a result of the educational work of the Hookworm Commission there was a demand on the part of teachers and others for more public health education. To meet this demand, a Bureau of Health Education was formed in 1926, and is now engaged in public health propaganda, mainly through a monthly publication, *Jamaica Public Health*, the circulation of handbills and special bulletins, and the provision of material for health lectures, such as magic lanterns, slides, and moving pictures. The circulation of *Jamaica Public Health* has increased from 2,000 to 20,000 per month, and it is now used in many of the schools as a text in hygiene. A Division of Prenatal Work has been organised and letters and suitable literature are mailed to expectant mothers.

4. School Hygiene Work was started in St. Andrew in 1926. Along with the examination of pupils by the Health Officer of the parish, dental treatment is provided by a Dentist who visits each school in the parish and conducts treatment work. During 1931, seven parishes provided for School Dental Clinics and more than 100,000 pupils have received treatment to date.

5. The School for Sanitary Inspectors was organised in 1927, and holds yearly sessions of 3 months duration. At this School sanitary inspectors and young men who are planning to take up this work are given practical instruction. The School is affiliated with the Royal Sanitary Institute and out of 83 inspectors who have been trained at the School more than half have taken the examination of the Institute and obtained its certificate. The Central and Local Boards of Health have come to require the training of the School for their sanitary inspectors and all important districts of the island are now in charge of trained sanitary officers.

6. *The Malaria Commission.*—A Malaria Survey was conducted during 1928, and control measures based upon the findings of the Survey were begun in 1929. At the present time control measures are conducted in 10 of the 12 centres of the Colony in which Malaria is endemic. This work has been highly effective and has resulted in a marked reduction in the number of cases of fever occurring in the control areas. In fact, in places like Montego Bay, Black River and Oracabessa, the disease has been practically eliminated from the population.

7. A Tuberculosis Survey is now being made in the Colony. Since 1928, a dispensary had been conducted in Kingston for the purpose of giving examinations and treatment to people who have the disease. In addition to this an X-ray laboratory has been established and certain sections of the city are being surveyed intensely in order to learn the exact amount of tuberculosis among the people, the ways in which it is spread, and to gather information which may lead to efficient measures of control. Surveys are also being conducted in the parishes of Trelawny and St. James. As a result of this work much interest has been aroused and dispensaries have been established in a number of parishes which have also made provision for indigent cases in special wards at their poor houses. A 48 bed hospital has been erected for indigent cases from Kingston and St. Andrew. In addition to the dispensary and survey, tuberculin tests are given to groups at schools and institutions and educational work is conducted through the Bureau of Health Education to spread a knowledge of tuberculosis and the best method for its control.

8. *Parochial Health Departments.*—As a final step in the development of public health work in Jamaica the Foundation is co-operating with Government in three demonstration units of parochial health work. These departments are in the parishes of St. Mary, Trelawny and St. Catherine; and the object is to demonstrate the best methods of conducting parochial health activities. The work of each department consists in the control of infectious diseases, the provision of sanitation and water supplies, medical inspection

and treatment of school children, and the improvement of general health conditions in the towns and villages. The staff of each department consists of a Health Officer who has had special training, a chief and from 4 to 8 sanitary inspectors, and an office clerk; all are employed for their full time. In 1930, the Legislative Council approved a plan whereby each parish has a full-time Health Officer appointed by and paid by the Central Board of Health. Already, all but two parishes have accepted this plan and permanent appointments have been made in eight parishes.

9. As a result of the Co-operative health work, along with other activities of the Central and Local Boards of Health, conditions of living and housing in Jamaica have greatly improved during the last 10 years. Parochial Boards are now spending increasing amounts on public health work and have come to recognize the importance of providing safe water; and that the upkeep of sanitation and the control of epidemics are part of their public duty. Public Health Education has been extended to all parts of the island and conditions of housing and living have greatly improved. In 1930 the death-rate was only 17 per 1,000 population while in 1921, it was above 28 per 1,000. There has also been a marked decrease in the infantile, death rate.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED IN THE ISLAND OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Those marked * are registered under Section 17 of Law 49 of 1908.

- Abrahams, J. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin. L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Chapelton.
 Allen, G. P. F., M.B., B.S., Liverpool, 44 Hanover St.: Kingston.
 Alexander, Frederick H., M.B. ch.B., Liverpool; Bahamas.
 *Anderson, O. E.,: Cross Roads.
 Aris, F. W., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lon.: Kingston.
 Armstrong, C. H. B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.,: Kingston.
 Baillie, F. W. W., M.B., C.B., F.R.C.S., Edin.: Kingston.
 Beard, E. A. C., M.B., ch.B., Glas.: Scotland.
 *Blair, H. H.: Spanish Town.
 Bond, H. E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed., L.R.F.P. & S., Glas., 73 Kentish Twn. Rd., Lond., N.W.: England.
 Branday, W. J., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lon.: England.
 Bronstorff, E. E., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.D., & C.M.: Montreal.
 Bronstorff, E. E., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., F.R.C.S., Edin.: Kingston.
 Brooks, T. H. P., L.R.C.P. Lond.: M.R.C.S. Eng.: London, N4.
 Brown, H. H., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Montego Bay.
 Brown, U. F. F., M.B., B.S., Edin.: Kingston.
 Browne, S. O., M.B., C.M., Edin.: Honduras.
 *Browne, W. A. S.: Kingston.
 Burke, M. L., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas., Port Antonio.
 Calder, C. A., M.B., ch.B., Edin.; England.
 Calder, J. A. L., M.B., C.M. Edin.: Malvern.
 Cassidy, M. I. T., B.M. & B.S., Glas., c/o Barclay's Bank (D.C. & O.) London.
 Cassidy (nee Beard,) M. A. A., M.B. & B.S., Glas., , Clontarf, Dublin, I. F. S.
 Castle, H. D. B., L.S.A., Lond.: Malvern.

- *Chance, A. E., Kingston.
- *Clarke, John H., Montego Bay.
- Collins, S. J. B., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.R.F.P. & s. Glas.: Claremont.
- Cooke, F. H., L. & L.M., R.C.P., L. & L.M., R.C.S., Irl.: W.A.M.S., Accra, G. Coast, W. Africa.
- Cory, R. A. S., M.B., ch.B., Bristol, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Montego Bay.
- Cruchley, F. M. N., M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Lond.; M.B., B.S., Lond.: Port Antonio.
- Dewar, C. T., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin.: Duncans.
- Dickenson, W. N., M.B., B.S., Oxon.: Kingston.
- Dillon, A. S., L.A.H., Dub.: Sav-la-Mar.
- *Dryden, T. A., Highgate.
- Edwards, C. R., M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Edin.: Claremont P. O.
- Edwards, J. J., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.: Luca.
- Farquharson, C. H. C., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas.: Kenya Colony.
- Ferguson, V. L., M.B., ch.B., Aber.: Palestine
- Geoghegan, Joseph, M.B., ch.B., Edin., M.D., Edin., F.R.C.S., Edin.: England.
- Gideon, C. S., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Kingston.
- Gideon, E. D., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Kingston.
- Gifford, Lawson, M.D., M.S., Edin.: Kingston.
- *Gordon, G. D. B., Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
- Grabham, M., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Madeira.
- Grant, Samuel C., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.R.F.P. & s. Glas.: Alexandria.
- Hall, R. S., L. of M. & s., Provincial Medical Board of Nova Scotia: Kingston.
- Hargreaves, G. M., M.B., ch.B., Edin., D.P.H., R.C.P., Lond., R.C.S., Eng.: Kenya Colony.
- Hargreaves, Geo. L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas.: Mandeville.
- Harry, A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.P. & s., Glas.: Kingston.
- Hearne, A. A., M.B., ch.B. Aber., Sunderland: England.
- Hoashoo, Yit Hou, M.B., B.S., Edin.: Kingston.
- Hudson, J. W. N., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas.: Darliston.
- Hutchinson, R. A., M.B., B.S., Aberdeen: Kingston.
- Isaacs, Ethel Joyce, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Mandeville.
- *Jackson, P. C., M.D., Howard: Port Antonio.
- Johnston, Harold M., M.B., ch.B., Edin.: Black River.
- Johnston, T. H., M.C.P. & s. Man., M.D., Man.: Georgia, U.S.A.
- Joslen, H., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.D. Durham: "Linton," Claremont.
- Kennedy, R. A., M.B., ch.B., Glas.: Brown's Town.
- Lannaman, Leslie J., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Kingston.
- Leslie, L. C., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.: Annotto Bay.
- Levy, Charles Isaacs, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glasgow: Kingston.
- Lockett, G. V., M.B., C.M., Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Kingston.
- Lushington, A. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.: Cross Roads.
- *Logan, R. A., Kingston.
- Lopez, M. M., L.M. & s.s.A., Lond.: Linstead.
- Lowe, F. E., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.: Montego Bay.
- *Lucas, S. L., Atlantic City, U.S.A.
- McCrindle, J. R. R., M.B., C.M., Glasgow: Cross Roads.
- Macdonald, Angus Graham, M.B., M.S., Edin., D.P.H., Manchester: Scotland.
- McDonald, H. E. T., M.B., B.S. Aberdeen: Kingston.
- Malabre, H. F., M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Kingston.
- *McLean, I. W., Kingston.
- *Marsh, O. V., Port Maria.
- Mellad, E. V. W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.: Cross Roads.
- Moffat formerly Stewart, J. H., M.B., B.S. Glas.: St. Andrew.

- Moody, L. M., M.R.C.S., Eng., M.R.C.P., Lond., M.D. & B.S., Lond.: Kingston.
- Moody, Lawrence Adrian, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas.: Kingston.
- Morrison, Herbert L., M.B., ch.B., Edin.: Kingston.
- Moseley, J. G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.B., ch.B., Lond., M.D., Lond.: Kingston.
- Myers, A. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Lucea.
- Norton, Frank A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Morant Bay.
- Ormsby, C. M., M.B., C.M., Edin.: Trout Hall.
- Overton, G. N. D., Grand Cayman.
- Palmer, C. A., M.C.P. & s. and M.D., C.M., Ont.: St. Ann's Bay.
- *Parkin, C. F. H., Anchovy
- Paterson, S. E., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.R.F.P. & s. Glas.: Port Antonio.
- Parris, Ivan E. R., L.M.S.N.S., Browns Town: St. Ann.
- *Pengelley, C. E., Walderston.
- Phillips, D. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Kingston.
- Preston, G. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: May Pen.
- *Phillips, A. A., Trafalgar Road: Halfway Tree.
- Reid, F. T., L.M. & s., Nova Scotia: Southfield.
- Rerrie, J. P., L.S.A., Lond.: Cross Roads, St. Andrew.
- Rogers, J. J., L.A.H., Dub., L. & L.M.R.C.S., Ire.: Linstead.
- Robinson, B. J. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Race Course.
- *Robertson, G. H., Kingston.
- Robertson, O. D. F., Registered under Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Kingston.
- *Salmon, A. J., May Pen.
- Saunders, F. H., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Kingston.
- Scott, L. J., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.R.F.P. & s. Glas.: St. Ann's Bay.
- Sharp, C. E., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London: c/o D. M. S., Lagos, Nigeria, W.A.
- Simon, K. M. B., M.C.P. & s., Ont., M.B., Toronto, D.P.H., R.C.P. & s., England: Haiti.
- Sinclair, F. A., M.B., M.S., Edin.: Little London.
- Stafford, E. H., Registered under Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Bethel Town.
- Stewart, F. E. L., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas.: Beeston Spring.
- Stephenson, Arthur Henry, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas.: Morant Bay.
- Straithairn, G.C., M.B., B.S., Edin., D.P.H., R.C.P. & s., Edin., and R.F.P. & s., Glas.: Cyprus.
- Swaby, E. E., B.A. (Oxon.) M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., London: Kingston.
- Taylor, Pengelly, E., M.B., B.S., Dublin: England.
- Thomas, G. E. A., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas.: Brown's Town.
- *Tomlinson, A. E. O., Grand Cayman.
- Valentine, Gilbert E., M.B., ch.B., Aberdeen: Kingston.
- Vine, S. T., M.B., C.M., Edin.: Kingston.
- Vernon, Kathleen A., M.B. & ch.B., Lond.: Cairo, Egypt.
- Walcott, Morgan, Registered under the Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Calif., U.S.A.
- Walsh, Joseph P., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.R.F.P. & s. Glas.: Kingston.
- Watson, John G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.: 29, Beauchamp Road, Lond.: S.W., Eng.
- Watson, L. M., M.B., B.S., Aberdeen: Christiana.
- White, C. R. T. L.R.C.P., & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas.: 17 Holland Park Ave., Lond. W. 11 Eng.
- Whitaker, Wm B., 30 N. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.
- Whitbourne, Dahlia, M.B., B.S., Lon.: Kingston.
- *Williams, R. O., Port Maria.
- Woodman, William J., L.S.A., Lon., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Mandeville.
- Wright, G. A. P., L.A.H., Dub., Kingston.
- Yuen, William, M.B., B.S., Hong-Kong: Kingston.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners is the General Register Office, Spanish Town. A copy of the Register corrected to date is published in the Jamaica Gazette in May in each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a Physician Surgeon, Apothecary or other Medical or Surgical Practitioner in the Government Service, or of any public or Parochial Board or Friendly Society; and unless duly registered he cannot recover in a Court of Law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice, performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depend upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica upon producing to the Registrar General the diploma, license or certificate held by him, together with a declaration B (shewn below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace, and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c., provided that the name of such person appears in the British Medical Register most recently published, or that he produces to the Registrar General a certified copy of the entry of his name in the British Register.

Any person not registered in the United Kingdom but holding a diploma, license or certificate, evidencing the possession by him of such qualification as would entitle him to registration therein, can be registered on producing to the Registrar General such diploma &c., together with a declaration according to Form B, as in the other case above provided.

Any person not qualified as above but holding a diploma, license or certificate granted to him by any University College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, may become qualified and be registered on obtaining and producing to the Registrar General a certificate in form of Schedule C to Law 49 of 1908, setting forth that he has been examined and passed by the Government Board of Examiners.

FORM B I residing at in the parish of
do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) of (here state the College, Faculty or Society) and was authorised by such (here state the College, Faculty or Society which gave the Authority) on the day of 19 to practise medicine and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my (here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority) now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace

Declared before me this day of 19 Justice of the Peace (Signed

DENTISTRY.

The Dental Practitioners Law, 1927, (Law 36 of 1927) (which repeals Law 11 of 1905) makes provision for the registration of persons practising dentistry in Jamaica.

Under Section 1 the General Register Office, Spanish Town is the registry of dental practitioners and the Registrar General of Births and Deaths is the Registrar.

Section 2 provides for the keeping of a Register of qualified dental practitioners.

Section 6 enacts that the following persons upon satisfying the Registrar by such documentary or other evidence of their right to be registered, and upon payment of a registration fee of one guinea, shall be entitled to be registered

- (a) Any person qualified or entitled to practise dentistry in the United Kingdom under any Act for the time being in force.
- (b) Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any university, college, or institution recognized by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in Dentistry, prescribed by such university college, or institution.
- (c) Any person who, at the passing of this Law is and has been for not less than five years *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island. Any person who at the framing of this Law was *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island and who has passed the examinations set by the Board of Examiners appointed under this Law.

Section 8, provide as follows:—

8—Any person who at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this island, and also any person not qualified to be registered under section 6 of this Law, but who holds a diploma, licence, or certificate granted to him by any University, College, or Institution recognised by the Governor in Privy Council, after

and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in dentistry prescribed by such University, College, or Institution, and who wishes to be registered under this Law, may make application in writing to the Board of Examiners appointed under this Law to be examined.

Section 9 provides for the establishment of the Board of Examiners and appointment of the members thereof.

Section 10 provides that the candidate shall first satisfy the Board of Examiners that he was at the date of the passing of this Law *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, or that he holds a diploma, licence, or certificate granted to him as aforesaid, and the Board of Examiners, if so satisfied, shall with reasonable dispatch fully and fairly examine such candidate in dentistry accordingly; and, if they find him sufficiently informed and skilled, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, and he shall then be entitled to be registered under this Law, upon payment of the Registration fee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN DENTISTRY. *Appointed under Law 36 of 1927.* Hon. Dr. B. M. Wilson, Superintending Medical Officer, *Chairman*; Dr. Ludlow Moody, M.D., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng., D.T.M. & H., Dr. S. C. DePass, D.D.S.; Dr. F. G. Hollar, D.D.S. and Dr. F. L. Aris, D.D.S. M. C. Solomon, *Secretary*.

A list of the Colleges recognized by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 6 (b) will be found in the Jamaica Gazette of 22nd March, 1928.

REGISTERED DENTAL PRACTITIONERS.

Aitcheson, E. S., Kingston; Anderson, C. McD., Spring Hill; Aarons, I. H., Montego Bay; Aris, F. L., Kingston; Brown, F. H., Pedro P.O.; Bragg, P. E., Woodford Park, Kingston P.O.; Cowan, H. J., Kingston; Campbell, T. A., Port Antonio; Cassis, Oliver C., Kingston; Clark, E. E., Kingston; Constantine, Eric A., Kingston; Correoso, P. N., Kingston; Connell, A. G., Kingston; Douglas, J. B., Frankfield; Duhaney, A. E., Kingston; Davis, T. B., Kingston; DaCosta, S. A., Kingston; DePass, Sigismund C., Kingston; Duhaney, W. S., 69 East St., Kingston; Duhaney, W. S., 70 East St., Kingston; Douglas, W. L., St. Ann's Bay; Eames, D. I., Kingston; Eames, F. M., Kingston; Evans, E. H., Kingston; Farmer, C. J., Spanish Town; Forrester, J. L. McD., Green Island; Foster, A. F., Kingston; Fraser, D. W., Port Antonio; Fraser, S. A., Montego Bay; Fray, J. A., Savanna-la-Mar; Fulford, E. R., Old Harbour; Gale, S. E., Montego Bay; Gibb, I. A., Bath; Godfrey, J. A., Mandeville; Godfrey, W. D., Mandeville; Grinan, A. J., Kingston; Hunter, H. D., Kingston; Hall, A. G., Kingston; H. Chong Hen, Kingston; Hastings, B. A., Savanna-la-Mar; Haley-Samuels, H. C., Kingston; Hamilton, A. C., Brown's Town; Harty, Edgar A., Kingston; Henriques, L. T., Mandeville; Hollar, F. G., Cross Roads; Howell, F. A. C., Kingston; Howell, J. C., Kingston; Hunter, C. A., Williamsfield; Hunter, F. W., Kingston; Hibbert W. N., Port Maria; James, F. D., Black River; James-Swan, C. A., Kingston; Lyon, W. V., St. Ann's Bay; Lumsden, D. M., Mandeville; Lumsden, G. F., Bellefield, Mandeville P.O.; Lumsden, G. F., Kingston; Malcolm, D. N., Kingston; Machado, G. J., Kingston; Machado, G. R., Kingston; Malabre, H. F., Kingston; McCarthy, J. B., Kingston; McIntosh, A. H. S., Kingston; McPherson, O. F., Savanna-la-Mar; McTaggart, R. E.; Grand Cayman; Melville, E. C., Kingston; Maitland, S. A., Kingston; Miller, L. A., Mandeville; Morrison, J. M., Kingston; Moodie, C. A., Half-way Tree; Munro J. N., Kingston; Nethersole, S. C., Kingston; Penso, E. E., Kingston; Pink, Leo. S., Kingston; Plummer, O. U., Halfway Tree; Pomareda, F. L., Kingston; Phillips, E. D., Port Antonio; Raymond, M. T., Port Maria; Richardson, C. W., Kingston; Small, V. F. G., Kingston; Sherwood, R. R., Kingston; Shaw, A. H. W., Ocho Rios; Smith, C. F., Kingston; Stoddard, G. E., Kingston; Sturridge, M. H. G., Kingston; Thomas, C. F., Kingston; Thomas, C. R., St. Ann's Bay; Wilson; J. D., Falmouth; Washington L. C. D., Montego Bay.

MIDWIFERY.

The Midwifery Law, 1919 (Law 25 of 1919), makes provision for the registration of persons qualified to practise midwifery in Jamaica.

The Registrar under the Law is the Registrar General of Births and Deaths, General Register Office, Spanish Town.

The following persons may be registered as Midwives:—

- (1) Any person who has before the passing of this Law practised successfully as a midwife for more than three years as shown by a certificate signed by a District Medical Officer.
- (2) Any person who produces to the Registrar a certificate of competency from a Board appointed, under Section 7 of the Law, partly by the Central Board of

Health and partly by the Governor to examine candidates for certificates of competency. Examinations are to be held in January and July in every year.

- (3) Any person who produces to the Registrar a certificate of competency as a mid-wife granted by the Examining Board of the Victoria Jubilee Lying-in Hospital or by any Body or Institution approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

Fee for registration under (1) is one shilling (1/-); but registrations thereunder must have been made within twelve months from the first day of January, 1920. Fee for Registration under (2) is ten shillings and six pence (10/6). Registration under (3) is free.

POLICE.*

In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old police force, dating from 1834, and a law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved police or constabulary force. Under that Law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a staff of inspectors and sub-inspectors; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as sub-officers and constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age, and unmarried; and be able to read, without hesitation any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years (3 months on probation—Law 2 of 1901) and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters, Kingston	M. D. Harrel, .. O.B.E.	£900 0 0	29th Jan., '96
Dep Insp Genl. ..	Ditto	W. H. F. Sidley, B.A. (T.C.D.)	550 0 0	26th Dec., '22
First Class Inspector	St. James ..	J. C. Knollys ..	475 0 0	1st May, '95
Ditto ..	Manchester ..	H. J. Dodd ..	475 0 0	16th April, '02
Ditto ..	Kingston ..	O. F. Wright ..	475 0 0	12th June, '09
Ditto ..	St. Thomas ..	W. P. C. Adam ..	475 0 0	7th May, '06
Ditto ..	St. Catherine	W. A. Orrett ..	475 0 0	15th Aug., '13
Second Class Insp.	St. Ann ..	J. Murphy ..	425 0 0	28th April, '22
Ditto ..	Clarendon ..	W. Magee ..	425 0 0	4th Sept., '09
Ditto ..	Depôt ..	J. M. O'Connor ..	425 0 0	10th Jan., '22
Ditto (& Detective Insp.)	Kingston ..	R. C. Waters ..	425 0 0	2nd May, '19

* Historical details of the Jamaica Constabulary Force and duties of the Police will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Second Class Inspector	Hanover	G. O'Toole	£ s. d. 375 0 0	15th Feb., '15
Third Class Inspector	Westmoreland	F. N. Miles	375 0 0	1st Feb., '21
Ditto	St. Elizabeth	W. V. Beaumont, M.C.	375 0 0	2nd July, '22
Ditto	St. Mary	E. G. Orrett	375 0 0	1st Sept., '23
Ditto	St. Andrew	T. N. Drake	375 0 0	1st Sept., '24
Ditto	Trelawny	C. A. Smith	375 0 0	5th Jan., '25
Ditto	Portland	J. H. H. Clark	375 0 0	1st Oct., '25
Ditto	Kingston	—	375 0 0	—
Ditto	"	D. G. Ross	375 0 0	24th April, '28
Sub-Inspector	"	C. O. Adams	225 0 0	30th Sept. '30
Ditto	"	L. O'Donoghue	275 0 0	24th July, '22
Ditto	"	J. E. Hodge	200 0 0	10th Nov., '31
<i>Administrative & Correspondence Branch</i>				
<i>Insp. General's Office.</i>				
Chief Clerk	Head Quarters	G. R. Rickards	550 0 0	1st Mar., '96
Second Class Clerk	"	Miss E. Brown	200 0 0	11th Nov., '18
Assistant	"	F. A. L. Laing	160 0 0	1st March, '26
Stenographer and Typist	"	Miss G. Crombie	115 0 0	1st Sept., '29
<i>Accounting Branch.</i>				
First Class Clk. and Accountant	"	E. Poulle	450 0 0	1st April, '03
Second Class Clerk	Head Quarters	S. A. O. Martin	300 0 0	13th July '14
Ditto	"	W. D. Campbell	300 0 0	29th July, '07
Assistant	"	H. A. Abrahams	160 0 0	19th Sept., '23
Ditto	"	H. F. Hart	130 0 0	1st Sept., '29
<i>Statistical Branch.</i>				
Second Class Clerk	"	V. A. Pomier	220 0 0	14th Sept., '22

Officers receive Motor Car Allowances also Servants Allowances and are provided with partly furnished Quarters, or Allowances in lieu thereof. Sub-Inspectors receive Transport Allowance instead of Motor Car Allowance.

POLICE STATIONS.

Kingston—Central Station, Rockfort, Rae Town, Brown's Town, Smith Village, Allman Town, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Land, Franklin Town, Rollington Pen, Water Police Station.

Port Royal—Water Police Station.

St. Andrew—Halfway Tree, Cross Roads, Matilda Corner, Gordon Town, Stony Hill, Guava Ridge, Lawrence Tavern, Admiral Town.

St. Thomas—Morant Bay, Port Morant, Bath, Golden Grove, Yallahs, Llandewey, Cedar Valley, Trinity Ville, Seaforth.

Portland—Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Castle, St. Margaret's Bay, Swift River, Water Police Station, Mill Bank.

St. Mary—Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Richmond, Highgate, Oracabessa, Gayle, Castleton, Retreat.

St. Ann—St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Moneague, Ocho Rios, Claremont, Cave Valley, Alexandria, Runaway Bay, Dry Harbour.

Trelawny—Falmouth, Stewart Town, Ulster Spring, Clark's Town, Duncans, Rio Bueno, Wakefield.

St. James—Montego Bay, Cambridge, Adelphi, Spring Mount.

Hanover—Lucea, Miles Town, Green Island, Kings Vale, Sandy Bay.

Westmoreland—Sav-la-Mar, Morgan's Bridge, Little London, Negril, Bluefields, Whithorn, Bethel Town, Water Police Station.

St. Elizabeth—Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Lacovia, Malvern, New Market, Pedro, Siloah, Water Police Station.

Manchester—Mandeville, Porus, Newport, Asia, Alligator Pond, Christiana, Cottage, Kendal, Williamsfield, Spaldings.

Clarendon—Chapelton, May Pen, Alley, Four Paths, Hayes, Milk River, Frankfield, Croft's Hill, Rock River.

St. Catherine—Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay, Guy's Hill Point Hill, Ewarton, Shady Grove, Riversdale, Port Henderson, Bog Walk, Troja Glengoffe.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

PRISONS *

The Gross Expenditure of the General Penitentiary for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1930, has been £36,413 4 9

The Gross expenditure for the St. Catherine District Prison has been 14,934 18 4

The Gross earnings in cash of the General Penitentiary have been £10,465 8 6

Of the St. Catherine District Prison 3,205 9 1

37,677 5 6

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £37,677 5s. 6d. The total estimated value of products which yielded no return in money was £3,392 6s. 11d.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prison two or more justices of the peace as visiting justices. The judges of the Supreme Court, and the Resident Magistrates are by virtue of their offices visiting justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two visiting justices. The Director of Prisons has also the power of two visiting justices.

Return of prisoners in the General Penitentiary and St. Catherine District Prison for the past five years.

	1926. 31st. Decr.	1927. 31st Decr.	1928. 31st Decr.	1929. 31st Decr.	1930. 31st Decr.
General Penitentiary ..	632	646	766	832	648
St. Catherine District Prison	491	504	557	502	529
	1,153	1,150	1,303	1,334	1,177

The total daily average number of prisoners in custody in the prisons of the Colony in the year ended 31st December, 1930, was 1,253.

* Historical details of the development of the Prisons will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.*

BOYS AND GIRLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, STONY HILL.

The boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths and bakers. Thirty boys and 15 apprentices were employed during the year 1930 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture of the value of £731 4s. 9d.; 26 boys and 1 apprentice were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £227 19s. 8d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 12 boys; they made all clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution, valued at £581 12s. 10d. In the blacksmith's shop the value of work was £164 11s. 1d. Other boys worked in the bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation, which in 1873, was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 43 acres, comprising coffee, vegetables, provisions, guinea grass, bananas, corn, cocoa, oranges and grape-fruit.

The gross cost per head per annum for the 369 inmates who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st December, 1930, was £23 4s. 10d., and the average earnings per child for that period, £14 7s. 10d.

The girls are taught sewing, washing, hat-making, house-cleaning and some are taught cookery. During the year ending 31st December, 1930, the washing of clothes was valued at £271 13s. 5d. The girls made and mended clothing valued at £55 12s. 0d.

Children in the Industrial School, Stony Hill, on 31st December, 1926, and to 31st December thereafter for the past five years:

Year.	Juvenile Offenders.	Destitute.	Total.	Year.	Juvenile Offenders.	Destitute.	Total.
31st Dec., 1926	225	132	357	31st Dec., 1929	231	127	358
" 1927	199	121	320	" 1930	219	150	369
" 1928	214	128	342				

Respective ages of the inmates in the institution on the 31st December, 1930.

	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 13 years.	Between 13 and 16 years.	Over 16 years.	Total.
Industrial School Boys ..	5	107	196	19	327
Industrial " Girls ..	3	12	27	..	42
Total	8	119	223	19	369

* Historical details of the development of the Industrial School, Stony Hill, will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>			
Director of Prisons and Inspector of Reformatories and Industrial Schools	W. Shillingford *†	£ s. d. 750 0 0	26th Mar., '28
First Class Clerk	A. B. Wood	450 0 0	28th Jan., '95
Second Class Clerk	J. Johnston	300 0 0	1st Nov., '14
Assistant	V. E. Spencer	145 0 0	2nd April, '28
<i>General Penitentiary</i>			
Superintendent	W. H. Cox †	500 0 0	11th Jan., '26
Second Class Clerk	S. F. Hearne	300 0 0	5th Jan., '14
Temporary Clerk	M. R. Kennedy	100 0 0	19th Oct., '31
Medical Officer	R. H. Davidson †	—	27th July, '15
Dispenser	J. A. Stewart	200 0 0	16th May, '01
Chief Warder	H. A. D. Noad †	275 0 0	31st May, '10
Principal Warder	J. Coughlin †	225 0 0	28th Mar., '22
Ditto	T. E. Rippin†	225 0 0	2nd May, '21
Ditto	R. K. Bird †	225 0 0	13th Feby., '21
Ditto	J. F. Horner	225 0 0	6th Oct., '26
Overseer of Works	W. P. Beckwith	300 0 0	11th July '31
<i>General Store and Kingston Male Prison Store.</i>			
Chief Warder Storekeeper	C. F. Wickers †	275 0 0	12th Nov., '26
Assistant Storekeeper	F. V. Sale	180 0 0	1st May, '24
Temporary Clerk	J. E. Wakefield	120 0 0	4th May, '27
<i>Kingston Female Prison.</i>			
Matron	Miss Dollar †	250 0 0	th Jan., '28
<i>Spanish Town Prison.</i>			
Superintendent	C. H. Dent † §	400 0 0	15th Feb., '13
Chief Warder	R. B. Parkinson†	275 0 0	23rd Dec., '13
Principal Warder	C. T. Phillips †	225 0 0	24th Mar., '97
Ditto	C. J. Lawrence†	225 0 0	28th Aug., '03
Ditto	O. C. Scott†	225 0 0	1st May, '23
Ditto	R. H. E. Hooker†	225 0 0	26th Sept., '28
Medical Officer	H. H. Blair	200 0 0	1st July, '22
Dispenser	W. C. Campbell	180 0 0	18th Oct., '20
Clerk	L. J. Hobson	275 0 0	25th Nov., '89
<i>Boys & Girls Industrial School.</i>			
Superintendent	J. J. G. Mair †	450 0 0	3rd July, '12
Asst. Superintendent	E. B. Rodgers †	200 0 0	1st Jan., '16
Medical Officer	A. J. Thomas ††	—	—
Dispenser	L. F. Hamilton †	120 0 0	9th June, '30
Matron	Miss A. Cameron †	100 0 0	1st July, '25

* Allowance of £60 per annum in lieu of Travelling Expenses.

† Free Residence, fuel, light, water and Medical Attendance.

§ Also draws £120 per annum as Overseer of Farms.

†† District Medical Officer with free residence, and duty allowance of £25.

‡ Also D.M.O. for Kingston.

EDUCATION *

Office : 116 East Street, Kingston.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.		Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s. d.	
Director of Education (designate)	B. H. Easter, B.A., M.B.E.	800	0 0	Jan., 1928
Asst. Director of Education	L. Tucker, I.S.O.	650	0 0	16th Aug., '04
Supervising Inspector of Secondary Schools	W. H. Mitchell, M.A.	550	0 0	July, '01
Examiner	H. Hughes, M.A.	500	0 0	1st Aug., '25
Senior Inspector of Schools	E. V. Lockett, B.A.	500	0 0	1st Sept., '03
Inspector of Schools	C. D. Neilson	450	0 0	29th May, '11
Ditto	A. A. Kennedy, B.A.	450	0 0	1st July, '14
Ditto	C. W. Howard, B.A.	450	0 0	18th April, '21
Ditto	C. McL. Morales, B.A.	450	0 0	10th Aug., '22
Ditto	F. Ogle, B.Sc.	450	0 0	1st Jan., '27
Ditto	S. L. Burey, B.A.	450	0 0	1st June, '27
Ditto	B. E. Carman, B.Sc.	425	0 0	2nd Aug., '29
Assistant Inspector of Schools	A. Chambers	300	0 0	12th June, '20
Ditto	K. N. Phillips	300	0 0	15th June, '20
Ditto	E. A. Tomlinson	300	0 0	16th Aug., '20
Ditto	R. H. Kerr	300	0 0	16th Aug., '20
Ditto	C. H. Williams	300	0 0	1st March, '21
Ditto	J. J. Simpson	300	0 0	11th April, '21
Ditto	M. A. Graham	300	0 0	11th April, '21
Ditto	—	300	0 0	—
Ditto	F. A. Myers	220	0 0	1st July, '31
Ditto	J. A. Jones	200	0 0	1st July, '31
Chief Clerk	W. A. Logan	550	0 0	1st Mar., '96
First Class Clerk	B. T. Josephs	450	0 0	1st July, '05
Second Class Clerk	A. D. Soutar	300	0 0	3rd Aug., '15
Ditto	L. M. Kirkpatrick	300	0 0	25th Oct., '15
Ditto	E. A. Hewett	300	0 0	3rd May, '21
Ditto	A. L. Noad	220	0 0	5th July, '20
Ditto	L. L. Bonitto	220	0 0	2nd May, '19
Assistant	N. A. Hussey	160	0 0	5th Jan., '25
Ditto	A. D. Langley	130	0 0	2nd July, '28
Ditto	C. W. Richards	130	0 0	1st Sept., '29
Typist & Stenographer	Miss F. E. Davis	160	0 0	1st Oct., '13

REGISTRATION.

The offices of Registrar General and Deputy Keeper of the Records have been amalgamated and are located in Spanish Town.

General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Compulsory registration of births and deaths came into force on 1st April, 1878. During the years 1844 to 1855 there was a voluntary system of registration of births and deaths under the Acts 7 Victoria chapter 54 and 8 Victoria chapter 47. These Acts were repealed in 1855 by the Act 18 Victoria chapter 29 as the voluntary system of registration was found to be ineffectual.

*For general information on Education see Part VIII.

Baptisms and Burials by Ministers of the Church of England were, previous to 1st April, 1878, recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Island Record Office). These registers have been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been registered throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central office being at Spanish Town.

The present system of registration of marriages came into operation in 1880. There are in the registry records of marriages by ministers of the Church of England beginning in 1666, and by ministers of other denominations beginning in 1840.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child; if they fail 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place 3. A person present at the birth or 4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant making, before the Registrar and some Justice of the Peace, or in place of such Justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of a fee of ten shillings.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. Legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's District. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of their failure one of the other persons above-named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness that Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant

certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of a fee of two shillings.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are four ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage in Jamaica, (Law 25 of 1897 and Law 28 of 1905).

I.—Publication of Banns.—In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or to any Ministerial Marriage Officer having charge of a place of worship in the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice, or when one does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for one Sunday, or one Saturday in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. In addition to such publication the particulars of the marriage notice must be entered on a specified form and affixed on the outside of the principal door of the place of worship at which the banns are published for a period of seven clear days. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided. No religious service is permitted before the Civil Registrar.

II.—By a License from the Governor.—In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of five pounds; the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of banns.

III.—By Public notice at the Office of a Civil Registrar of Marriages.—In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. When both persons intending marriage reside within the same parish a single notice will suffice. When one of them does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Civil Registrar's Office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's License.

IV.—By License from a Justice of the Peace, &c., Law 28 of 1905.—By special license from a Justice of the Peace for any parish, the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parish in which the parties or one of the parties intending marriage resides, or any person appointed for the purpose. Before the granting of such license there must be produced to such Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court, or other appointed person, a notice of marriage signed by the applicants for the license, together with a statutory declaration from some minister of religion (being a Marriage Officer), stating that the applicants are well known to him and that the statements

made by them in their marriage notice are to the best of his knowledge and belief in every particular just and true. Before the issue of any Marriage Licence, the person issuing it must secure that such licence be stamped with revenue stamps to the value of two shillings and sixpence, and shall himself cancel the stamps before he delivers the licence.

If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of the licence or certificate of publication the licence or certificate becomes void and of no effect.

Registration, Certified copies, &c.—Indexes of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries in Registers be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	.. £0 1 0
For registration of a birth after the expiration of twelve months	.. 0 10 0
For registration of a death after the expiration of twelve months	.. 0 2 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	.. 0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth:—	
Within 12 months of registry of birth	.. 0 1 0
After do. do.	.. 0 10 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration form book, to the officer who makes the correction	.. 0 2 6
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form <i>at the time of registration</i> to Registrar	.. 0 0 3
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	.. 0 5 0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	.. 0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	.. 0 2 6

MARRIAGES.

To a Marriage Officer.

For receiving a notice for banns	.. 0 1 0
For receiving an objection payable by the party making the objection	.. 0 2 6
For witnessing or solemnizing a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	.. 0 2 6

To a Civil Registrar.

For receiving a notice of marriage	.. 0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	.. 0 2 6
For witnessing a marriage solemnized in his presence under section 30 of Law 25 of 1897, payable by one of the parties to the marriage.	.. 0 10 0

To the Registrar General.

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	.. 0 1 0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	.. 0 2 6

To the Colonial Secretary.

Stamp duty on Governor's License	.. 5 0 0
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DISTRICT REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Kingston—Kingston; Port Royal.

St. Andrew.—Half-way Tree; Gordon Town Content Gap, Gordon Town P.O.; Mount Charles; Mavis Bank P.O.; Temple Hall; Stony Hill P.O.; Cold Spring, Newcastle P.O.; Dallas Castle, Dallas P.O.; Bull Bay, Stony Hill; Lawrence Tavern, Woodford; Cross Roads; St. James, Mount James P.O.; Brandon Hill, Castleton P.O.; Galloway, Bull Bay P.O.; Cavaliers, Lawrence Tavern P.O.; Salisbury Plain, Above Rocks P.O.; Red Hills; Mannings Hill, Stony Hill P.O.

St. Thomas.—Morant Bay; Bath; Golden Grove; Yallahs; Woburn Lawn, Hagley Gap P.O.; Trinity Ville; Abbey, Llandewey P.O.; Port Morant; Blue Mtn. Valley, Seaford P.O.; Cedar Valley; Sunning Hill.

Portland.—Port Antonio; Manchioneal; Priestman's River; Buff Bay; Hope Bay; Moore Town; Claverty Cottage Skibo P.O.; Silver Hill and Birnam Wood, Spring Hill P.O.; Fairfield, Balcares P.O.; St. Margaret's Bay; Fairy Hill; Swift River, Skibo.

St. Mary.—Annotto Bay; Port Maria; Richmond; Retreat; Chesterfield, Castleton P.O.; Gayle; Enfield; Mount Regale; Carron Hall; Mount Angus, Pembroke Hall P.O.; Oracabessa; Lenna, Lawrence Tavern P.O.; Clonmel; Castleton; Islington; Woodside, P.T. Grove P.O.; Scott's Hall, Castleton P.O.; Hampstead; Guys Hill.

St. Ann.—St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town; Ocho Rios; Moneague; Dry Harbour; Alexandria; Pedro; Guy's Hill; Little Kent, Bamboo, P.O.; Gibraltar; Claremont; Cave Valley, Yankee, Colleyville P.O.; Sturge Town, Stepney, Calderwood P.O.; Mount Moriah; Borobridge P.O.; Watt Town; Runaway Bay; Keith; Bensonton.

Trelawny.—Falmouth; Stewart Town; Rio Bueno; Ulster Spring; Clarke's Town; Bunkers Hill, Friendship; Deeside; Duncans; Bellevue, Clarks Town P.O.; Salt Marsh, Falmouth P.O.; Bounty Hall, Hampden P.O.; Waldensia, Sherwood Content P.O.; Low River, Coleyville P.O.; Wait-a-bit, Albert Town; Sawyers Market, Jackson Town P.O.; Troy.

St. James.—Montego Bay; Adelphi; Little River; Montpelier, Anchovy P.O.; Springfield, Point P.O.; Salter's Hill, John's Hall P.O.; Mount Horeb, Cambridge; Orange Hill, Ginger Hill P.O.; Maldon, Point P.O.; Mocho, Elderslie P.O.

Hanover.—Luca; Sandy Bay; Green Island; Riverside; Ramble, Chester Castle, Mount Hannah, Maryland P.O.; Brownsville, Cascade P.O.; Church Hill, Green Island P.O.; Hopewell; Gurney's Mount, Great Valley P.O.

Westmoreland.—Savanna-la-Mar; Grange Hill, Bluefields; King's, White House P.O. St. Paul's, Little London P.O.; Petersfield; Seaford Town, Lamb's River P.O.; St. Peter's, Sav-la-Mar P.O.; Bethel Town; Sheffield, Negril P.O.; Bigwoods, Newmarket P.O.; Darliston; Porter's Mountain, Ramble P.O.; Town Head, Grange Hill P.O.; Sutcliffe Mount, Petersfield P.O.; Friendship, Sav-la-Mar P.O.; Ashton, Newmarket P.O.; Cornwall Mountain.

St. Elizabeth.—Black River; Cambridge, Fyffes Pen P.O.; Cheltenham, Giddy Hall P.O.; Shaws, Middle Quarters P.O.; Lacovia; Siloah; Belaclava; Santa Cruz; Southfield; Pedro Plains; Newell, Mountainside P.O.; Williamsfield, Mountainside P.O.; Malvern; Mountainside; Lititz, Watson's Hill P.O.; Mulgrave, Ipswich P.O.; Newmarket; Springfield; Retirement, Magotty P.O.; Parottee, Black River P.O.; Pepper; Ginger Hill; Myersville; Brae's River; Portsea, Southfield P.O.; Munro College; Elderslie.

Manchester.—Mandeville; Porus; May Hill, Spur Tree P.O.; Mile Gully; New Port; Asia, Pratville P.O.; Shooter's Hill, Walderston P.O.; Devon; Alligator Pond, Watson's Hill; New Broughton, Cross Keys P.O.; Maidstone; Victoria Town, Keynsham, Balacava P.O.; Christiana; Davyton, Williamsfield P.O.; Harry Watch; Old England; Coleyville; Harmons; Comfort Hall; Craighead; Banana Ground.

Clarendon.—May Pen; Four Paths; Chapelton; Milk River; The Alley; Rock River; Grantham, St. Jago, Toll Gate P.O.; Hayes; Bull Head, Colonel's Ridge P.O.; Rosewell, Old Harbour P.O.; Portland, The Alley P.O.; Alston, Moravia P.O.; Croft's, Croft's Hill P.O.; Thompson Town; Mears, Frankfield P.O.; Anon Town, Boroughbridge P.O.; Spaldings; Mocho; Clarendon Park, Porus P.O.; Mason's River, Kellets P.O.; Crooked River, Smithville, Beckford Kraal; Garlogie, Banana Ground P.O.

St. Catherine.—Spanish Town; Old Harbour; Linstead; Ewarton; St. Faith's, Glengoffe P.O.; Worthy Park, Lluidas Vale P.O.; Pear Tree Grove; The Rectory, Old Harbour P.O.; Guanaboa Vale; Point Hill; Barton's, Marley Hill, Brown's Hall P.O.; Harewood, Riversdale P.O.; Highgate, Sligoville P.O.; Allman Hill, Above Rocks P.O.; Bellas Gate, Rentcome, Harker's Hall P.O.; Seafield, Carron Hall P.O.; Bermaddy, Linstead P.O.; Redwood; Mount Herman, Riversdale P.O.; Buxton Town, Linstead P.O.; McCook Spanish Town P.O.; Bog Walk, Guys Hill; Troja; Watermount.

CIVIL REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Civil Registrars—J. N. Russell, *Kingston P.O.*; John H. Wilson, *Halfway Tree P.O.*; E. Rogers Clarke, *Morant Bay*; C. H. Gale, *Port Antonio P.O.*; S. L. Thompson, *Spanish Town P.O.*; D. H. Jackson, *Port Maria P.O.*; H. N. Pullar, *St. Ann's Bay P.O.*; E. W. Monaghan, *May Pen P.O.*; G. A. Bonitto, *Mandeville P.O.*; O. M. Seaton, *Savanna-la-Mar P.O.*; H. Brown, *Montego Bay P.O.*; D. L. Ogilvie, *Falmouth P.O.*; R. H. McLaughlin, *Lucea*.

TRADE MARKS.

Law 37 of 1911 consolidates and amends the Laws relating to Trade Marks. It came into operation on March 1st, 1912, and supersedes Law 17 of 1888 and the Laws amending the same. Rules made thereunder will be found in the Supplement to the Jamaica Gazette of 13th March, 1913.

The Registrar General is the Registrar of Trade Marks, and he keeps a Register of Trade Marks at the General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a Trade Mark who is desirous of registering the same must apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the General Register Office.

A registrable Trade Mark must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars:—

- (1) the name of a company, individual, or firm represented in a special or particular manner; (2) The signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business; (3) An invented word or invented words; (4) A word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname; (5) Any other distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words other than such as fall within the descriptions in the above paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), will not, except by order of the Court, be deemed a distinctive mark.

Special provision is made as to the registration of Trade Marks used before 1st April, 1889, and of Trade Marks registered in England.

Applications have to be advertised and the procedure to be followed in opposed and unopposed applications is prescribed.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

The Registrar General is also Registrar of Books under Law 2 of 1887. Under this Law three copies of every book printed in the colony must, within one month of the printing thereof, be delivered to the Registrar-General by the printer at the General Register Office, Spanish Town, together with a memorandum of the particulars of the book. A form of the memorandum may be obtained at the General Register Office.

COPYRIGHTS.

The local laws as to Copyrights were repealed in 1913. An Imperial Act on the subject is now in force in the colony. No registration is required.

The owner of any unpublished original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work is entitled to copyright therein if at the date of the making thereof the Author was a British Subject or resident in Jamaica, or in some other place in His Majesty's Dominions to which the Imperial Act extends. The owner of a published work is entitled to Copyright therein if the work was first published in Jamaica or in some other place on His Majesty's Dominions as before mentioned. Copyright extends throughout all parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the Imperial Act extends.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, SPANISH TOWN.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages	A. R. Suares	£ 750 s. 0 d.	1st Feb., '91
Chief Clerk	S. L. Thompson	500 0 0	1st May, '02
First Class Clerk	O. A. Lyon	375 0 0	4th Jan., '15
Second Class Clerk	E. G. Hearne	240 0 0	8th Sept., '19
Assistant	E. S. Hayles	160 0 0	16th Nov., '26
Ditto	Miss S. M. Bryant	160 0 0	23rd June, '21
Ditto	M. B. Hay	115 0 0	22nd May, '30
Ditto	H. F. Foster	100 0 0	13th Sept., '29
Ditto	J. M. Lloyd	115 0 0	1st July, '30
Ditto	J. M. Sudu	100 0 0	14th Nov., '31
Steno Typist	Miss M. Frankson	145 0 0	1st May, '28

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE,

Spanish Town.

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary."

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such.

The Deputy Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4, of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27 and of all Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Record Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies (when certified by the Attorney General) are to be filed in the Record Office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and certain of the Companies are to be sent to the Deputy Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette. The Island Record Office is under Law 16 of 1918 (the Registration of Business Names Law, 1918) the office for the registration of firms and persons under that Law and under Law 37 of 1919 the office for the registration of Trade Unions and under both Laws the Deputy Keeper of the Records is the Registrar.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified as a true copy and sealed with the seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Deeds or writings presented for registration shall, if required, and on production of the receipt be returned at any time after registration, but if application for the return of the deed or writing be not made within two months after the same has been recorded and the record thereof examined and certified, it shall be returned to the party presenting it by registered letter, addressed to him at the postal address furnished in the declaration of counting. No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

For recording deeds and other writings per legal sheet (of 160 words)	£0	1	6
“ plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour or per hour	0	5	0
“ crop accounts	0	2	0
“ memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865	0	2	0
“ Letters Patent	1	10	0
For making office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	0	1	6
For each docket of land for Collector General	0	1	6
“ receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded (including stamp) except crop accounts, which are 2s. more	0	2	3
“ search per hour	0	1	0
“ additional hour after four hours during the same day	0	0	6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including search	0	2	0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost	0	1	0
For the production of any record in court, not including travelling expenses	0	2	0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed	0	0	4
For recording “with expedition” any deed or instrument (in addition to the ordinary fees for recording)	0	10	0
For each inspection of the Register of Companies Incorporated and Societies established by law	0	1	0
“ certificate of registration of a Friendly or Building or Benefit Building Society (exclusive of Stamp Duty)	0	5	0

For every certificate under the Building Societies Laws (exclusive of stamp duty)	£0 2 6
On a statement of particulars required by Section 4 of the Registration of Business Names Law, Law 16 of 1918, which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of registration	0 5 0
On any Statement of Particulars required by the Schedule to the Law when such particulars are not furnished with the Statement of Particulars required by Section 4 of the Law which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of registration	0 2 6
On a Statement of any change within the meaning of Section 7 of the Law which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of the registration of such statement	0 2 6
By any person inspecting under the provisions of Section 17 of the Law the documents filed by the Registrar, for each inspection	0 0 6
On the application of any person requiring under the provisions of Section 17 of the Law a certificate of registration of any firm, individual or corporation, or a certified copy of or extract from any registered Statement:	
For certificate of registration	0 2 0
For certified copy or extract for each 100 words	0 1 0
By any person appealing to the Governor from a decision of the Registrar	1 0 0
For registering Trade Union, (Law 37 of 1919)	1 0 0
“ alteration in rules	0 10 0
“ inspection of documents	0 2 6

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records	The Chief Justice (<i>ex-officio</i>).	Draws sal. as Chief Justice	
Deputy Keeper of the Records	A. R. Suarez	Draws sal. as Regr.-Genl.	1st Feb., '91
Second Class Clerk	J. L. Grant	£240 0 0	30th April, '23
Ditto	Miss M. I. Russell	180 0 0	21st Jan., '22
Assistant	S. W. Mowatt	145 0 0	6th Feb., '28
Search Room Clerk	C. M. Hinchcliffe	160 0 0	Dec., '90

OFFICE OF TITLES,

Public Buildings, Kingston.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the first October, 1889. It provides for voluntary registration with a contribution towards an Assurance Fund of 3d. in the £ on the value of the land registered. The Schedule of fees payable appears in Law 19 of 1922.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF TITLES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	C. E. Mellish	£700 0 0	1st Feb., '92
First Class Clerk	H. O. Hendriks	425 0 0	1st Nov., '10
Second Class Clerk	N. A. Pomier	240 0 0	1st Aug., '20
Assistant	W. R. Cooke	160 0 0	1st. Aug., '20
Ditto	C. G. M. Bennett	115 0 0	15th Sept., '30
Ditto	C. D. Francis	100 0 0	4th Dec., '31
Ditto	A. D. Manahan	100 0 0	2nd Jan., '32
Ditto	Vacant	100 0 0	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss C. T. Thompson	160 0 0	1st Dec., '21
Referees	{ J. H. Allwood, O.B.E. H. M. Radcliffe, K.C. }	Fees	

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

(Office: Hope Gardens, St. Andrew.)

THIS Department has charge of the Public Garden, the Experiment Station, the Farm School and Stock Farm at Hope, and the Public Gardens at Castleton, Hill Gardens, Bath, King's House and Kingston, the Government Stud Farm at Grove Place in Manchester, the Government Fibre Plantation at Lititz, and the plant nurseries at Bath in St. Thomas, and Belle Plain in Clarendon. It includes the Government Laboratory, and directs the general work of the Government in Agriculture. For general information on Agriculture see Part XI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist <i>Head Office.</i>	—	—	—
Chief Clerk ..	G. D. Goode, DP. AG.	500 0 0†	9th Mar., '03
Second Class Clerk ..	W. E. Watson ..	300 0 0	1st Aug., '16
Accountant ..	N. B. Donaldson ..	350 0 0	1st Dec., '24
Assistant Stock Farm Clerk ..	R. A. White ..	260 0 0	14th Dec. '21
Typist and Stenographer ..	Miss V. M. Barrows ..	123 0 0	9th Jan., '28
Ditto ..	Miss I. R. Mein ..	160 0 0	8th June, '22
Ditto ..	Miss R. E. White ..	115 0 0	21st April, '26
Temporary Clerk ..	Miss V. L. Crosskill ..	84 0 0	12th Aug., '29
<i>Public Gardens.</i>			
Supt. Pub. Gardens and Plant Breeder ..	M. S. Goodman ..	400 0 0*	11th March, '20
Horticulturist ..	E. Downes ..	350 0 0*	8th Nov., '20
Assistant ..	Miss E. Marson ..	160 0 0	1st Aug., '18
<i>Government Laboratory.</i>			
Microbiologist ..	F. E. V. Smith, B.Sc.	700 0 0†	1st Jan., '27
Entomologist ..	W. H. Edwards, D.I.C.	647 0 0†	16th May, '29
Deputy Island Chemist ..	W. L. Barnett, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.	750 0 0†	14th Nov., '22
Agricultural Chemist ..	H. H. Croucher, B.Sc.	750 0 0	14th Oct., '31
Asst. to Dep. Island Chemist ..	E. N. Richards ..	500 0 0	16th Nov., '19
Technical Assistant ..	H. B. Cole ..	160 0 0	21st Aug., '22
Ditto ..	E. K. P. Blake ..	110 0 0	1st Aug., '30
Ditto ..	O. W. Harrison ..	100 0 0	1st Dec., '31
Clerk and Storekeeper ..	L. A. Boothe ..	110 0 0	15th Aug., '30
<i>Agricultural Education.</i>			
Head Master Farm School ..	J. W. Howe, M.Sc.	700 0 0†	14th July, '31
Assistant Master ..	L. A. Powell ..	250 0 0||	1st Aug., '21
Ditto ..	H. C. Virtue ..	160 0 0||	1st Oct., '31
Junior Master ..	V. A. Valentine ..	100 0 0||	16th Nov., '31
Farm Superintendent ..	J. W. Howe, M.Sc.	50 0 0	14th July, '31
Farm Foreman ..	G. E. Redshaw ..	115 0 0||	1st Oct., '30
Veterinary Surgeon ..	S. Lockett, V.M.D. (a) ..	750 0 0	14th Feb. '23
Foreman, Hope Estate ..	S. A. Amiel ..	105 0 0||	1st April, '29
Supt. Grove Place, Stud Farm ..	A. F. Thelwell ..	400 0 0†	1st Oct., '31
Stock Manager, Grove Place, Stud Farm ..	E. U. Lewis ..	250 0 0†	1st May, '14
Supt. of Agriculture ..	R. S. Martinez, DP. AG. (b)	500 0 0†	16th Nov., '04
Supt. Sugar Cane Experiments ..	M. S. Goodman ..	100 0 0	1st April, '31

* With furnished residence and travelling expenses. † With furnished house

‡ With travelling expenses.

|| With board and furnished quarters.

(a) Acting Director.

(b) Receives £50 as personal allowance.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Travelling Instructor ..	J. Briscoe ..	£400 0 0†	7th Oct., '99
Travelling Instructor ..	L. A. Wates ..	350 0 0†	23rd June, '28
Supervising Insp. of Pt. Diseases ..	J. B. Sutherland ..	450 0 0†	1st April, '13
Inspector of Plant Diseases ..	H. G. Coote ..	250 0 0†	5th Aug., '13
Ditto ..	E. M. Brown ..	250 0 0†	1st Jan., '22
Ditto ..	N. R. McHardy ..	250 0 0†	15th May, '22
Ditto ..	A. T. Wilmot ..	250 0 0†	15th Jan., '23
Ditto ..	N. A. Wainwright ..	250 0 0†	19th Jan., '23
Ditto ..	W. S. Whittingham ..	250 0 0†	5th Jan., '25
Ditto (Temporary) ..	I. L. Dowden ..	230 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	R. Glen Campbell ..	230 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	L. A. Russell ..	230 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	E. M. Carey ..	230 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	G. G. Macfarlane ..	230 0 0†	1st Oct., '25
Ditto ..	F. F. Graham ..	210 0 0†	19th July, '26
Ditto ..	Vacant ..	—	—
Ditto ..	N. E. C. Thomson ..	210 0 0†	8th Feb., '27
Ditto ..	S. O. Coy ..	210 0 0†	7th Feb., '27
Ditto ..	W. C. Castello ..	210 0 0†	1st Feb., '27
Ditto ..	M. St. C. Allen ..	210 0 0†	24th Jan., '27
Ditto ..	A. D. Arnaud ..	150 0 0†	1st Oct., '29

† With travelling allowance.

SCALE OF FEES FOR ANALYSES.

Payable into the Public Treasury.

	£	s.	d.
Acid for Electrolytes, Specific Gravity and impurities, from 10/6 to ..	1	1	0
Agricultural Limes, Water, Carbon dioxide, and Calcium Oxide ..	0	10	6
Alcoholic Liquors, strength of	0	7	0
Ashes of Plants, complete analysis	1	11	6
“ Potash and Phos., Acid only	0	14	0
Barks and Tannin materials	1	1	0
Bay Rums and Liquid Perfumes, from 10/6 to ..	1	1	0
Butter, including report on quality and purity ..	1	1	0
Cane Juices, Sucrose only (10 or more half price) ..	0	4	0
“ complete analysis (10 or more half price) ..	0	10	6
Coals, Ash, Moisture, Volatile matter and Fixed Carbon ..	1	1	0
Condensed Milks, sweetened and unsweetened, complete analysis ..	1	1	0
“ “ Fat only	0	10	6
Essential Oils, examination and report as to purity ..	0	10	6
Feeding Stuffs, Oil Cakes, Meals, Fodder, &c., complete analysis ..	1	1	0
Fertilisers, any single constituent	0	7	0
“ Mixed, from 21/ to	1	11	6
“ Bat Guanos	0	14	0
Fuel Oils, Flash Point only	0	7	0
“ Specific Gravity and Flash Point	0	10	6
“ Specific Gravity or Baume only	0	4	0
“ Specific Gravity, Flash Point and Fractional Distillation ..	1	1	0
“ Complete Analysis, Gums, Dextrin	2	2	0
“ Polarisation only	0	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Kerosine, Gasoline and Turpentine, Specific Gravity and Flash Point	0	10	6
Kerosine, Gasoline and Turpentine, Specific Gravity, Flash Point and Fractional Distillation	1	1	0
Medicines, from	1	1	0
Milks, including report on quality and purity	0	10	6
“ Fat only	0	4	0
Miscellaneous; Animal Viscera, Foods, etc.; from 10/6 to	2	2	0
Molasses; complete analysis	0	10	6
Polarisation Test (10 or more half price)	0	4	0
Ores and Minerals; per constituent or factor determined	0	10	6
Rums, Strength, Acidity, Ethers	10	6	
Aldehydes, Higher Alcohols, Obscuration and Loviband Tintometer Colour, complete	1	1	0
Soils (a) Mechanical Analysis	1	1	0
“ (b) Total Nitrogen, Phos. Acid, Potash, Humus, Lime, and Lime requirements	1	1	0
“ (c) Fertility Analysis, available Phos., Acid and Potash, extra	1	1	0
“ Complete Agricultural Analysis (a), (b), (c)	2	12	6
Analysis, Lime requirements only	0	5	0
Sugars; Polariscope Test (10 or more, half price)	0	4	0
“ Moisture and Ash, extra	0	5	0
Waters: Analysis and general report on fitness for domestic purposes	1	1	0
“ Complete Mineral Analysis for special purposes	5	5	0
“ Hardness only	0	4	0
“ Poisonous Metals only	0	4	0
“ Salt in	0	5	0

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON.

SCALE of fees and expenses payable for the services of the Government Veterinary Surgeon when he is employed in a private capacity. The fees chargeable under (a) and (b) are payable into General Revenue.

	£	s.	d.
(a) For a visit entailing an absence from Headquarters of six hours or less	0	10	6
(b) For a visit of more than six hours and not exceeding twenty-four hours	1	1	0
For each day or part of a day thereafter	1	1	0
(c) Travelling charges by motor car each way from Headquarters or point in a tour to destination. (Actual mileage travelled to be charged) not exceeding 1/- per mile.			
(d) If travelling done by Railway or other means of transportation actual out-of-pocket expenses to be charged.			
(e) Charges for Drugs, dressings, use of appliances, etc., to be paid direct to Government Veterinary Surgeon when he supplies them...			

IMMIGRATION.

SINCE the commencement of Asiatic immigration in 1845, 36,584 East Indian immigrants have been introduced into the colony up to the end of 1916, of whom 15,303 have returned to India. 1,152 Chinese have also been introduced.

In 1871 the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 13,937 men, women and children have been repatriated, taking bills to the amount of £151,807.

In accordance with a decision of the Government of India emigration to the Colonies of labourers under indenture has now ceased. The last shipment of immigrants arrived in 1916.

Under Law 13 of 1903 an Indian immigrant may not leave the island, except for the purpose of returning to India, unless he shall first satisfy the Protector of Immigrants that he possesses independent and sufficient means of subsistence.

Law 22 of 1896 applies not only to immigrants but also to their descendants.

The estimated East Indian population on 31st December, 1931, was 17,775.

Immigration Advisory Committee. Sir A. W. Farquharson; J. H. Scarlett.

Secretary—F. N. Isaacs.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS FROM 1924.*

Year.	No. of Immigrants who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Immigrants who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Govt. Bills of Exchange taken to India
1924	Nil	3.00	442	2.00	£9,687 0 0
1925	Nil	3.03	Nil	2.02	3,723 17 0
1926	Nil	3.00	684	2.00	..
1927	Nil	3.06	Nil	2.04	3,692 12 0
1928	Nil	3.09	Nil	2.06	..
1929	Nil	3.05	425	2.04	..
1930	Nil	3.02	Nil	2.02	3,984 8 9
1931	Nil	3.03	Nil	2.04	..

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants (acting)	F. N. Isaacs	£ s. d. †175 0 0	1st June, '90
Assistant and Interpreter	P. J. Arms	160 0 0	13th Sept., 23

Emigration Agency in Calcutta for Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Fiji and Mauritius. Address c/o Protector of Emigrants, 1 Mission Row, Calcutta.

* See earlier issues for figures from 1835. † With travelling allowance on the official scale.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

THE Government Printing Office was established in October, 1879. The whole of the Legislative Council and Departmental printing is done by this department as well as a large amount of work for the Parochial Boards and other public bodies. The Government Printing Office also imports and supplies the stationery for all public departments and is the depot for the wholesale and retail sale of Government publications.

The Office is situated at 79 Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Legislative Council Chamber and Office. P. O. Box, No. 130.

The buildings include the Monotype room, Machine room, Composing room, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo foundry, Type Store, Stationery Store and offices. The staff numbers 95.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	A. G. B. Mathews	£525	25th Feb., '21
Deputy Superintendent	E. D. Matthews	£350	25th Aug., '30
General Foreman	H. C. Escoffery	£315	18th Nov., '10
Storekeeper	H. A. Taylor	£300	27th Dec., '11
Assistant Storekeeper	Vacant	—	—

BOARD OF SUPERVISION

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision, consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board, in so far as its authority goes, is analogous to the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland. These latter Boards control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly from the Parochial Boards, some of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief, is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board established by this Law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the Law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interests and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision, gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to the constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board."

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th Section of Law 6 of 1886:—

“It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective, to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect, to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor, to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated, to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards: to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate, and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand, and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island.”

The total number of paupers on the 31st December, 1930, was 8,931.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 2.1, and lowest in the parish of St. Catherine, viz., 0.5, while the average for the island was 0.9, or less than one per cent.

The total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision for the year ended 31st December, 1930, was £4,517, the area to be inspected 4,450 square miles, the estimated population, 995,540, the out-door poor, 7,475, the in-door poor, 1,456 making a total of 8,931. The total cost of the relief of the poor inclusive of industrial school children chargeable to parochial rates in 1930, was £80,125.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., *Chairman*.

Hon. Dr. B. M. Wilson, *Superintending Medical Officer*.

Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S., *Edin.*

Hon. R. Ehrenstein.

Hon. H. Simms, M.V.O., *Director of Public Works*.

Thomas Kemp.

Hon. S. R. Cargill, *Custos of St. Andrew*.

Secretary—F. N. Isaacs, £400.

Stenographer and Typist—Miss M. M. Smith, £100–£160 by £15, £115.

PASSPORT AND PERMIT BRANCH.*

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

50 Orange Street, Kingston.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Passport and Permit Officer ..	M. L. Johns ..	180 0 0 by increment of £20 to £300	1st July, '20
Typist and Clerical Asst. ..	Miss M. L. Hart ..	104 0 0	15th July, '17
Clerical Assistant ..	J. Alexander ..	78 0 0	11th July, '82

* For Rules governing the issue of Passports see part XIX.

INCOME TAX.

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

The first Income Tax Law (No. 24 of 1919) introduced into this Island, received the assent of the Governor on 20th June, 1919.

The introduction of an Income Tax into Jamaica marked a definite turning point in its fiscal system, and the Governor aptly described the new impost as a "very great financial engine."

Under this Law—subject to certain specified exemptions—all persons (including corporate bodies) in receipt of incomes in excess of £100 for the preceding year, were brought within the purview of the tax. Duty on such incomes was imposed on a graduated scale commencing with $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 up to the first £400 of income (less relief in respect of the first £100 thereof), increasing by progressive stages of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d. and 3d., on various ranges of income above £400, and culminating in a rate of 2/- in the £1 on every pound of income beyond £10,000.

On the arrival from England, on 26th November, 1919, of Mr. C. H. Rickman, a retired Special Commissioner of Income Tax, as an expert in Income Tax matters—"to advise and assist the Colonial Government in connection with the introduction of an Income Tax," steps were taken to put the new enactment into active operation.

The Income Tax Law, 1919, came into operation on the 1st January, 1920, and by 5th February, the Assessment Committee, which under Section 16 (1) of the Law was to consist of three persons appointed by the Governor, was finally constituted.

The "Rules" came into operation on 1st April.

Under Section 45 of the Law which authorises the appointment of persons to assist persons to make out the Returns required by this Law, the Governor duly appointed as such the Collectors in each Parish or Place, as being best suited for that duty.

RETURN FORMS.

The total number of the above supplied to the Collectors of Taxes for service for the year of assessment 1930, was approximately 6,641; 435 further forms were issued from this Office and 613 forms were issued to Public Departments and Pensioners. In all 7,689 Return Forms.

It has since been recognised that the smaller class of cultivators in this Island do not keep proper—if any—accounts, and hence find it difficult to enter their actual profits in the Return Form in general use. To meet this condition, the use of a simpler form applicable to those persons whose incomes are mainly derived from the cultivation of land—the total value of which does not exceed £400 on the Valuation Roll—has been prepared, approved, and brought into use.

RULES.

Section 26 of the Income Tax Law 24—1919—as amended by Section 10 of the Income Tax Amendment Law, 39—1920—enacts that Income Tax payable on official salaries, wages, and pensions may be deducted therefrom. The Governor in Privy Council on 25th June, 1927, approved of Rules giving effect to the above provision.

Section 24 (3) of the Income Tax Law, 24—1919, provides that the Chief Justice may—with the concurrence of the Puisne Judge—make Rules governing Appeals. The necessary "Rules of Court" were accordingly made on 28th April, 1920.

APPEALS.

Under Section 7 (3) of the Income Tax Amendment Law, No. 21 of 1928, if a person disputes the assessment made on him he may apply to the Assessment Committee, by notice of objection in writing, to review and revise the assessment. In the event of any person failing to agree with the Assessment Committee as to the amount at which he is liable to be assessed he may appeal against the assessment to a Judge in Chambers.

The total number of applications for revision of assessments listed in the year ended 31st March, 1931, was 133, (8 of which were unheard for the previous year and 125 received during the year), of these in 106 cases the amount of the reductions, etc., had been agreed in this Department prior to the hearing of the applications. Of the remainder, 6 cases were confirmed and 3 increased by the Assessment Committee, and 18 cases were unheard at the 31st March, 1931. Of the total number of applications received, 109 were made by taxpayers who had been assessed in default of returns.

The total number of appeals listed in the year ended 31st March, 1931, was 4, (which were unheard for the previous year), of these in 3 cases the amount of the reduction, etc., had been agreed in this Department prior to the hearing of the appeals. The other cases were decided in favour of the Appellant.

MEETINGS OF THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

The Assessment Committee met on seventeen occasions during the financial year under review, for—inter alia—the purposes referred to in Section 21 of the Income Tax Law, No. 24-1919, viz., (a) to consider the Returns rendered—after their exhaustive examination, etc., in this Department, and “to assess the amount of Income Tax payable by every person liable thereto,” and (b) in cases where no Returns have been rendered to determine according to the best of their judgment “the amount of the income of the person liable and to assess him accordingly.”

PROGRESS OF WORK.

For the year of Assessment, 1930, the number of persons on whom assessments were made by the Assessment Committee up to 31st March, 1931, was 4,385 (including Public Officials and Pensioners).

LEGISLATION.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1920 (39-1920) passed 31st July, 1920—extended exemption from duty to the incomes of Parochial Boards, the Kingston General Commissioners, and any Government Institutions, also to the pay and allowances of members of His Majesty's Regular Forces on the Active List, wounds and disability pensions, and war gratuities.

No provision was made in the original Law for repayment of duty except (under Section 13) in the case of incomes “doubly assessed.” This omission was remedied in the Amendment Law.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1920, (50-1920) passed 29th November, 1920, laid down the precise basis on which the Returns of the assessable incomes of Life and other Insurance Companies should be rendered.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1921 (21-1921) passed on the 2nd September, 1921, contained several important provisions, the principal being the repeal at the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of Section 39 of the original Law which dealt with “Double Income Tax within the Empire.” By such repeal a large amount of duty has been automatically added to the Jamaica Income Tax Revenue entirely at the expense of the Home Government, the total aggregate duty payable by persons assessed to Income Tax both in this Island and the United Kingdom remaining unaltered.

Relieving Sections permitting the trading, etc., losses of one year to be carried forward and set against the profits of the three following years, and a deduction in respect of “Obsolescence” in cases where Plant and Machinery are replaced by that of an improved type were also included, as well as the addition of a Section repealing Section 27 of the original law by which interest was charged on Income Tax in arrear.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1928 (7-1928) assented to on 19th March, 1928, exempts from Income Tax the official emoluments of the officer administering the Government of the Island for the time being.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1928, (21-1928) assented to on 30th November, 1928, raises the exemption limit to £300 on all incomes arising or accruing from 1st January, 1923, increases the relief in respect of wife and child to £50 and £20, respectively, and provides for the revision by the Assessment Committee of assessments which are disputed by the Income Tax payers.

AMOUNT COLLECTED.

The actual net duty collected during the year to 31st March, 1931, was £96,821 4s. 3d., of which £96,002 5s. 6d., was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes, and £818 18s. 9d. was deducted by the various Public Departments on payment of official salaries, etc., as against the net duty collected to 31st March, 1930, viz., £94,615 11s. 9d. of which £93,729 13s. 4d. was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes and £885 18s. 5d. deducted departmentally.

The following statistics relating to the year of Assessment ended 31st December, 1930, based on the incomes of the preceding year ended 31st December, 1929, will be of interest :—

TABLE I.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1930.

Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Income of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies), assessed by the Assessment Committee, (2) Allowances made in respect of Wear and Tear, Life Insurance, and Wife and Children's relief, (3) The Net Assessments remaining in charge under the various ranges of income in the scale of Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law, 24 of 1919, as amended by Section 2 of the Income Tax Amendment Law, No. 21 of 1928 after adjusting to date any reliefs on appeal, and other reliefs given since the Assessments were made by the Assessment Committee.

made by the Assessment Committee.

Ranges of Income.	Gross Incomes Assessed.		Allowances in respect of:—								Observations.
	Amount 2	No. 3	Wear and Tear.		Wife's Relief.		Childrens' Relief.		Life Insurance.		
			Amount 4	No. 5	Amt. 6	No. 7	Amt. 8	No. 9	Amt. 10	No. 11	
1											
Not exceeding ..	£400	1,554	£ 368	3	£ 37,100	742	£ 21,040	1,052	£ 7,550	348	
" ..	500	942	643	12	20,950	419	16,180	809	9,561	223	
" ..	750	854	992	19	..	..	..	..	13,070	346	
" ..	1,000	396	2,650	28	..	..	..	..	10,288	180	
" ..	1,500	276	5,139	41	..	..	..	..	10,270	136	
" ..	2,000	334,338	118	895	12	..	..	..	4,830	55	
" ..	5,000	208,652	177	14,489	56	..	..	..	14,249	85	
" ..	8,000	512,071	31	29,963	20	..	..	..	2,439	11	
" ..	10,000	192,051	11	3,279	5	..	..	..	1,563	5	
" ..	15,000	98,370	9	4,607	7	..	..	..	1,692	4	
" ..	20,000	115,039	6	8,769	5	..	..	..	462	1	
" ..	20,000	107,587	11	19,815	10	..	..	..	102	1	
Exceeding ..		Nil			..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	3,946,086	4,385	91,609	218	58,050	1,161	37,220	1,861	76,076	1,395

TABLE I.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1930.
Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Incomes of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies), &c., continued.

Ranges of Income.	Total Allowances.		Net Assessments.		Net Assessments wholly discharged by the allowance of the 1st £300 of Income under Section 8 (1a) of Law 24 of 1919, as amended by Section 2 of Law 21 of 1928.		Net Taxable Income charged to Duty.		Observations.
	Amt. 12	No. 13	Amt. 14	No. 15	Amt. 16	No. 17	Amount. 18	No. 19	
1	£		£		£		£		20
Not exceeding	£400	873	497,816	1,554	180,185	669	317,631	887	These are the Ranges (b) to (j) inclusive of Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law 24 of 1919 amended by Section 2 of the Income Tax Amendment Law No. 21 of 1928.
"	500	509	385,241	942	28,208	100	357,033	842	
"	750	359	508,375	854	..	..	508,375	854
"	1,000	188	329,677	396	..	..	329,677	396
"	1,500	154	318,929	276	..	..	318,929	276
"	2,000	61	202,927	118	..	..	202,927	118
"	5,000	115	483,333	177	..	..	483,333	177
"	8,000	27	159,649	31	190	2	159,459	29	
"	10,000	7	93,528	11	..	..	93,528	11
"	15,000	9	108,740	9	..	..	108,740	9
"	20,000	6	98,356	6	..	..	98,356	6
Exceeding	20,000	10	496,560	11	496,560	11	These are a classification in various ranges of Incomes exceeding £10,000 (Range (k) in the above section.)
Grand Total	..	2,318	3,683,131	4,385	208,583	771	3,474,548	3,614	

INCOME TAX.

ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

H. M. RADCLIFFE, K.C., Assistant to the Attorney General, *Chairman*.

HON. SIR T. L. ROXBURGH, KT. C.M.G.

A. V. KINGDON.

E. S. HENDRIKS, *Secretary*.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
Chairman, Assessment Committee	H. M. Radcliffe, K.C.	£100 & fees	--
Member do	Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, kt. C.M.G.	Fees	--
Ditto do	A. V. Kingdon	do.	--
Inspector of Income Tax	W. E. A. Pigou	£600 (by £50 to £700)	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	E. S. Hendriks	£325 (by £25 to £450)	1st April, '10
Ditto	G. H. Scott	£325 (by £25 to £450)	1st Jan., '10
Second Class Clerk	P. F. Francis	£180 (by £20 to £300)	11th Nov., '18
Ditto	E. L. Munroe	£180 (by £20 to £300)	26th June, '22
Assistant	B. E. Williams	£100 (by £15 to £160)	1st Sept., '30
Typist	Miss H. C. Bayley	£100 (by £20 to £160)	21st July, '24

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)

East Street.

THE General Library is open daily from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. The public reading room is in the centre of the ground floor with the books arranged on either side. Upstairs are the Members Room, the West India Reference Library and a Lecture Hall, in which are hung portraits and pictures forming the Jamaica History Gallery, open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Museum is open daily from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

HISTORY.—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes, and in 1830 the Jamaica Society had taken steps towards founding a natural history museum in Kingston. In 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic., chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the Museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with the Sawkins and Brown collection illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall (where a Public Library was opened in 1874), and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board of Governors consisting of seven members, (increased in 1889 to eleven and in 1908 to twelve) their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum, to provide

for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art, to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. Members of the Board hold office for four years and any casual or recurring vacancy is filled by the person or persons appointing. The vote is at present £2,700. The law above mentioned, transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which had ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall. An amending Law was passed in 1909 and a consolidating Law in 1930.

By the earthquake of 1907, the Museum was wrecked, the Library building seriously damaged, and the Art Gallery rendered unsafe. The new Institute, built on the old site, of re-inforced bricks and concrete, from designs by Mr. A. E. Herschel was completed in November, 1911, and the Library and Museum objects were at once removed back from 133 Orange Street, which had been their temporary home for upwards of four years, to East Street, the new Institute being opened on the 6th January, 1912.

LIBRARY—The books, newspapers, manuscripts and maps on Jamaica and books on the West Indies form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are 30,761 volumes catalogued in the Library, made up as follows:—

In the General Library.—West India, 579; Theology and Philosophy, 1,079; History, 2,433; Biography, 2,304; Travel, 1,206; Law, Politics and Sociology, 726; Education, 502; Art, 886; Science and Natural History, 2,192; Poetry and the Drama, 841; Prose Fiction, 5,763; Miscellaneous, 1,620; Dictionaries, etc. 1,006; Reports of Societies, 1,181; Juvenile, 1,008; with a total of 23,326.

In the West India Reference Library.—Jamaica Books and pamphlets, 2,777; Jamaica Newspapers, 660; West Indies (excluding Jamaica) 3,649; West Africa, 349; with a total of 7,435; Manuscripts, 1,399; Maps and Plans, 713.

MUSEUM.—The collections aim at representing as completely as possible the fauna and flora of the island, along with its geology and anthropology. The Mammals are represented by various species of bats, the Jamaica Cony (*Capromys brachyurus*, Hill), the Manatee, Mongoose, etc. The collection of native Birds is nearly complete, and has, in addition, a series of migrants obtained from America. The Snakes, Lizards, Chelonians, the Crocodile, and the Amphibians of the colony are nearly all represented. The series of Fishes does not contain all the species known from the surrounding seas. Of the Invertebrates, many Insects, Decapod Crustaceans, Scorpions, Arachnida, and Myriapods are shown, but much yet requires to be done upon these groups. The land Mollusca abundant in the island, are partly exemplified. The Echinodermata—star fishes, sea-urchins, sea cucumbers—are illustrated, and the Coelenterates—sea-anemones, corals, sea-fans are represented, but these suffered from the earthquake. Conchology is well represented by the valuable Vendryes collection of the Land and Fresh water Shells of Jamaica. A Herbarium contains examples of many of the dicotyledons, orchids, grasses, sedges and ferns of Jamaica, and is often consulted by amateur collectors for the purpose of naming specimens. Collections of the economic woods of the island, cut and polished, serve for purposes of reference, and there is a collection of water-colour drawings of Jamaica plants and birds.

The mineralogical and palæontological specimens include the collections formed by the Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1860 to 1866. Tertiary and Cretaceous fossils are represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island, while maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are available for reference. A map of Jamaica, modelled in relief, shows the conformation of the surface of the island.

The objects connected with the Arawaks, the aboriginal Indian inhabitants, include a large series of stone implements, mostly petaloid in shape, all carefully finished, and some highly polished, others wedge or chisel shaped, while a few are made of shell. From the numerous kitchen-middens or refuse heaps are shown collections of perforated shells, broken pottery, fish, coney and crab-bones, beads and ashes. The relics from caves, consist of human skulls and bones, and the more perfect examples of Indian pottery. One example and photographs of other rock carvings are on view, and several examples

of aboriginal images. Slavery relics, include an iron cage gibbet in which criminals were hung to die of starvation.

In the ground is a small Vivarium containing pelicans, various doves, iguanas, lizards, mongoose, conies, a crocodile, turtle and land turtle and a yellow snake.

HISTORY GALLERY—The Jamaica History Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the island (to the number of 450 of which 276 are exhibited on the walls); paintings and engravings, including a series of Jamaica scenery in oils by Lady Barkly, (to the number of 263 of which 125 are exhibited), Pine's oil painting of "Rodney on board the Formidable," a contemporary oil painting of the Battle of the Saints, two water-colour drawings by Pocock, and a series of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse and the subsequent fate of some of the fleet, and autographs, coins, medals and other works of art, as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a Shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy," at Kingston, in 1799, and the two silver gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell. A carved tortoise shell comb and case of the year 1671, is the earliest known specimen of Art workmanship made in Jamaica.

In the Vestibule downstairs, is a small War Memorial Collection: upstairs is a portion of the frieze from the West Indies Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition.

MEMBERSHIP—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art, or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consist of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at the meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary subscribing members pay an annual subscription of five shillings and life members a single payment of two guineas.

By Law 3 of 1909 the members of the Kingston Athenæum and other similar institutions in other parts of the island are entitled to be admitted as members of the Institute of Jamaica for each current year without subscription, on their applying to the Secretary and satisfying him that they have paid their subscription to their respective institutions, or these institutions may borrow a box of 100 books free in lieu of individual borrowing.

Kingston Athenæum, Young Men's Christian Association, Mico Old Students Association, Technical and Continuation School, Wolmer's Old Boys Association, Wolmer's Old Girls Association, East Queen Street Baptist Literary Society, Franklin Town Old Boys Debating Society, Musical Society of Jamaica, Liguanea Agricultural Society, Titchfield Girls Club, Swift River Literary Society, Hope Bay Social and Literary Club, Annotto Bay Social and Literary Club, Port Maria Young Men's Club, St. Ann Athenæum, Claremont Social Club, Brown's Town Young Men's Literary and Debating Society, Trelawny Literary Club, Lucrea Parish Church Guild of Fellowship, the Rialto Club (Sav.-la-Mar), the Bluefields Progressive Society, Sav.-la-Mar Y.W.C.A., Zorn Literary and Social Club, Spaldings Literary and Social Club, Frankfield Shakespearean Club, Young People's Social Club (Spanish Town), have taken advantage of the law. There is in addition a Free Lending Department for Juveniles between the ages of 14 and 17 who support their application with a suitable guarantee.

The following societies on payment of £1 5s. per annum avail themselves of individual borrowing and a box of books:—Wolmer's Girls School, Wolmer's Boys School, the St. Thomas Subscription Library, the Stony Hill Branch of the Agricultural Society, Diocesan High School, Brown's Town; Montego Bay Secondary School, Montego Bay Young Men's Guild, Brown's Town Y.W.C.A., Portland Subscription Library, St. James Subscription Library and the Vere Readers Club.

Subscribing Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading room referred to above. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half fees.

Books are sent free by post to and from the Institute. Subscribers to the Library deposit £1 and pay, for three months, two shillings, for the right to borrow two books and one magazine. In May, 1931 there were 9 honorary members, 32 complimentary members, 22 corresponding members, 13 life members, 1,038 subscribing members and 1,506 free members enrolled under Law 3 of 1909, making a total of 2,620 with 26 depositors to the Library and 355 Juvenile borrowers in the Free Lending Department, making a grand total of 3,001.

TEACHERS LIBRARY—Twenty-six sets of 25 books each, 650 volumes in all, form the nucleus of a Teachers Library, the works in which are in circulation amongst Elementary School Teachers Associations—at Frankfield, Port Antonio, St. George's, (Falmouth) East Portland, Chapelton, Falmouth, Upper Trelawny, Mountainside, Blue Mountain Valley, South Eastern St. Thomas, North West St. Catherine, Cave Valley, Central St. Mary, Western St. Mary, Glengoffe, Linstead, Montego Bay, N. W. Manchester and N. St. Elizabeth.

LECTURES—Various Lectures are given from time to time at the Institute.

Some of the publications of the Institute are: "On the Geology of Jamaica" and "On Mining in Jamaica," by the Rev. H. Scotland (1890); "The Economic Geology of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1899); "Mineral Resources of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1913); "Some Recent Contributions to the Geology of Jamaica" by C. A. Matley, D.Sc. (1923); "The Mineral Springs of Jamaica," by J. C. Phillippo, M.D. (1891); "The Rainfall Atlas of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, M.A. (1892); "The Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, (1904); "The Mosquitoes or Culicidæ of Jamaica," by F. V. Theobald, M.A., and M. Grabham, M.A. (1905); "Systematic Catalogue of the Land and Fresh Water Shells of Jamaica," by Henry Vendryes (1899); "A List of the Birds of Jamaica," by O. Bangs and F. Kennard (1920); "A Classified List of the Books in the General Library of the Institute" (1923); "Bibliotheca Jamaicensis, Some Account of the principal books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Studies in Jamaica History" (1900), "Bibliographia Jamaicensis" (1902); a "Supplement" to it (1908); "Bibliography of the West Indies excluding Jamaica," 1909; "Biographical Annals of Jamaica," 1904; "Jamaica Place Names;" (1909); "Some Notes on the History of Secondary Education in Jamaica" (1911); "Catalogue of the Portraits in the Jamaica History Gallery" (1914); "Historic Jamaica" (1915); "Jamaica in 1928"; "Jamaica's Part in the great War," 1924, all by the Secretary; "Jamaica under the Spaniards" (1919) by the Secretary and Mr. J. L. Pietersz; a new edition by the Secretary, of "Jamaica Negro Proverbs and Sayings," (1927) by the late Dr. Izett Anderson and the Secretary, Brief Account of Kings House, Spanish Town, (1929) a Brief Guide to the Library, the Museum and History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica (1929), and "A Brief History of the Parish Church of St. Andrew (1931).

MEMBERS MEETINGS.—On the 4th of November, 1891, there was held the first of a series of Members Meetings. At these, papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art.

ARTS AND CRAFTS—In June, 1897, the Institute held Competitions in Literature, Science, Arts and Crafts, and awarded two bronze (Musgrave) medals in addition to numerous other prizes consisting of books, works of art and money; and since 1902, these competitions were held from time to time until they were relinquished owing to the lack of a suitable hall in which to hold them. In 1927 and 1929, the Institute held Exhibitions of works by members of the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists in the Rooms of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society kindly lent for the purpose.

KINDRED SOCIETIES.—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute during the year 1882-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices, and from 1904 to 1918 the Secretary of the Institute was Honorary Secretary to the Local General Committee. In 1907 he accepted the position of Honorary Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London, (The Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music) the Examinations of which Board are held in the island yearly.

Premiums are given in connection with the Arts and Crafts Exhibitions and the Music Examinations of the Associated Board.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—Jamaica has from time to time taken part in International Exhibitions, not infrequently through the instrumentality of the Institute—Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Amsterdam, 1883; London (Fisheries), 1883; New Orleans, 1885; London (Colonial and Indian), 1886; Chicago, 1893; Buffalo, 1901; Crystal Palace (Colonial and Indian), 1905; British Empire Exhibition, 1924.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:—*Nominated by the Governor*—

Miss Cowper, M.A., Cambridge Tripos, Mrs. G. V. Lockett, Robert B. Barker, M.A., A. S. Nichols.

Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, Hon. A. E. DaCosta, O.B.E., Hon J. A. G. Smith, K.C., Hon. T. J. Cawley.

Elected by Members of the Institute—

J. L. Pietersz, *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. L. E. P. Erith, M.A., H. G. DeLisser, C.M.G. *Chairman*; N. B. Livingston.

Secretary and Librarian—Frank Cundall, O.B.E., F.S.A., F.R.HIST. S.; *Assistant Librarian*—Miss H. W. Morris; *Clerical Assistant*—Miss B. Fletcher; *Accountant and Library Superintendent*—Miss A. M. Duncker; *Loan Library Assistants*—Miss M. Magnan, Miss W. Hoepman; *West India Reference Library Assistant*—Miss V. Nash; *Museum Assistant*—Miss M. Campbell.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to consolidate and amend the Rules under which persons are admitted to the Civil Service of Jamaica, I, the Governor in Privy Council, do hereby order that the Rules made by the order of the Governor of Jamaica in Privy Council, and dated the 11th day of June, 1923, and the 1st day of June, 1931, for admission to the said Civil Service, shall be and the same are hereby superseded, and the following Rules shall be and are hereby substituted therefor.

1. To fill such vacancies as may occur in the Offices of the Public Service the Governor may employ young men and young women who shall be known as "Assistants" and "Typists and Stenographers" and who shall not be on the permanent Establishment of the Civil Service.

2. Assistants and Typists and Stenographers shall be paid a salary at the rate of £100 per annum for the first year and shall be granted after 12 months efficient service and good conduct (as to which the Head of the Department in which the Assistant or Typist and Stenographer serves shall certify) an increase of £15 to his or her annual salary, and after each period of 12 months service a further increase of £15 per annum until the salary of such Assistant or Typist and Stenographer reaches £160 per annum.

3. No one shall be admitted to the Public Service as an Assistant or Typist and Stenographer who is under 18 or over 21 years of age. Provided nevertheless that the Governor shall have power to make an exception in any case in which he considers special circumstances justify him in doing so.

4. During the first three years of service, an Assistant or Typist and Stenographer shall be liable to have his or her services dispensed with at a month's notice, which notice may be given at any time, by the Head of the Department, with the approval of the Governor. In case of misconduct he or she shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor without notice, or to such other and less punishment as the Governor may think fit to order.

5. On completion of three years service, Assistants and Typists and Stenographers subject to satisfactory reports on their work and conduct and suitability for promotion, shall not be subject to dismissal without definite charges preferred against them by the Heads of their Departments, and considered by the Governor.

6. Subject to the requirements of the Public Service, Assistants and Typists and Stenographers may be granted full pay leave at the rate of four weeks for each consecutive period of 12 months service, and such leave may accumulate up to a total of 8 weeks: Provided, however, that they shall not be eligible for any leave until they have served for one year from the date of their appointments as such, except in cases of serious indisposition or in circumstances deemed by the Governor to be sufficiently cogent. They may also be granted the same departmental leave and sick leave as are allowed under the local regulations governing the same to Officers on the Civil Establishment.

7. As a rule vacancies in the subordinate offices of the permanent offices of the Civil Establishment will be filled by selection from among the Assistants and Typists and Stenographers, and while seniority will always be taken into account, it is to be distinctly understood that regard will chiefly be had to superior merit and official qualifications.

8. In addition to Assistants and Typists and Stenographers, it shall be in the discretion of the Governor to appoint temporary officers in any Office or Department as circumstances may require and with such remuneration as His Excellency may see fit.

9. Every candidate shall be required to show attainment to a certain educational standard. This standard shall be either:—

- (a) The Cambridge School Certificate;
 - (b) The Certificate of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London or
 - (c) An educational record of equal value in the opinion of the Governor.
- All women candidates will also be required to be proficient in Typewriting and Stenography.

10. Each candidate shall obtain a recommendation from either:—

- (a) A Member of the Privy Council, or
- (b) A Head of a Department of the Public Service, or
- (c) The Custos of the parish in which the candidate resides, or
- (d) A Member of the Legislative Council.

Such recommendation shall be in the form of a certificate, that the candidate is in the opinion of the person certifying, a fit and proper person for admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica, and the certificate shall also contain a brief statement by the persons certifying of the particulars known to him concerning the antecedents and character of the candidate.

11. In addition to the educational standard referred to in Rule 9, all candidates shall sit to a special examination, the syllabus of which is appended hereto. A Board of Examiners shall be appointed by the Governor from time to time.

12. Candidates may make their applications at any time one month prior to the special examination which shall be held on two days during the month of May, 1932, in the first instance and thereafter in February of each year. Each application shall be accompanied by a fee of ten shillings. Due notice of the dates of the examination shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette and the local Press.

13. On a satisfactory compliance with the requirements of Rules 9 and 10 and after passing the special examination, the Governor shall cause the candidate's name to be placed on the list of persons from whom Assistants and Typists and Stenographers are to be selected. Such list shall be known as the "List of Approved Candidates" and shall be kept by the Colonial Secretary.

14. When a vacancy arises for an assistant or a typist and stenographer the selection of the person to be recommended to the Governor for appointment to fill the vacancy shall be entrusted to a Public Service Selection Committee to be appointed by the Governor.

15. Such Public Service Selection Committee shall consist of the following:—

- (a) The Colonial Secretary (Chairman), and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor.

The Committee may invite any Head of a Department to attend any meeting of the Committee.

16. In the month of June, 1932, in the first instance and thereafter in April, of each year, the Committee shall interview all the approved candidates and shall select therefrom a sufficient number to fulfil the requirements of the Public Service for the year ending the 31st March following. The names of such candidates shall be placed on a List to be kept by the Colonial Secretary and such List shall be known as the "List of Selected Candidates for appointment as Assistants and Typists and Stenographers." The remainder of the candidates shall be rejected definitely for that year but they may renew their applications for subsequent years until they attain the age limit.

17. The Committee shall consider the following points in respect of each candidate viz:—

- (a) His or her education record, including the special examination;
- (b) His or her general fitness;
- (c) Any previous service which he or she may have in a Government Department, or in outside employment, and
- (d) Any reports which the Committee may choose to call for, e.g., from the Head Master or Head Mistress of a candidate's school or from any referees named by the candidate and shall then submit to the Governor the name of the candidate whom they recommend for appointment.

18. The Governor will usually appoint the candidate so recommended, but it shall be open to His Excellency for any cause which may seem to him fit to abstain from so doing and to ask the Committee for another recommendation.

19. No candidate shall be appointed until he or she has passed a satisfactory medical examination by the Senior Medical Officer or two other Medical Officers of the Public Hospital, Kingston, or two District Medical Officers.

20. Married women shall not be eligible for any appointment contemplated by these Rules, unless in the opinion of the Governor, there are exceptional circumstances which justify such appointment.

21. If a woman marries while in the Service, she shall be liable to be called on to vacate her office, without having any claim to pension, compassionate allowance or gratuity.

22. All successful male candidates shall be required to attain during the first year of their employment in the Public Service a speed of at least 60 words a minute in shorthand and 30 words a minute in typewriting. Failure in this respect shall make the appointment liable to be terminated.

23. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st February, 1932. All candidates now on the List of Approved Candidates for Admission to the Service shall remain thereon until they attain the age limit under the Rule approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 11th May, 1905, and persons serving temporarily in Public Departments shall be exempt from the special examination provided they possess the educational qualification in Rule 9 and have been continuously employed for not less than one year previous to the coming into operation of these Rules.

SYLLABUS OF THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ADMISSION OF ASSISTANTS AND TYPISTS AND STENOGRAPHERS INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

English—

1. <i>Precis</i>	1 hr.	100 marks
2. <i>Composition</i> : A short essay, letter or memorandum. Credit will be given for clear, brief and grammatical expression of the subject matter, in straight-forward sequence of ideas	1 hr.	100 marks
3. <i>Spelling</i> — By dictation	$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	50 marks
4. Correction of errors in expression	$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	50 marks

Arithmetic and Book-keeping—

1. Examples of the simple rules of arithmetic in the English and Metric Systems, and their practical application, e.g., to Mensuration of Areas and Volumes, Income and Expenditure, Profit and Loss, Loans, Interest, Investment, Insurance, Taxation Candidates will be expected to have an elementary knowledge of terms used in Commerce, Banking and Insurance.	2 hrs.	100 marks
2. Tots, Statistics, Averages, Percentages, Graphs of Statistics, Summarising Returns	2 hrs.	100 marks
3. General Principles of Book-keeping by double entry	2 hrs.	100 marks

General knowledge of Jamaica—

The history and geography of Jamaica, its resources, produce, development, government, and current affairs	3 hrs.	300 marks
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Handwriting—

Marks will be added to or deducted from the above papers for legibility and arrangement in writing and figuring	100 marks
Maximum	1,000 marks

Approved in Privy Council this 19th day of January, 1932.

R. E. STUBBS,
Governor.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSONS in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the local orders on the subject:

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion

to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions. His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures.—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers, to explain this requirement.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government; and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session, as required by the rules.

The Governor requests that all petitions and letters to His Excellency on questions of an official character, or requiring official action, may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary instead of being addressed to the Governor direct.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	From 9	to 4	Constabulary	From 9	to 4
Supreme Court (a)	"	9 to 4	Prisons	"	9 to 4
Collector General's Office	"	9 to 4	Registration	"	9 to 4
Customs (b)	"	9 to 4	Treasury (c)	"	9 to 4
Stamp Office (c)	"	9 to 4	Audit Office	"	9 to 4
Post Office	"	8 to 4	Savings Bank (c)	"	9 to 4
Island Telegraphs	"	7 to 5	Immigration	"	9 to 4
Public Works	"	9 to 4	Record Office	"	9 to 4
Island Medical Office	"	9 to 4	Resident Magistrate's		
Education	"	9 to 4	Courts	"	9 to 4
Institute of Jamaica (d)	"	9 to 4	Office of Titles (e)	"	9 to 4

(a.) Open to the public from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

(b.) " " 10 " 3 "

(c.) " " 10 " 3 "

(d.) Library " 9 " 9 "

(e.) Open to public from 10 " 3 " on Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

except on Saturdays.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.*

Up to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November 1885) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder, and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879 known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

A law was passed in 1885 confirming these pensions and further providing for persons in the Public Service at the time of the passing of the Law. Another Pension Law 26 of 1892 was passed enabling public servants who were not provided for in the Law of 1885 to qualify for pension by contributing 2 per cent. of their salaries annually to a Pension Fund. Both these laws were repealed by Law 24 of 1904 which embodies the provisions of both laws and which regulates all Public Service Pensions now granted. Law 4 of 1910 "Police Pension and Reward Fund Law" provides for payment from Public Revenue of pensions to sub-officers and constables of the Police Force. Law 16 of 1912 provides for payment from General Revenue to subordinate officers of Prisons. In March, 1912, the Legislative Council resolved that pensions should be granted to Teachers in Government Elementary Schools. Law 7 of 1930, provides for Pensions, Retiring Allowances and Gratuities to Teachers in Government Elementary Schools. Law 22 of 1912, provides for payment of pensions and gratuities to Railway Employees. Law 29 of 1924 provides for Pensions and Gratuities to Teachers of Secondary Schools. Law 9 of 1929 abolishes the deduction of 2 per cent. from salaries of public officers.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

1. The Governor, or Officer Administering the Government.
2. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of General, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
3. The Chief Justice.
4. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of a Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on the subject.
5. Members of the Privy Council.
6. The Commissioner of the Turks Islands.
7. The Commissioner of the Cayman Islands.
8. Puisne Judges.
9. Custodes of Parishes, when within their respective Parishes.†
10. Members of the Legislative Council.
11. Custodes of Parishes outside their respective Parishes.
12. Collector General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
13. Treasurer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
14. Auditor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
15. Solicitor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
16. The Superintending Medical Officer (not being Member of the Legislative Council)
17. The Director of Education (not being Member of Legislative Council).
18. The Inspector General of Police and Inspector of Prisons (not being Member of the Legislative Council).

* Lists of Pensioners, and Widows and Orphans are given in the Government Blue Book.

† When within their respective parishes, Custodes have precedence immediately after Puisne Judges.

PART VI.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(Public Buildings, East Block, King Street.)

THE Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica as it now exists was constituted by the Judicature Law, 1879. The Court is a Superior Court of Record and now exercises the jurisdiction, power and authority formerly possessed by the Supreme Court of Judicature, the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy, the Circuit Courts or any of the Judges or those Courts or the Governor as Chancellor or Ordinary acting in any Judicial capacity and all ministerial powers, duties and authorities incident to any part of such jurisdiction, power and authority.

The Supreme Court now consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

In case of an appeal from the judgment of one of these Judges, such Judge does not sit in the Full Court on the hearing of the appeal but his place is taken by the Judge of the Kingston Court who while sitting rank after the junior member of the Court.

The Full Court holds a Session in Kingston three times a year, but a special sitting of the Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chief Justice	..	£ s. d. 2,000 0 0	
Puisne Judge	.. H. I. C. Brown, B.A., .. K.C.	1,400 0 0	30th April, '06
Puisne Judge	.. Adrian John Clark, LL.B.	1,400 0 0	July, '24
Registrar and Librarian	.. C. M. MacGregor, .. (acting)	700 0 0	1st Jan., '25
Chief Clerk	..	550 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	.. Chas. G. Hill ..	200 0 0	22nd Oct., '22
Assistant	.. C. A. Crompton .. Nicholas	130 0 0	1st Nov., '29
Usher	.. D. T. A. Reid ..	80 0 0	21st Nov., '28
Typist	.. Miss Alys Sanguinetti	153 0 0	1st Jan. '26

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND CROWN SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENTS.

Office	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
Attorney General	.. M. V. Camacho, K.C. ..	£ s. d. 1,500 0 0	1919
Asst. to the Attorney General	H. M. Radcliffe, K.C., (a)	600 0 0 and private practice.	1st Nov., '24
Crown Solicitor	.. G. Harvey Clark ..	1,200 0 0	2nd Nov., '03
Clerk to the Attorney General	.. O. E. Tomlinson ..	450 0 0	13th Aug., '07
Chief Clerk Crown Solicitor's Office	.. Arnold Foote ..	425 0 0	1st March, '27

(a) Also Referee of Titles and Chairman Income Tax Assessment Committee.

THE BAR.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA.

Retired from practice or holding Government appointments and precluded from practice marked *.

Visited Jamaica in connection with Fire Insurance cases in 1907, marked †.

Left the Island, marked ‡.

Name.	Called to the Bar.	Admitted in Jamaica
Allen, H. P., LL.B.	Middle Temple, 17th November, 1930.	8th May, 1931
Branch, Sir E. St. John, K.C., B.A., B.C.L., Durham †	Gray's Inn, May, 1892	11th November, 1909
Brown, H. I. C., B.A., Oxford, K.C.*	Lincoln's Inn, 26th Jan., 1899	6th April, 1896
Blake, Maurice Bernal, B.A., Oxford †	Inner Temple, 9th May, '06	21st August, 1907
Burke, S. C., B.A., Cantab.	Inner Temple, Nov., 1890	December, 1890
Braithwaite, Samuel Robb	Middle Temple, 16th June, 1926	17th February, 1927
Campbell, E. E. A., M.Sc., B.A., LL.B.	Inner Temple, 12th June, 1929	21st August, 1929
Chenalloy, Edmund Hubert	Gray's Inn, 28th April, 1920	14th September, 1925
Carberry, John Edward D.*	Middle Temple, 26th January, 1925	12th March, 1925
Cox, E. F. H.	Middle Temple, 18th November, 1907	2nd May, 1910
Cundall, J. Leslie, B.A., Cantab.*	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1928.	23rd February, 1928
Dickens, Henry Fielding, K.C. †	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1873	24th October, 1907
Durrant, F. C. Wells, K.C., M.A.	Middle Temple, 17th November, 1886	October, 1921
Evans, Ernest †	Lincoln's Inn, 8th June, 1910	1st October, 1925
Hemmerde, Edward George, M.A., K.C. †	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1897	9th August, 1907
Humphryes, Travers †	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1889	30th December, 1901
Josephs, Hector Archibald, K.C., B.A., LL.B., Cantab., LL.B., Lond. †	Lincoln's Inn, 30th April, 1896	25th November, 1896
King, John Leopold, B.A., LL.B.	Gray's Inn, 8th June, 1910	14th June, 1910
Lindo, A. H., LL.B.	Middle Temple, 12th June, 1929	19th July, 1929
Lyons, John Rose Cormack, B.A., Cantab. †	Inner Temple, 9th May, 1900	7th May, 1907
Manley, Norman Washington, B.A., B.C.L.	Gray's Inn, 20th April, 1921	30th August, 1922
McGregor, Colin Malcolm*	Middle Temple, 10th May, '22	13th December, 1922
Mosse, Jonathan Cardie, B.A., LL.B. †	Middle Temple, 25th January, 1923	15th March, 1923
Oldfield, Josiah, M.A., D.C.L. †	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, '92	2nd December, 1920
Otter-Barry, W. W., B.A., Cantab †	Inner Temple, 18th November 1901	2nd August, 1907
Radcliffe, Henry Milne, K.C.	Middle Temple, June, 1909	18th Oct., 1909
Robinson, Aubrey Charles, B.A., Oxford*	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901	1st September, 1902
Ryan, Hugh Kaye, M.A., LL.M. †	Inner Temple, 17th May, '05	26th November, 1922
Rennie, Alfred Baillie, LL.B.*	Gray's Inn, 10th May, 1922	2nd June, 1922
Reid, John Alan Lincoln, LL.B. †	Middle Temple, 8th June, 1921	November, 1921
Sanders, Gerald Stanley †	Middle Temple, 23rd April, 1902	19th March, 1914
Sutton, S. W. P. Foster	Gray's Inn, 16th November, 1926	21st April, 1927

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA. *contd.*

Name.	Called to the Bar.	Admitted in Jamaica.
Stern, Philip, K.C.	1869	— 1870
Sisnett, Sir Herbert K. McD.†	Inner Temple, 15th January, 1894	21st March, 1898
Smith, James A. G., <i>cert. of honour</i> , K.C.	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1910	30th Sept., 1910
Tobin, Sir Alfred Aspinall, K.C.†	Middle Temple, 9th June, 1880	16th August, 1907
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., <i>Can-tab.</i>	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1892	29th November, 1892
Williams, F. Sims, LL.B., <i>Cam-bridge</i> , K.C.†	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1879	2nd August, 1907

SOLICITORS.

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice, are marked*.

Those who are no longer resident in the Island are marked †.

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Abendana, V. O. (Abendana & Abendana)	20th March, 1928	Port Antonio
Ashenheim, Leslie Erle, B.A. (M.A. & Stone)	4th March, 1925	Kingston
Ashenheim, Neville N., B.A. (M.A. & Stone)	15th February, 1926	Kingston
Aris, Julius A.	16th August, 1922	Kingston
Abendana, Kenneth Vivian (Abendana & Abendana)	10th December, 1918	Port Antonio
Aguilar, A. W. O.	25th June, 1906	Sav-la-Mar
Alberga, Louis P. (Alberga & Hart)	26th April, 1921	Kingston
Alexander, H. V. (Livingston & Alexander)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Allwood, John Humber (Allwood & Morrice)	4th December, 1890	Brown's Town
Ashenheim, Lewis (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	7th February, 1896	Kingston
Barrett, Geo. A.	28th July, 1931	Brown's Town
Baquin, M. M.	17th July, 1903	Spanish Town
Bicknell, C. A.	9th April, 1890	Kingston
Bourke, A. W. (Harvey & Bourke)	21st March, 1907	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke)	15th January, 1900	Kingston
Brandon, K. R.*	26th April, 1917	Chapelton
Brown, G. Philpott (Brown & Thomson)	14th August, 1896	Montego Bay
Browne, C. H. (Manton & Hart)	17th July, 1929	Kingston
Bell, R. O.	24th July, 1929	St. Ann's Bay
Brandon, A. E., LL.B.	9th May, 1924	Kingston
Bailey, A. J.	20th September, 1924	Mandeville
Bolton, Harold Warner	15th February, 1926	Kingston
Brandt, I. G. (Brandt & Dayes)	28th July, 1928	Kingston
Campbell, Geo. A.	10th February, 1905	Montego Bay
Cargill, J. H. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	4th February, 1902	Kingston
Cargill, Hon. S. R. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	16th December, 1892	Kingston
Cawley, C. L. O.	27th February, 1929	Kingston
Clarke, E. C.	27th February, 1902	Chapelton
Clark, G. Harvey*	17th September, 1897	Kingston
Clark, W. P.	18th December, 1886	Mandeville
Clark, A. K. M.	19th March, 1928	Montego Bay
Coke, Wm. Henry	6th September, 1900	Mandeville
Collymore, F. St. J.	1st July, 1902	Montego Bay
Corinaldi, A. J.	17th December, 1880	Kingston
Cox, Arthur J.*	8th March, 1922	Montego Bay
Cox, H. M.	4th March, 1927	Kingston

SOLICITORS, *contd.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Calame, Cyprian Chevallier (Fraser & Calame) ..	23rd July, 1926 ..	Kingston
Dayes, H. A. O. (Brandt & Dayes) ..	18th November, 1929 ..	Kingston
D'Costa, Alfred H. ..	31st March, 1894 ..	Kingston
Davis, W. E. Foster (Foster Davis & Fraser) ..	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
DeCordova, O'Connor† ..	8th March, 1888 ..	Kingston
Dunn, H. H. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn) ..	13th June, 1904 ..	Kingston
Duffus, H. G. H. (Grossett & Duffus) ..	12th May, 1930 ..	Port Antonio
Dickenson, J. A. ..	29th March, 1910 ..	St. Ann's Bay
Delfosse, Oswald Keith ..	23rd April, 1918 ..	Kingston
DeSouza, Solomon Moss Ansell ..	16th September, 1919 ..	Kingston
Duff, C. Stuart ..	8th March, 1922 ..	Kingston
Delgado, Alan C. L. ..	31st July, 1929 ..	Kingston
Delapenha, E. S. † ..	1st June, 1891 ..	Kingston
Delapenha, L. P. ..	6th March, 1931 ..	Mandeville
Desnoes, George ..	26th July, 1930 ..	Kingston
Dunn, D. S. ..	6th March 1931 ..	Kingston
Ewen Guy S Hon. ..	31st March, 1894 ..	Falmouth
Evans, E. R. Dudley ..	31st July 1925 ..	Kingston
Farquharson, Sir Arthur W ..	22nd February, 1884 ..	Kingston
Finlason, A. W. R. * ..	27th January, 1898 ..	Alley
Fitz-Ritson, D. A. (Samuel & Samuel) ..	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
Foote, Arnold * ..	22nd September, 1914 ..	Kingston
Forrest, P. G. ..	28th July, 1931 ..	Kingston
Fletcher, Stanley Fitzallan ..	23rd April, 1918 ..	Spanish Town
Fraser, Noel Joslyn (Fraser & Calame) ..	27th March, 1923 ..	Kingston
Fraser, John P. (Foster Davis & Fraser) ..	28th July, 1931 ..	Kingston
Gaynair, A. F. ..	6th April, 1932 ..	Kingston
Gunter, G. G. ..	2nd December, 1889 ..	Mandeville
Gunter, J. E. (Gunter & Son) ..	21st August, 1896 ..	Kingston
Grossett, Fred. V. (Grossett & Duffus) ..	9th April, 1922 ..	Port Antonio
Grossett, G. E. ..	21st March, 1930 ..	Kingston
Graham, Cyril M. ..	26th July, 1927 ..	Kingston
Graham, Ian T. ..	26th July, 1927 ..	Kingston
Gunter, Peter C. ..	27th February, 1929 ..	Mandeville
Gunter, A. M. (Gunter & Son) ..	27th February, 1929 ..	Morant Bay
Hamilton, H. A. ..	24th March, 1931 ..	Kingston
Hart, Ansell (Manton & Hart) ..	23rd June, 1902 ..	Kingston
Hart, Daniel ..	15th October, 1875 ..	St. Ann's Bay
Holmes, R. C. ..	2nd July, 1906 ..	Montego Bay
Hart, Clinton (Alberga & Hart) ..	23rd July, 1926 ..	Kingston
Hart, Samuel L. (Manton & Hart) ..	27th February, 1929 ..	Kingston
Hart, K. W. ..	18th March, 1929 ..	Kingston
Hendry, D. ..	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
Iver, H. V. ..	30th March, 1932 ..	Kingston
Jones, Ernest Hann ..	14th June, 1892 ..	Sav-la-Mar
Judah, Douglas (Judah & Randall) ..	27th February, 1929 ..	Kingston
King, Mervin T. ..	10th July, 1915 ..	Black River
Kingdon, A. V. ..	30th December, 1885 ..	Kingston
Lake, H. A. (Lake & Nunes) ..	20th February, 1911 ..	Kingston
Leach, J. V. ..	14th June, 1881 ..	Spanish Town
Levy, A. I. T. (Livingston & Alexander) ..	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
Lewis, Walter Everard ..	6th July, 1899 ..	Mandeville
Livingston, Noel B. (Livingston & Alexander) ..	26th June, 1906 ..	Kingston
Lushington, A. N. C. † ..	19th March, 1928 ..	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Livingston, W. R. C. ..	19th March, 1928 ..	Kingston

SOLICITORS, *contd.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Lyons, Trevor (Robinson & Lyons) ..	9th March, 1915 ..	Richmond
Lindo, Arthur Septimus DaSilva ..	27th March, 1923 ..	Christiana
Levy, Eric Adrian ..	16th February, 1926 ..	Montego Bay
McGregor, J. M.* (McGregor & Williams)	19th July, 1897 ..	Mandeville
Marchalleck, D. (Silvera & Marchalleck)	28th July, 1931 ..	Morant Bay
Motta, D. D. ..	23rd July, 1926 ..	Kingston
McLaughlin, Raynor H.* ..	26th April, 1921 ..	Black River
McMillan, T. R. ..	26th March, 1903 ..	Kingston
Manton, V. E. (Manton & Hart) ..	5th March, 1901 ..	Kingston
Morais, E. L. F. ..	11th August, 1879 ..	London
Morrice, F. H. (Allwood & Morrice) ..	4th March, 1927 ..	Brown's Town
Morrison, Sir Wm. (Morrison & Morrison)	6th July, 1899 ..	Kingston
Morrison, C. S. (Morrison & Morrison)	20th February, 1911 ..	Kingston
Muirhead, Frank Terence ..	10th May, 1909 ..	Kingston
Murray, Arthur E. (Murray & Tucker) ..	18th February, 1902 ..	Brown's Town
Myers, A. deC. ..	20th June, 1901 ..	Kingston
Motta, A. E. (Motta & Oppenheim) ..	13th June, 1904 ..	Kingston
Murray, D. A. G. ..	4th March, 1925 ..	Port Maria
McCorkell, K. V. ..	6th March, 1931 ..	Kingston
Nash, John S. ..	21st July, 1904 ..	Sav-la-Mar
Nunes, R. K. (Lake & Nunes) ..	29th March, 1920 ..	Kingston
Nuttall, E., B.A., LL.M., Cantab. ..	4th February, 1892 ..	Kingston
Nation, B. C. O'Brien, B.A. ..	9th May, 1924 ..	Montego Bay
Nash, A. E.* ..	15th August, 1928 ..	Kingston
Nethersole, N. N. ..	6th March, 1931 ..	Kingston
Norton, H. W. ..	6th March, 1931 ..	Morant Bay
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald* ..	14th October, 1889 ..	Montego Bay
Oppenheim, Percy Guy (Motta & Oppenheim)	16th September, 1919 ..	Kingston
Pixley, Aubrey Dodd* ..	16th February, 1926 ..	Kingston
Pixley, F. A. ..	25th September, 1929 ..	Kingston
Philips, F.† ..	20th June, 1901 ..	Belize, B.H.
Randall, C. H. (Judah & Randall)	24th July, 1929 ..	Kingston
Rickards, H. E. (Silvera & Rickards)	3rd April, 1925 ..	Morant Bay
Reid, William O.* ..	13th October, 1904 ..	Mandeville
Rerrie, Richard Pitt ..	25th April, 1892 ..	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.* ..	11th October, 1892 ..	Kingston
Robinson, K. Aubrey (Robinson & Lyons)	13th June, 1904 ..	Richmond
Sandford, Charles Clifford* ..	18th Oct., 1924 ..	Halfway Tree
Samuel, O. L. (Samuel & Samuel)	25th April, 1917 ..	Kingston
Samuel, L. L. (Samuel & Samuel)† ..	13th June, 1878 ..	Kingston
Samuel, L. V. D. (Samuel & Samuel)	18th January, 1906 ..	Kingston
Sanguinetti, J. F. B. (Sanguinetti & Sanguinetti)	7th September, 1921 ..	Kingston
Sanguinetti, S. T. B. (Sanguinetti & Sanguinetti)	18th March, 1929 ..	Kingston
Scholefield, Wm.* ..	21st July, 1911 ..	Lucea
Scott, H. W. R. ..	28th January, 1904 ..	Port Maria
Scott, Sydney L.* ..	16th September, 1920 ..	Port Antonio
Sharp, Thomas Hicks ..	26th April, 1917 ..	Christiana
Simpson, Aston H. L. ..	18th July, 1907 ..	Kingston
Simpson, H. A. L. ..	21st July, 1898 ..	Kingston
Southby, T. G.*† ..	8th January, 1906 ..	Turks Island
Stern, Philip ..	30th August, 1872 ..	Kingston
Stone, L. J. (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	16th February, 1899 ..	Kingston
Sutherland, E. C. ..	30th March, 1932 ..	Kingston

SOLICITORS, *contd.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Symonds, Henry S. P. †	15th May, 1914	Kingston
Silvera, Derwent V. (Silvera & Marchalleck)	1st March, 1920	Morant Bay
Scott, L. A.	4th March, 1925	Port Antonio
Schleiffer, Frederick Stein	16th July, 1930	Richmond
Sicard, H. de V.	6th March, 1931	Kingston
Tucker, H. D. (Murray & Tucker)	9th May, 1924	Brown's Town
Thomson, A. A. F. (Brown & Thomson)	2nd September, 1913	Montego Bay
Tenquee, George Shui Tai	28th July, 1922	Kingston
Tai Tenquee, H. C.	30th March, 1932	Kingston
Thomson, A. O. *	5th September, 1923	Spanish Town
Tomlinson W. J.	4th March, 1927	Sav.-la-Mar
Vaughan H. E., B.A., London	19th July, 1897	—
Vendryes, C. H.	9th April, 1903	Port Antonio
Vendryes, Bernard L. (George & Vendryes)	27th March, 1923	Kingston
Waddington, G. E.	9th April, 1932	Kingston
Wesleygammon, C. B.	6th March, 1913	Sav.-la-Mar
Williams, R. G. (McGregor & Williams)	7th September, 1921	Mandeville
Wood, S. Malcolm †	7th September, 1921	New York, U.S.A.

Rules of Court for regulating the practice and procedure (including scales of fees and evidence) in respect of proceedings under the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law 1923 (No. 16 of 1923.)

Under the powers conferred upon the Chief Justice of Jamaica by the Judicature Law 1879, the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) and all other powers enabling in that behalf, and with the concurrence of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica, I do hereby order and direct as follows:—

1. Any application under Section 2 (1) of the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) for leave to have a judgment obtained in a superior court in the United Kingdom or in a superior court in any part of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said Law extends registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica shall be made *ex parte* or by summons to a judge. If the application is made *ex parte* the judge to whom it is made may direct a summons to be issued.

2. The application shall be supported by an affidavit of the facts exhibiting the judgment or a verified or certified or otherwise duly authenticated copy thereof and stating that to the best of the information and belief of the deponent the judgment creditor is entitled to enforce the judgment and the judgment does not fall within any of the cases in which under section 2 (2) of the Law a judgment cannot properly be ordered to be registered. The affidavit must also, so far as the deponent can, give the full name, title trade or business and the usual or last known place of abode or business of the judgment creditor and judgment debtor respectively.

3. The affidavit and the summons (if any) shall be entitled:

"In the Matter of the Reciprocal enforcement of judgments and Awards Law, 1923:

.....(describing the court) and.....

In the Matter of a judgment of the.....obtained in.....

.....(describing the cause or matter) and dated the.....day of.....

.....19...."

4. The summons (if any) for leave to register shall be an originating summons and (unless otherwise ordered by a judge) shall be served in the same manner as a writ of summons is required to be served. The Judgment debtor shall not be required to enter any appearance thereto.

5. Any order giving leave to register shall be drawn up by or on behalf of the judgment creditor and when the order is made on a summons the order shall be served on the judgment debtor but where the order is made on an ex parte application service of the order on the judgment debtor shall be required.

6. The order giving leave to register the judgment shall state the time within which the judgment debtor is to be entitled to apply to set aside the registration. Such time where the judgment debtor is, or is ordinarily resident, within the jurisdiction of the Court shall ordinarily be fourteen days and when the judgment debtor is, or is ordinarily resident, out of the jurisdiction of the Court shall be such time as the Court may fix.

7. The register of judgments ordered to be registered under the Law shall be kept in the Office of the Court by or under the direction of the Registrar. The judgment shall be registered therein in accordance with the order giving leave to register it.

8. The register shall be arranged in alphabetical order in the surname of the judgment debtor and there shall be entered in the register the date of the order for registration and of the registration, the name, title, trade or business and usual or last known place of abode or business of the judgment debtor and judgment creditor and the amount for which the judgment is signed and any special directions in the order for registration as to such registration and or execution thereon and the particulars of any execution issued thereon.

9. Notice in writing of the registration of the judgment must be served on the judgment debtor within a reasonable time after such registration. Such notice shall (in the absence of an order by the judge as to the mode of service thereof) be served on the judgment debtor by personal service (with power to order substituted service or service out of the jurisdiction or both) as in the case of a writ of summons, but the judge may at any stage of the proceedings authorise or direct some other mode of service and if he does so the service shall be effected in accordance with such authority or direction.

10. The notice of registration shall contain full particulars of the judgment registered and of the order for such registration and shall state the name and address of the judgment creditor or of his solicitor or agent on whom and at which service of any summons issued by the judgment debtor may be served. The notice shall state that the defendant is entitled, if he has grounds for doing so, to apply to set aside the registration and shall also state the number of days for applying to set aside the registration limited by the order giving leave to register.

11. The party serving the notice shall, within three days at most after such service; endorse on the notice or a copy or duplicate thereof the day of the month and the week of the service thereof, otherwise the judgment creditor shall not be at liberty to issue execution on the judgment; and every affidavit of service of such notice shall mention the day on which such endorsement was made. This rule shall apply to substituted as well as other service. The three days limited by this rule may under special circumstances be extended by order of a judge.

12. The judgment debtor may at any time within the time limited by the order giving leave to register after service on him of the notice of the registration of the judgment apply by summons to a judge to set aside the registration or to suspend execution on the judgment and the judge on such application if satisfied that the case comes within one of the cases in which under section 2 (2) of the Law no judgment can be ordered to be registered or that it is not just or convenient that the judgment should be enforced in Jamaica or for other sufficient reason may order that the registration be set aside or execution on the judgment suspended either unconditionally or on such terms as he thinks fit, and either altogether or until such time as he shall direct: Provided that the judge may allow the application to be made at any time after the expiration of the time herein mentioned.

13. The summons referred to in rule 12 shall be an ordinary summons intitled in the same manner as the affidavit referred to in rule 3.

14. No execution shall issue on a judgment registered under the Law until after the expiration of the time limited by the order giving leave to register after service on the judgment debtor of notice of the registration thereof. Provided that the judge who

makes the order for such registration or a judge at Chambers, may at any time order that execution shall be suspended for a longer time.

15. Any party desirous of issuing execution on a judgment registered under the Law must produce to the Registrar an affidavit of the service of the notice of registration.

16. A writ of execution on a judgment registered under the Law may be thus varied:— Instead of “which said sum of money and interest were lately before us in our said Court,

etc.,” insert “which said sum of money and interest were lately in (describing the court in which judgment was obtained)” etc., and which judgment has been duly registered in our Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica pursuant to the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923, (No. 1923.)

17. Any application under section 3 of the Law for a certified copy of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica shall be made ex parte to a judge of the said Court on an affidavit made by the judgment creditor or his solicitor giving the particulars of the judgment and showing that the judgment debtor is resident in the United Kingdom or some (stating what) part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom to which the Law has been extended and stating to the best of his information and belief the title, trade, business or occupation of the judgment creditor and judgment debtor respectively and their respective usual or last known places of abode or business.

18. The certified copy of the judgment shall be an office copy and shall be sealed with the seal of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and shall be certified by the Registrar as follows:—

“I certify that the above copy judgment is a true copy of a judgment obtained “in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and this copy is issued in accordance with section 3 of the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, “1923 (No. 16 of 1923).”

(Signed)

Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature
of Jamaica.

19. In this order the expression “the Law” means the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) and the definitions contained in section 5 (1) of the Law shall apply:

20. The fees set out in the Schedule to these Rules shall be payable in respect of the registration of judgments under the Law.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

		s.	d.
On Affidavit in support of Application	..	10	0
Any other Affidavit	..	5	0
On issuing Summons for leave to register	..	10	0
Any other Summons	..	5	0
On the Order for Registration	..	10	0
On issuing Execution	..	(The same fee as on a judgment of the Supreme Court)	
On a certified Copy Judgment	..	10	0
Other fees the same as those payable in proceedings in the Supreme Court.			

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW 28 of 1924.

SCHEDULE A—CLASS I.

For every day of attendance.

Proprietors, occupiers, or attorneys of estates or pens exceeding 100 acres, merchants, general factors, wholesale dealers, bankers, and professional persons	..	£0	7	6	to	£0	10	6
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CLASS II.

Proprietors, occupiers, or attorneys of estates or pens, not exceeding 100 acres, overseers, or book-keepers of estates, or pens, tradesmen, (including first class retailers) commission agents, auctioneers, accountants, interpreters	0	5	0	to	0	7	0
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CLASS III.

Clerks, small shopkeepers, skilled workmen, tailors, journeymen, district constables	0	2	0	to	0	4	0
Servants, labourers and the like	..	..	..	0	1	0	to	0	2	0

CLASS IV.

Registered Medical Practitioners—

(a) for giving evidence in one case, per day	..	—	1	1	0
(b) for giving evidence in two or more cases in one day on behalf of the Crown:					
(1) for the first case	..	..	1	1	0
(2) for each subsequent case	..	..		0	10 6
(c) (1) for examining a body without dissection and making the required report	..	..		1	1 0
(2) for the same services as in (1) after exhumation	..	..	2	2	0
(3) for examining and dissecting a body and making the required report	..	—		2	2 0
(4) for the same services as in (3) after exhumation	..	..	—	5	5 0

N.B.—The minimum amount specified in this Schedule is to be allowed and paid in all cases except where otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The travelling expenses of witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than one shilling and sixpence per mile one way. Where there is a Railway, or other public conveyance, the fare both ways only will be allowed.

In the case of complainants and prosecutors in criminal proceedings, no allowance is to be made other than travelling expenses unless when otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

SITTINGS FOR 1932.

FULL COURT.

SITTINGS of the Full Court will be held, commencing on the following dates:—
18th January, 21st March, 9th May, 11th July, 14th November.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Home Circuit.—Kingston—4th January; 25th April; 19th September.

Western Circuit.—Spanish Town—3rd February; 25th May; 28th September. May Pen—8th February; 30th May; 3rd October. Mandeville—11th February; 2nd June; 6th October. Black River—15th February; 6th June; 10th October.

Northern Circuit.—Savanna-la-Mar—18th February; 9th June; 13th October. Lucea—22nd February; 13th June; 17th October. Montego Bay—25th February; 16th June; 20th October. Falmouth—29th February; 20th June; 24th October.

Eastern Circuit.—St. Ann's Bay—3rd March; 23rd June; 27th October. Port Maria—7th March; 27th June; 31st October. Port Antonio—10th March; 30th June; 3rd November. Morant Bay—14th March; 4th July; 7th November.

Judges' Chambers: Chief Justice—Tuesday and Thursday.

Senior Judge—Friday.

Junior Judge—Monday.

Vacation. From 1st August to 15th September, both inclusive.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

By Order of King Edward VII. in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69) on the 15th day of February, 1909, it was ordered that any person may appeal to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in His or their Privy Council.

- (a) as of right from any final judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica where the matter in dispute on the appeal amounts to or is of the value of £300 sterling or upwards, or where the appeal involves directly or indirectly some claim or question to or respecting property or some civil right amounting to or of the value of £300 sterling or upwards and:—
- (b) at the discretion of the said Court, from any other judgment of the said Court whether final or interlocutory, if, in the opinion of the Court the question involved in the appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision, the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion or petition for leave to appeal within 21 days from the date of the judgment to be appealed from, notice of the intended appeal be to given to the opposite party. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court may seem just. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—such security to be entered into within a period to be fixed by the Court, but not exceeding three months from the date of the hearing of the application for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

The order also contains directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such

transcript by the Appellant or his Agent and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the Order. Directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are also contained in the said Order.

By this Order it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Registrar of the Privy Council at the same time when the record is transmitted.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

(Public Buildings, East Block, King St.)

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who died either intestate, or without leaving executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government, a law was passed in 1873 (Law 34 of 1873) for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this Law the Administrator General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personality amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no executor, or no executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole executor of his will, but he cannot act as a co-executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed guardian of any infant, committee of any lunatic or idiot and receiver in chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined with that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September, 1893, but was again separated on the retirement of Mr. Chapman.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary formerly payable to the Administrator-General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of clerks and assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his Office which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of General Revenue.

During the year 1930, Letters of Administration to the estates of 10 deceased persons (two with Will annexed) and Probates of the Wills of 4 deceased persons were granted to the Administrator General in the Supreme Court.

There were also granted to him in the Kingston and Resident Magistrates' Courts of this Island, Letters of Administration to the estates of 32 deceased persons, (two with Will annexed).

The Administrator General was also appointed to act under 3 appointments of Trustee; 1 appointment of Receiver, 1 Power of Attorney, 2 Assignments in Trust for the benefit of Creditors; 1 Deed of Voluntary Settlement; and 1 Order of Appointment as Administrator.

The estates of 128 deceased persons who died in Panama, Costa Rica and Cuba, were also during this period referred to the Administrator-General to be dealt with under the provisions of Law 21 of 1906.

At the 31st December, 1930, the amount at credit of the estates of deceased persons Lunatics, Receiverships and Trusts was £434,583 11s. 10d.

The accounts of the Administrator General are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General for the time being shall be *ex-officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy in the Supreme Court, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcies occurring in that Court in the hands of that officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The same Law provides for bankruptcy administration in the Resident Magistrates' Courts of the Island; the Clerks of which Courts are Trustees in their respective Courts. The Law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions. The amending Laws now in force *inter alia* provide:—

- (a) that it shall be incumbent upon Bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £; otherwise their discharge may be suspended for two years;
- (b) for the administration of deceased persons' estates in Bankruptcy;
- (c) for books of account of debtors to have been kept in English;
- (d) that undischarged Bankrupts obtaining credit to the extent of £20; or more, without disclosing disability, are liable to imprisonment, not exceeding two years;
- (e) that sale by a trader of his stock-in-trade, etc., without consent of three-fourths, in number and value, of his creditors; or unless made after 21 days notice in Jamaica Gazette, and a daily paper published in Kingston; shall be void against creditors in case of his Bankruptcy; and
- (f) that such advertisement may be alleged as an act of Bankruptcy, after notice in the prescribed form by the Petitioning Creditor.

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868:—

1861 .. 16	1863 .. 75	1865 .. 39	1867 .. 64
1862 .. 76	1864 .. 40	1866 .. 47	1868 .. 39

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last 16 years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law:—

1915-16 .. 18	1919-20 .. 3	1923 .. 46	1927 .. 40
1916-17 .. 19	1920 .. 7	1924 .. 63	1928 .. 37
1917-18 .. 14	1921 .. 64	1925 .. 33	1929 .. 33
1918-19 .. 10	1922 .. 36	1926 .. 50	1930 .. 45

During the year 1930, there were 43 Provisional Orders in Bankruptcy made in the Supreme Court upon Creditors' Petitions, of which 29 were made Absolute, 7 were revoked; 3 were of no effect by reason of Orders having previously been made in Resident Magistrate's Courts, on the Debtor's petition and the remaining 4 were pending at the end of the year.

There were also made 1 Order transferring Bankruptcy Proceedings from Lower Court, and 1 Absolute Order on Debtor's Petition.

There were made in respect of proceedings commenced in previous years, 6 Absolute Orders, and 4 Orders revoking Provisional Orders.

On the 31st December, 1930, the amount at credit of Bankruptcy Estates was £21,846 10s. 11d.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator-General) are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	J. M. Nethersole	£ 500 s. 0 d. 0 and fees	1st Sept., '93
Deputy Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	Alan O. Ritchie	700 0 0	1st April, '02
First Class Clerk	J. B. Facey	450 0 0	14th May, '06
do	M. L. Levy	450 0 0	6th Jan., '08
do	W. Kirkpatrick	450 0 0	2nd Aug., '22
do	C. A. Rickards	450 0 0	1st Nov., '07
do	G. V. Rennie	425 0 0	14th Jan., '18
do Cashier	R. E. Collins	350 0 0	19th Feb., '12
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Hippolyte	300 0 0	19th July, '13
do	E. N. Bird	300 0 0	13th Mar., '17
Allowance to Cashier		55 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	H. F. Barry	300 0 0	9th Mar., '17
do	R. L. Charlton	300 0 0	25th Jan., '21
do	J. L. Gayner	280 0 0	21st Mar., '21
do	G. G. Fleming	260 0 0	1st June, '21
do	A. H. V. Cotterell	220 0 0	1st Aug., '20
Assistant	S. L. C. Curtin	160 0 0	26th Mar., '24
do	Miss E. L. Johnston	160 0 0	2nd Jan., '24
do	R. A. Thomas	160 0 0	3rd Sept., '24
do	E. C. Tomlinson	160 0 0	1st Oct., '28
do	R. V. H. Gayle	130 0 0	1st Oct., '29
Stenographer and Typist	Miss N. C. Smith	160 0 0	1st Mar., '10
do	" C. L. Richards	160 0 0	1st Dec., '15
do	" A. R. Waite	160 0 0	1st July, '20
do	" C. B. Fernandez	160 0 0	13th Mar., '23
do	" M. A. Morrison	160 0 0	16th Feb., '25
do	" R. M. Lloyd	100 0 0	2nd Jan., '32
do	" J. E. Burgess	100 0 0	2nd Jan., '32

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Statute 23 Vic. chap 16, to discharge the duties assigned to such office by the Laws of Great Britain and of this Island, or by the practice of commerce. The Statute also enacts that Notaries Public shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follows:—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	£1 0
ditto ditto the City and Parish of Kingston	0 0
ditto ditto any other parish	0 0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings on an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public exclusive of stamps, are as under:—

For subscribing and sealing a protest	£0 10 6d.
For drawing and preparing same if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.	

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and

seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Charge d'Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country, that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Abendana, Kenneth Vivian ..	15th March, 1920 ..	The whole Island
Abendana, Vincent Orlando ..	26th Feb., 1931 ..	St. Mary
Aguilar, A. W. O. ..	28th January, 1908 ..	Westmoreland
Alexander, H. V. ..	4th September, 1916 ..	The whole Island
Ashenheim, L. ..	7th January, 1899 ..	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A. T. ..	20th April, 1891 ..	St. Catherine
Bourke, Wellesley ..	22nd August, 1908 ..	The whole Island
Brown, G. P. ..	6th August, 1906 ..	St. James
Cargill, J. H. ..	12th July, 1912 ..	Kingston
Cargill, Hon. Sidney Raynes ..	20th February, 1907 ..	Kingston
Cargill, Hon. Sidney Raynes ..	30th September, 1921 ..	St. Andrew
Davis, H. E. H. ..	21st August, 1886 ..	The whole Island
Dickenson, James Alexander ..	30th January, 1924 ..	The whole Island
Dunn, H. H. ..	4th September, 1916 ..	The whole Island
Farquharson, Sir A. W. ..	2nd June, 1890 ..	The whole Island
Footo, Arnold ..	16th October, 1919 ..	Westmoreland
Grossett, Frederick Vincent ..	1st June, 1922 ..	Portland
Gunter, G. G. ..	18th November, 1890 ..	The whole Island
Gunter, J. E. ..	16th May, 1903 ..	Kingston
Hart, Ansell Henry Lister ..	15th June, 1922 ..	Kingston
Hart, Daniel ..	12th November, 1880 ..	The whole Island
King, M. T. ..	4th February, 1920 ..	St. Elizabeth
Livingston, Noel Brooks ..	4th September, 1916 ..	The whole Island
Manton, Victor Evelyn ..	15th June, 1922 ..	Kingston
Myers, A. deC. ..	12th June, 1908 ..	Kingston
McGregor, J. M. ..	24th July, 1924 ..	Manchester
Nuttall, E. ..	25th March, 1903 ..	Kingston
Ogilvie, C. M. ..	11th April, 1891 ..	The whole Island
Sanftleben, H. C. L. ..	8th Feb., 1928 ..	Hanover
Samuel, Lionel Vincent Disraeli ..	4th April, 1918 ..	Kingston
Stone, L. J. ..	14th April, 1919 ..	Kingston
Thomson, A. A. F. ..	5th May, 1917 ..	St. James
Vendryes, Charles Henry ..	4th June, 1921 ..	Portland
Wesley-Gammon, C. B. ..	31st March, 1927 ..	Westmoreland

PRIZE COURT.

PRIZE JURISDICTION in Jamaica is vested in and exercised by the Supreme Court, that Court being the Local Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Statute 53 and 54 Vic. c. 27. This jurisdiction is derived from the warrant of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 7th December, 1905), authorizing the Supreme Court to act as a Prize Court. The warrant by its terms

defines and limits the jurisdiction which became exercisable when the proclamation of the outbreak of war was made. There is an appeal to His Majesty in his Privy Council.

The Order in Council prescribing the Rules and Tables of Fees to be observed and taken in Prize Proceedings is published in the Jamaica Gazette of September 12, 1914.

The Judges of the Court are the Chief Justice (President) and the Puisne Judge; the Registrar is the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and the Marshall is Mr. R. E. Seaton.

During the war the following causes were adjudicated by the Court:—

(a) "The Bethania" captured at sea by H.M.S. "Essex" (Captain Hugh Dudley Richard Watson). The ship was delivered to the Crown by order of the Court on an undertaking being given. Part of the cargo was condemned and sold, and part released to neutral claimants.

(b) The Lighters 1/16, 2/16, 3/16 and the "Atlas" (a launch) were seized in the port of Kingston by Officers of the Customs and orders of detention made.

These orders were subsequently superseded and orders of condemnation made and the Lighters and "Atlas" were delivered to the Crown on an undertaking being given as provided in the Prize Rules.

KINGSTON COURT.

By Law 36 of 1909, a special Court was created "to transact the civil jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew." This Law came into operation on 1st January, 1910, by proclamation of the Governor, and the late Jasper Farmer Cargill, Esq., was appointed to be the judge, under letters patent, during His Majesty's pleasure.

DATES FOR THE HOLDING OF THE KINGSTON COURT, 1931.

January, 4-18; February, 1-15; March, 7-21; April, 4-18; May, 2-16; June, 6-20; July, 4-18; August, 8-22; September, 5-19; October, 3-17; November, 7-21; December, 5-19.

N.B.—The above dates are only dates on which actions are returnable. Special fixtures are made for contested cases and Judgment Summonses are heard on the days following the above or on dates fixed.

ESTABLISHMENT

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Judge of Kingston Court	R. B. Bodilly (actg.)	£850 0 0	
Clerk	W. H. B. Cathcart *	550 0 0	1st Feb. '90
Senior Assistant Clerk	W. M. Penny	340 0 0	6th Feb., '06
Assistant	D. McK. Seivright	160 0 0	1st Aug., '23
Do.	G. A. Smith	130 0 0	1st July, '29
Do.	A. B. Smith	115 0 0	—
Clerical Aid	L. B. Johnson	100 0 0	
Bailiff	H. P. C. Cox	†100 0 0	1st April, '91

* And Bankruptcy Fees.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

On the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867, ceased to exist. Law 43 of 1887, with its amending laws have been consolidated by The Resident Magistrates Law, 1927, (Law 39 of 1927). The Resident Magistrates' jurisdiction is similar to that of a Judge of an English County Court, and a Recorder. His Court took the place of the late District Courts. He also presides in the Petty Sessions Court. The Resident Magistrates Court is the intermediate one between the Supreme Court and the Petty Sessions Court. There is a Resident Magistrate's Court for each parish of the Island, with as many stations as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor.

The Governor is empowered to appoint not less than nine and not more than fourteen Resident Magistrates for the Resident Magistrates Courts, and an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the parish of Kingston. Each Resident Magistrate has the Resident

Magistrate's Court of one parish assigned to him. But in addition to this a Resident Magistrate shall, if the Governor so direct, also have and exercise the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court in any other parish or parishes, either generally, or at such one or more stations therein as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish or parishes to which he is assigned by the Governor.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, or the passing by an Assistant Clerk of Courts of an examination equal to that required of an Articled Clerk presenting himself for examination prior to being admitted as a Solicitor.

Tariff of Fees in the Resident Magistrates' Courts for Court Fees, for Practitioners and for Bailiffs' Fees in pursuance of the authority in that behalf contained in Section 144 of Law 39 of 1927, in substitution for all the Tariffs of Fees hitherto in force.

COURT FEES.

Common Law and Equity.

	£	s.	d.
On lodging every Plain or Counterclaim where the amount claimed does not exceed £4	0	2	0
Where the amount claimed exceeds £4, in the £ or part of the £	0	0	6
NOTE.—No single Court Fee shall in any case exceed	2	10	0
<i>Land.</i>			
On lodging every Plaint or Counterclaim under the Land jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates' Court (other than claims under the Cattle Trespass Law, and exclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits)	0	10	0
On any claim for rent or mesne profits in addition there shall be paid the fee of 6d. in the £ on the amount of the claim.			
Application for Sale of Lands	0	15	0
Interpleader (to be paid by the Claimant before the issue of the Summons)	0	15	0
Replevin	0	15	0

Equity—Fees at the above rates:—

In proceedings under Section 110 of Law 39 of 1927, the fees shall be calculated.

Under Sub-section 1, on the value of the Estate.

Under Sub-section 2, on the value of the Trust estate or fund.

Under Sub-section 3, on the amount of the Mortgage, Charge or Lien.

Under Sub-section 4, on the value of the property.

Under Sub-section 5, on the value of the Trust estate or fund.

Under Sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the Infant.

Under Sub-section 7, on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership.

Under Sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates.

Under Sub-section 10, on the value of the property affected by the deed or instrument.

There shall also be payable in all proceedings in Equity the following fees:

On each Order for Injunction	0	5	0
On each Interlocutory or other Order	0	2	6
Notice to parties, creditors or claimants	0	1	0
On each Petition or Motion	0	2	6
On each Bond or Recognizance	0	2	6
On Defendant's Admission or Disclaimer	0	1	0
There shall also be paid the following fees:			
On each Judgment Summons	0	4	0
On each Notice under Section 229 of Law 39 of 1927	0	4	0
On every Original Subpœna (which may include 3 persons)	0	1	0
On every Warrant	0	1	0
On every Notice of Special Defence	0	1	0
On entering every Appeal	0	10	0

Copies of evidence, documents or books, or extracts—for every sheet of 160 words or fraction of a sheet, on appeal or otherwise

0 0 6

Searches.

By a Solicitor	..	..	Free
By a party to a suit (or person interested)	..	..	Free
By any other person:			
In each book, per hour or part of one hour	..	..	£0 5 0
In every suit or matter, per hour or part of one hour	..	..	0 1 0
In every criminal case, per hour or part of one hour	..	..	0 1 0
Whenever any judgment recovered is less than the amount of the claim, the Court fees allowed for costs shall be on the amount of the Judgment.			

Probate and Administration.

When the value of the Real and Personal Estate does not exceed £50	..	0 8 6
exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	..	1 0 0
exceeds £100 and does not exceed £300	..	2 10 0
(These fees include the fee for the Certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and the fees for recording in the Resident Magistrate's Court, and must be affixed in Judicial Stamps on the Oath of Executor or Affidavit of Administrator.)		
<i>Inventories</i> —on every 600 words or part thereof	..	0 1 6
Fees for recording Wills in the Record Office, at the rate of 1/6d. for 160 words and 2/3 for the Receipt and Stamp. Such recording fees shall be collected in cash and paid to the Deputy Keeper of the Records.		
On lodging every Caveat	..	0 1 0
In any contentious proceedings the Court fee shall be calculated on the value of the Estate.		
NOTE.—No single Court fee shall in any case exceed	..	2 10 0

Criminal.

In any case arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public by the Attorney General, or by any person acting under his instruction, or by any Resident Magistrate, or by any two Justices of the Peace sitting in Petty Sessions, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Parochial Board, or by any Public or Parochial Officer, whose duty it is as such to lodge such charge, or by any Officer, Sub-officer or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fee shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court Fees shall be paid:

In all summary proceedings in a Resident Magistrate's Court the fees shall be the same as in the Court of Petty Sessions.

The fees payable in Summary Cases, shall be payable in Indictable cases, in so far as the same are applicable, and in respect of the following proceedings to which no such fee is applicable, the following fee shall be paid:

For every Indictment 1 0 0

Provided that no Court Fee shall be paid upon any Indictment under "the Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to offences against the "Person" (27 Vic., cap. 32) or for Larceny or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Larceny and other similar Offences" (27 Vic., cap. 33), or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Malicious Injuries to property" (27 Vic., cap. 34), or under the Prædial Larceny Laws, or for the offences or Forcible Entry and Detainer of land.

NOTE.—No Court Fee shall be payable for any Warrant of Commitment for an insult to a Resident Magistrate, or for misbehaviour in Court, or for any process issued or action taken by the immediate direction of a Resident Magistrate without any application by any party.

BARRISTERS' AND SOLICITORS' FEES.

In Common Law, Equity, Bankruptcy and Probate between party and party, as well as between Solicitor and Client, except where by any Statute or Law provision as to costs or fees has otherwise been made:

Contested Cases.

Where the amount of the claim, the amount recovered, or the value of the estate does not exceed £10	£2	2	0
Where the amount exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	3	3	0
" " " £20 " " £30	4	4	0
" " " £30 " " £50	5	5	0
" " " £50 " " £65	6	6	0
" " " £65 " " £80	7	7	0
" " " £80 " " £100	8	8	0
" " " £100 " " £200	10	10	0
" " " £200 " " "	12	12	0

Land Cases.

In cases under the land jurisdiction involving title to land, in the discretion of the Resident Magistrate £3 3/-	10	10	0
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Receiving Judgment.

For attendance to receive Judgment, when Judgment has been reserved	0	10	0
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Where a case is ready for trial and is adjourned at the request of one party without the consent of the other party, the costs shall be in the discretion of the Resident Magistrate.

When a case is adjourned for want of time or is called on for a date to be fixed	0	5	0
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Barristers shall be paid according to the above Scale and the Solicitor instructing shall be paid two-thirds of the amount allowed to Counsel.

In any action or matter in which the Resident Magistrate shall be of opinion that the above fees are insufficient remuneration for the services performed on account of the difficulty or importance of the matter or the extraordinary skill and labour required and the same has been satisfactorily and speedily disposed of and shall make a special direction thereof the Resident Magistrate may allow in addition to the above rates such amount as he may think fit, not exceeding

10	10	0
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Uncontested Cases under Section 148 of Law 39 of 1927—

When the amount does not exceed £2	0	9	0
When the amount exceeds £2 and does not exceed £10	0	15	0
" " " £10 " " £20	1	1	0
" " " £20 " " £50	1	13	0
" " " £50 " " £75	3	3	0
" " " £75 " " £100	4	4	0
" " " £100 " " "	5	5	0

Provided when the defendant satisfies the Plaintiff's claim within four clear days of the service of the Summons the defendant will not be liable to pay a larger sum for Solicitor's costs than two-thirds of the scale for uncontested costs.

In cases in Equity, actions in Tort and for unliquidated damages in contract, actions under the land jurisdiction and in Probate, when the defendant does not appear the Resident Magistrate may, in his discretion allow an amount not exceeding the rate fixed for contested cases.

Uncontested Cases under Section 151 of Law 39 of 1927—

Where the claim exceeds £2 and does not exceed £10	0	8	0
" " " £10 " " £20	0	12	0
" " " £20 " " £50	0	18	0
" " " £50 " " £75	2	2	0
" " " £75 " " "	3	3	0

Taking Judgment, Section 152 of Law 39 of 1927—

When the judgment given exceeds £2 and is less than £20	0	5	0
" " " £20 " " £50	0	10	0
" " " £50 " " "	1	1	0

Judgment Summonses and Fees under Section 229 of Law 39 of 1927, when an order is made:

Where the amount does not exceed £5	0	8	0
Where the amount exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	10	0
" " " £10 " " £25	0	15	0
" " " £25 " " £50	0	18	0

Where the amount exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	..	..	£2	2	0
" " " £100 " " £200	..	..	3	3	0
" " " £200 " " "	..	..	4	4	0

Contested Judgment Summonses:

The Resident Magistrate may, in his discretion, allow costs not exceeding one half of the amount of the fee for contested cases.

New Trial.

For every Motion for New Trial, when uncontested 0 10 6

When the Motion for a New Trial is contested, in the discretion of the Resident Magistrate, from £1 1s. to 5 5 0

Applications.

For substituted service 1 1 0

For Discovery, Interrogatories, from £1 1s. to 3 3 0

Arbitration.

The same as for contested cases. Costs of Counsel and Solicitor shall be in the award of the Arbitrator unless otherwise provided in the Order of Reference.

Travelling Expenses.

The Resident Magistrate may authorize travelling expenses when he considers that they ought to be allowed. He shall fix the amount allowed.

Appeal.

Lodging an Appeal including all that is required to be done by the appellant prior to transmission of the papers to the Appeal Court 2 2 0

Applications for Sale of Land.

In cases where the judgment debt and costs have been satisfied or the application is withdrawn within 14 days of the service of the Order for the Sale of the land 2 2 0

In addition to the fee of £2 2s. in cases where the land sold realises less than £20 1 1 0

When the land sold realises more than £20 but less than £50 2 2 0

When the land sold realises more than £50 but less than £100 3 3 0

When the land sold realises more than £100 5 5 0

Provided that where from the number of the parties to be served or from the course adopted by the owner of the land, or any claimant or incumbrancer, or for any reason, the Resident Magistrate shall be of the opinion that the above scale does not afford sufficient remuneration for the necessary work connected with or incident to the application he may allow the Solicitor a further sum not exceeding 5 5 0

Where costs of parties other than a judgment creditor are awarded, the Resident Magistrate shall fix the amount of such costs.

Probate and Administration.

Applications to obtain a grant of Probate or Administration when the Real and Personal Estate does not exceed £50	..	..	2	2	0
exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	..	..	4	4	0
exceeds £100 and does not exceed £200	..	..	5	5	0
exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300	..	..	6	6	0

BAILIFFS' FEES.

1. Serving every Summons or Subpœna or other document within one mile of nearest Court House, when the service need not be personal .. 0 1 6

When such service is required to be personal, by Law .. 0 2 6

If distance above one mile a mileage allowance for every other mile or part of a mile .. 0 2 6

In the case of two or more persons in a Summons or other document residing at the same place, mileage for one such person only.

2. Affidavit of service of Summons out of jurisdiction .. 0 1 0

3. Taking recognizance or security .. 0 2 0

4. Inquiry into sufficiency of security .. 0 2 0

5. For the delivery of goods replevied .. 0 5 0

Warrants of Commitment.

6. Taking every debtor to prison including all expenses and assistants .. 0 7 6

If distance above one mile from the prison, then for every mile or part of a mile .. 0 1 6

N

In calculating the distance the same must not be taken as greater than from the debtor's residence to the prison. Provided that where a railway or other public conveyance can be used for the whole or part of such distance, then the lowest fare both ways for the Bailiff, and one way for the debtor, must be charged; mileage at the rate aforesaid being only charged when any part of the route is not covered by such railway or other public conveyance.

7. Where the debtor pays the judgment debt after being arrested by the Bailiff and before being lodged in Prison, the Bailiff will be entitled to a fee of 7/6, and to all expenses necessarily incurred, not exceeding 1/- a mile or the distance actually travelled.
8. In cases where from the distance in taking a debtor to prison the Bailiff must necessarily be absent from his parish for more than 24 hours, then he will be entitled to a fee of 10/- for each 24 hours or part thereof after the first 24 hours.

Warrants of Possession.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 9. Executing Warrants of Possession | £0 10 0 |
| with mileage at the rate of 6d. a mile for every mile travelled in effecting such execution. | |

Warrants of Execution against Goods.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 10. Serving every Notice of Warrant of execution against goods .. | 0 1 6 |
| 11. A commission of 2½% on receiving money prior to levy shall be paid to the Bailiff in addition to mileage. | |
| 12. Executing Writs of Execution against goods, 1/- in the £ poundage to be on the nett proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale. | |
| 13. Mileage (once only) at the rate of 6d. per mile from the nearest Court House when the Bailiff succeeds in satisfying at least 25% of the amount of the Warrant. | |
| 14. Keeping possession of goods until sale, or until arranged between the parties, per day, not exceeding 7 days .. | |
| 15. For the appraisement of goods distrained 3d. in the £ on the value. | 0 2 0 |
| For the sale and commission and delivery of the goods, 1/- in the £ on the nett produce of the sale together with all necessary expenses out of pocket incurred by the Bailiff in performing his duties and not covered by the above fees. | |

Bailiff as Auctioneer.

16. In cases other than levies, where the Bailiff by Order of the Resident Magistrate acts as auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of 5% on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of 1% on any sum in excess of £100. Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects or live stock and the like property, the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration not exceeding the rate of £2% provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

Interpleader Summonses.

17. Where the claimant elects under Section 82 of Law 39 of 1927 or otherwise, that the Bailiff shall keep possession of the goods until the decision of the Court is obtained then he shall pay to the Bailiff as under:
 For the keep of live stock at the rate of 1/6 a day for each animal until the Return Day.
 For the keep of dead stock, 6d. a day.
 In the event of the trial being postponed the Claimant shall also pay the above rates until the date of hearing.

General.

18. When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process, such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from the Court House of the parish which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.

19. All necessary expenses out of pocket incurred by a Bailiff in performing his duties and not covered by the above fees, shall be allowed on taxation by the Clerk of the Courts.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS IN THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Filing every Petition in Bankruptcy (including all Schedules, Exhibit and Affidavits in verification)	£0	3	0
On every Order or Decree, whether made in Court or in Chambers, and whether interlocutory or final, and on every commission de bene esse	0	1	0
On every attested copy of any such Order, Decree or Commission	0	1	0
On every attested copy of any other proceeding or document, when necessary, per folio of 160 words, every figure being counted as a word	0	0	6
Filing every Affidavit, with or without exhibits, except Affidavits in verification of Petitions	0	1	0
For every Summons to appear in Court or in Chambers	0	1	0
For every Subpoena, with or without duces tecum clause, regardless of the number of names inserted	0	1	0
For every Judge's Summons, Mandamus or Injunction	0	1	0
For every motion, application or notice signed by the Clerk of the Courts	0	1	0
For receiving or filing every motion, application, notice or caveat	0	0	6
For every bond or recognizance	0	1	0
For entering every appeal	0	10	0
For taxing every Bill of Costs as between party and party or between Solicitor and Client	0	1	0
For taxing every Bill of Costs as between party and party or between Solicitor and Client	0	1	0
Every other process, proceeding, act or matter not hereinbefore specially or generally provided for, shall, when the assets of the bankrupt are sworn at under £50, be charged for and allowed after the rate of one-fourth of the Court Fees payable in respect of the corresponding process, proceeding act or matter in the Supreme Court; and when such assets are sworn to exceed £50, then after the rate of one-half of such Court Fees in the Supreme Court.			
Whenever the Clerk of the Courts or other Trustee in Bankruptcy is required to travel to or attend at any place for any proper purpose in connection with any Bankruptcy, his expenses incurred in so doing, and those of any Clerk, Officer or other class of person properly and necessarily attending with or assisting him, shall, after being approved and settled by the Court, be paid out of the assets of the bankrupt, if sufficient, and otherwise shall be deemed part of the expenses of the Court, and be paid by an order of the Resident Magistrate on the Treasurer.			

Bailiffs' Fees.

For serving every notice, subpoena, summons, order or other documents, if not personally served	0	1	6
The like, if personally served	0	2	6
For every mile necessarily travelled to effect such service or in obedience to or in execution of any order or process of the Court	0	0	6
For seizing or taking possession of any realty or personalty under any process of the Court	0	10	0
For keeping possession of any realty or personalty, including expenses of man in possession, such sums as, having regard to the circumstances and the nature of the property to be kept, shall be reasonably sufficient, and shall be allowed on taxation, but not exceeding, for every day on which possession is actually kept	0	10	0
On commitment of any person by the Resident Magistrate, conveying such person to prison (besides all necessary out of pocket expenses, when allowed)	0	8	0
For swearing to every Affidavit of Service, or of execution of process or any other necessary affidavit	0	1	0
All the necessary and proper expenses out of pocket incurred by the Bailiff, may be allowed on taxation.			
For all other necessary and proper business done by the Bailiff he shall be paid on the same principle and as nearly as may be the same fees as those provided for similar work.			

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under Section 70 of Law 39 of 1927 it is the duty of every Resident Magistrate on or before the 31st day of October in each year to fix the times and places for the holding during the ensuing year of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates' Court throughout the parish or parishes assigned to him by the Governor.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may alter the times and places proposed as he may see fit. Should a Resident Magistrate fail to fix the times and places within the time aforesaid, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Resident Magistrate.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 69.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 71 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution for a *habeas corpus* to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	.. Vacant—B. Burrowes (acting)	£ 800 s. 0 d. 0	—
Clerk	.. A. B. Rennie	525 0 0	13th May, '29
Deputy Clerk	.. A. D. Pixley	350 0 0	1st May, '27
Assistant Clerk	.. S. T. Ellington	300 0 0	18th Jan., '21
Assistant	.. R. H. Small	130 0 0	11th July, '27
Temporary Clerk	.. C. O. Blair	100 0 0	13th June, '25
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	.. H. C. Robinson	800 0 0	1st April, '98
	.. Travelling allowance	64 0 0	—
Clerk	.. C. C. Sandford	525 0 0	6th July, '25
	.. Travelling allowance	64 0 0	—
Deputy Clerk	.. C. W. Cox	290 0 0	27th June, '22
Assistant	.. C. D. Chapman	130 0 0	1st July, '30

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Raymond Brown, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.)†	£ 800 s. 0 d. 0	29th Aug., '80
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	and 5d. per mile
Clerk	H. A. Cooper	550 0 0	October, '03
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	and 5d. per mile
Deputy Clerk	A. E. Nash	300 0 0	1st July, '31
	Travelling Allowance	46 0 0	
Assistant	H. A. Grant	100 0 0	1st April, '31
Bailiff	G. V. T. B. Parkins	80 0 0*	15th Nov., '16
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	H. G. Gauntlett	800 0 0	1st March, '94
	Travelling Allowance	60 0 0	and 5d. per mile
Clerk	S. L. Scott	525 0 0	14th Sept., '25
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	Frank St. J. Hill	300 0 0	November, '12
	Travelling Allowance	30 0 0	
Assistant	L. T. Moody	160 0 0	12th Oct., '25
Bailiff	C. H. Gale	80 0 0*	1st Dec., '16
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. K. Agar	800 0 0	13th Oct., '25
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	(and mileage)
Clerk	A. J. Cox	550 0 0	1st Nov., '23
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	(and mileage)
Deputy Clerk	J. S. Wiggan	340 0 0	6th May, '12
Assistants	H. E. McDonald	100 0 0	1st Jan., '32
ditto	L. L. Mendes	115 0 0	1st Feb., '30
ditto	J. H. Forrest	115 0 0	1st Feb., '30
Bailiff	T. A. D. Straw	100 0 0*	1st October, '06
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	K. R. Brandon	800 0 0	—
	Travelling Allowance	60 0 0	plus 4d. per mile
Clerk Courts	C. M. MacGregor	550 0 0	1st Jan., '25
	Travelling Allowance	60 0 0	plus 4d. per mile
Deputy Clerk	N. A. Clare	350 0 0	3rd April, '20
	Duty Allowance	25 0 0	
Assistant	V. L. S. Scott	160 0 0	1st Mar., '22
ditto	L. H. C. Ferguson	145 0 0*	13th May, '29
Bailiff	S. S. Anderson	80 0 0*	1st Oct., '10
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Vacant—J. M. Nether- sole, jr., (acting)	—	—
	Travelling Allowance	60 0 0	plus 4d. p.m.
Clerk	C. H. Collman	500 0 0	17th Aug., '04
	Travelling Allowance	104 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	L. A. Hopwood	340 0 0	10th June, '92
Assistant	J. G. Lammie	145 0 0	19th July, '22
Bailiff	A. M. Jenkins	80 0 0*	13th Aug., '14
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Lt.-Col. C. M. Ogilvie	800 0 0	9th Feb., '20
	Travelling Allowance	130 0 0	

*And Fees. † First appointment in Service was in Antigua in 1928.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. James, contd.</i>			
Clerk ..	J. E. D. Carberry ..	£ 500 0 0	19th Jan., '27
	Travelling Allowance ..	130 0 0	
Deputy Clerk ..	C. O. Segre ..	320 0 0	1st April, '09
Assistant Clerk ..	K. W. Polack ..	160 0 0	7th July, '24
Bailiff ..	A. H. O. Cotterell ..	70 0 0*	1st Jan., '30
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	William Scholefield ..	800 0 0	12th Mar., '13
	Travelling Allowance ..	104 0 0	
Clerk ..	R. H. McLaughlin ..	550 0 0	12th July, '26
	Travelling Allowance ..	104 0 0	
Deputy Clerk ..	R. R. Phillips ..	290 0 0	1st Oct., '21
Bailiff ..	E. T. Francis ..	80 0 0*	4th July, '23
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	W. T. S. Fretz ..	800 0 0	—
	Travelling Allowance ..	60 0 0	plus 4d. p.m.
Clerk ..	W. A. Duffus ..	550 0 0	1st Mar., '93
	Travelling Allowance ..	60 0 0	plus 4d. p.m.
Deputy Clerk Courts ..	C. J. St. L. Henry ..	300 0 0	12th Oct., '23
Assistant ..	A. G. Stephens ..	160 0 0	1st Jan., '27
Bailiff ..	F. L. Williams ..	80 0 0*	4th Jan., '16
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	John Verity ..	800 0 0	1st Sept., '18
	Travelling Allowance ..	80 0 0	plus 5d. p.m.
Clerk ..	W. O. Reid ..	550 0 0	1st July, '18
	Travelling Allowance ..	60 0 0	plus 4d. p.m.
Deputy Clerk ..	C. A. Hogg ..	340 0 0	10th Mar., '94
Assistant ..	K. A. N. Aarons ..	130 0 0	1st April, '23
Bailiff ..	E. J. Coombs ..	70 0 0*	1st Aug., '06
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate †	C. H. Yorke-Slader ..	800 0 0	1st April, '48
	Travelling Allowance ..	60 0 0	plus 4d. per mile.
Clerk ..	T. G. Southby ..	550 0 0	
	Travelling Allowance ..	104 0 0	
Deputy Clerk ..	J. L. Cundall, B.A. ..	350 0 0	1st Feb., '29
Assistant ..	William H. Swaby ..	145 0 0	1st Jan., '27
Bailiff ..	F. W. Brown ..	95 0 0*	1st April, '26
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	E. G. Cooper ..	800 0 0	1st June, '93
	Travelling Allowance ..	80 0 0	plus 5d. p.m.
Clerk ..	J. M. Nethersole, jnr. ..	550 0 0	6th May, '12
	Travelling Allowance ..	80 0 0	plus 5d. p.m.
Deputy Clerk ..	Harold Levy ..	340 0 0	1st Mar., '09
	Duty Allowance ..	25 0 0	—
Assistant ..	C. Bedassee ..	160 0 0	6th April, '21
ditto ..	C. Grant ..	160 0 0	21st Nov., '23
ditto ..	W. H. Alexander ..	160 0 0	7th April, '27
ditto ..	G. A. Oldfield ..	100 0 0	1st Aug., '31
Bailiff ..	G. L. Palmer ..	80 0 0*	16th April, '13

* And Fees.

† With jurisdiction over Spaldings Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. Catherine.</i>		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate	Vacant—J. E. D. Carberry (actg.)	650 0 0	
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	
Clerk	A. O. Thomson	550 0 0	15th May, '25
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	B. G. McDonald	350 0 0	20th Aug., '12
	Travelling Allowance	30 0 0	
Assistant	H. G. Keeling	160 0 0	1st July, '22
ditto	L. I. Davis	160 0 0	28th Mar., '24
ditto	H. H. Blackwood	160 0 0	1st July, '25
Bailiff	F. S. Messias	80 0 0*	Nov., '80
	R. B. Bodilly	Unassigned	
	J. L. Devaux		

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 21 of Law 28 of 1904 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks when appointed by the Governor as Deputy Clerks of the Courts, have similar powers except that of issuing warrants.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions on summary trials for larceny or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable—

On each Information	£0 3 0
" Summons	0 3 6
" Warrant	0 3 6
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	0 3 0
" Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	0 5 6
" Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names	0 2 0
" Warrant of distress	0 2 0
" Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	0 3 6
" Order of Court	0 2 0
" Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	0 3 0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	0 15 0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	0 1 0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS, 1932.

KINGSTON—Every Monday except the 28th March, 1st August and 26th December.
 Every Tuesday except the 24th May and 27th December. Every Wednesday except the 10th February and 9th November. Every Thursday.
 Every Friday except the 1st January, 25th March, and 3rd June.

ST. ANDREW—PETTY SESSIONS.

Half-way Tree—Every Wednesday except 10th February and 9th November, 1932.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Half-way Tree—Every Thursday in each month.

Stony Hill—The first and third Tuesdays in each month.

Gordon Town—The second and fourth Tuesdays in each month except the 24th May and 27th December, 1932.

ST. THOMAS—CRIMINAL AND SUMMARY.

Morant Bay—January 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; February 3rd, 9th, 17th, 24th; March 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; April 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; May 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; June 1st, 8th, 14th, 22nd, 29th; July 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; August 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; September 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; October 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; November 2nd, 8th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; December 7th, 14th, 28th.

Bath—January 14th, 21st, 28th; February 11th, 18th, 25th; March 8th, 17th, 24th; April 14th, 21st, 28th; May 12th, 19th, 26th; June 9th, 16th, 23rd; July 14th, 21st, 28th; August 11th, 18th, 25th; September 6th, 15th, 22nd; October 13th, 20th, 27th; November 10th, 17th, 24th, December 8th, 15th, 29th.

Cedar Valley—January 15th; February 19th; March 18th; April 15th; May 20th; June 17th; July 15th; August 19th; September 16th; October 21st; November 18th; December 16th.

Yallahs—January 11th; February 8th; March 14th; April 11th, May 9th; June 13th; July 11th; August 8th; September 12th; October 10th; November 14th; December 12th.

CIVIL.

Morant Bay—January 5th, 19th; February 2nd, 16th; March 1st, 15th; April 5th, 19th; May 3rd, 17th; June 7th, 21st; July 5th, 19th; August 2nd, 16th; September 13th, 27th; October 4th, 18th; November 1st, 15th; December 6th, 20th.

Bath—January 7th; February 4th; March 3rd; April 7th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st.

Cedar Valley—January 15; February 19th; March 18th; April 15th; May 20th; June 17th; July 15th; August 19th; September 16th; October 21st; November 18th; December 16th.

Yallahs—January 11th; February 8th; March 14th; April 11th; May 9th; June 13th; July 11th; August 8th; September 12th; October 10th; November 14th; December 12th.

PORTLAND—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Port Antonio—Every Tuesday in each month except the 23rd February for which 18th February is substituted; except 24th May for which the 27th May is substituted; except the 16th August for which the 12th August is substituted; and except the 27th December for which the 29th December is substituted.

Hope Bay—The Fridays following the first and third Mondays in each month, except 25th March for which the 30th March is substituted, and except the 19th August for which the 26th August is substituted.

Buff Bay—The Wednesdays following the first and third Mondays in each month, except the 17th August for which the 24th August is substituted, and the 9th November for which the 2nd November is substituted.

Manchioneal—The fourth Thursday in each month except the 25th February for which the 26th February is substituted.

CIVIL.

- Port Antonio—The first Monday in each month, except the 1st August for which the 4th August is substituted.
 Hope Bay—The Friday following the first Monday in each month.
 Buff Bay—The Wednesday following the first Monday in each month except the 9th November for which the 2nd November is substituted.
 Manchioneal—The fourth Thursday in each month except the 25th February for which the 26th February is substituted.

ST. MARY—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

- Richmond—Every Tuesday except 24th May when it will be 23rd May and except also 27th December.
 Port Maria—Every Wednesday, except 10th February and 9th November.
 Annotto Bay—Every Thursday, except 10th March when it will be 11th March, except also 8th September when it will be 9th September.
 Gayle—The first and third Fridays in each month, except 1st January when it will be 8th January except also 3rd June when it will be 10th June.

CIVIL.

- Richmond—The first Tuesday in each month.
 Port Maria—The first Wednesday in each month.
 Annotto Bay—The first Thursday in each month.
 Gayle—First Friday in each month, except 1st January when it will be 8th January, except also 3rd June when it will be 10th June.

SAINT ANN—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

- St. Ann's Bay—January 14th, 21st, 28th; February 11th, 18th, 25th; March 17th, 24th, 31st; April 14th, 21st, 28th; May 12th, 19th, 26th, June 9th, 16th, 30th; July 14th, 21st, 28th; August 11th, 18th, 25th; September 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; October 13th, 20th; November 10th; 17th, 24th; December 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th.
 Brown's Town—January 13th, 20th, 27th; February 12th, 17th, 24th; March 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; April 13th, 20th, 27th; May 11th, 18th, 25th; June 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; July 13th, 20th, 27th; August 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; September 14th, 21st, 28th; October 12th, 19th, 26th; November 11th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; December 14th, 21st, 28th.
 Cave Valley—January 22nd, February 19th, March 18th, April 22nd, May 20th, June 24th, July 22nd, August 19th, September 16th, October 21st, November 18th, December 16th.
 Claremont—January 19th, February 16th, March 15th, April 19th, May 17th, June 21st, July 19th; August 16th, September 20th, October 18th, November 15th, December 20th.
 Moneague—January 26th, February 23rd, March 22nd, April 26th, May 31st, June 28th, July 26th; August 23rd, September 27th, October 25th, November 22nd, December 30th.
 Ocho Rios—January 22nd, February Nil, March 8th, April Nil, May 10th, June Nil, July 12th, August Nil, September 13th, October Nil, November 8th, December Nil.

CIVIL COURTS.

- St. Ann's Bay—January 7th, February 4th, March 10th, April 7th, May 5th, June 2nd, July 7th, August 4th, September 1st, October 6th, November 3rd, December 1st.
 Brown's Town—January 6th, February 3rd, March 2nd, April 6th, May 4th, June 1st, July 6th, August 3rd, September 7th, October 5th, November 2nd, December 7th.
 Cave Valley—January 8th, February 5th, March 4th, April 8th, May 5th, June 10th, July 8th, August 5th, September 2nd, October 7th, November 4th, December 2nd.
 Claremont—January 19th; February 16th; March 15th; April 19th; May 17th; June 21st; July 19th, August 16th; September 20th; October 18th; November 15th; December 20th.

Moneague—January 26th; February 23rd; March 22nd; April 26th; May 31st; June 28th; July 26th; August 23rd; September 27th; October 25th; November 22nd; December 30th.
 Ocho Rios—January 12th; March 8th; May 10th; July 12th; September 13th; November 8th.

TRELAWNY—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Falmouth—Every Tuesday in each month, except for May 24th and December 27th: for which are substituted respectively, Monday, May 23rd and Wednesday, December 28th.
 Ulster Spring—The second and fourth Thursdays in each month, except for 10th March, 11th August, 8th September, for which are substituted respectively, Wednesdays, 9th March, 10th August, and 7th September.
 Clark's Town—The first and third Thursdays in each month.
 Duncans—The fourth Wednesday in each month, except for December 28th; for which is substituted Monday, 19th December.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

Falmouth—The third Wednesday in each month.
 Ulster Spring—Same day as Criminal Courts.
 Clark's Town—Same day as Criminal Courts.
 Duncans—Same day as Criminal Courts.

SAINT JAMES—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Montego Bay—Every Wednesday, except 10th February, and 9th November when it will be on the 11th February and 10th November.
 Cambridge—The first and third Fridays in every month, except 1st and 15th January, 3rd and 17th June, when it will be on the 8th and 22nd January, 10th and 24th June.
 Adelphi—The second Monday in every month.
 Spring Mount—The first Monday in the months of January, March, May, July, September and November.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

Montego Bay—The third Monday in every month.
 Cambridge—The first Friday in every month, except 1st January and 3rd June, when it will be on the 8th January and 10th June.

HANOVER—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Lucea—January 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; February 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd; March 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; April 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; May 3rd, 10th, 17th, 25th, 31st; June 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; July 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd; 30th; September 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; December 6th, 13th, 20th.
 Sandy Bay—January 14th, 28th; February 11th, 25th; March 10th, 24th; April 14th, 28th; May 12th, 26th; June 9th, 23rd; July 14th, 28th; August 11th, 25th; September 8th, 22nd; October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 14th, 28th.
 Green Island—January 8th, 22nd; February 12th, 26th; March 11th, 23rd; April 8th, 22nd; May 13th, 27th; June 10th, 24th; July 8th, 22nd; August 12th, 26th; September 9th, 23rd; October 14th, 28th; November 11th, 25th; December 9th, 23rd.
 Miles Town—January 4th; February 1st; March 7th; April 4th; May 2nd; June 6th; July 4th; August 3rd; September 5th; October 3rd; November 7th; December 5th.

CIVIL.

Lucea—January 7th, February 4th, March 3rd, April 7th, May 5th, June 2nd, July 7th, August 4th, September 1st, October 6th, November 3rd, December, 1st.
 Miles Town—January 4th; February 1st; March 7th; April 4th; May 2nd; June 6th; July 4th; August 3rd; September 5th; October 3rd; November 7th; December 5th.
 Green Island—January 8th; February 12th; March 11th; April 8th; May 13th; June 10th; July 8th; August 12th; September 9th; October 14th; November 11th; December 9th.

Sandy Bay—January 14th; February 11th; March 10th; April 14th; May 12th; June 9th; July 14th; August 11th; September 8th; October 13th; November 10th; December 14th.

NOTE—Special dates will be fixed for the disposal of contested and other civil cases whenever necessary.

WESTMORELAND—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Savanna-la-Mar—January 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; February 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd; March 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; April 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; May 3rd, 10th, 17th, 31st; June 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; July 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; September 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; December 6th, 13th, 20th.

Bluefields—January 8th; February 5th; March 4th; April 1st; May 6th; June 10th; July 1st; August 5th; September 2nd, October 7th; November 4th; December 2nd.

Whithorn—January 21st; February 18th; March 17th; April 21st; May 19th; June 16th; July 21st; August 18th; September 22nd; October 20th; November 17th; December 15th.

Bethel Town—January 28th; February 25th; March 24th; April 28th; May 26th; June 23rd; July 28th; August 25th; September 29th; October 27th; November 24th; December 22nd.

Little London—January 15th; February 19th; March 18th; April 15th; May 20th; June 17th; July 15th; August 19th; September 16th; October 21st; November 18th; December 16th.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

Sav.-la-Mar—January 6th; February 3rd; March 2th; April 6th, May 4th; June 1st; July 6th; August 3rd; September 7th; October 5th; November 2nd; December 7th.

Whithorn—January 7th; February 4th; March 3rd; April 7th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st.

Bethel Town—January 14th; February 11th; March 9th; April 14th; May 12th; June 9th; July 14th; August 10th; September 9th; October 13th; November 10th; December 8th.

Little London—The same as Criminal Courts.

Bluefields—The same as Criminal Courts.

ST. ELIZABETH—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Black River—January 6th, 13th, 27th; February 3rd, 24th; March 2nd, 9th, 23rd, 30th; April 6th, 13th, 27th; May 4th, 11th, 25th; June 1st, 8th, 22nd, 29th; July 6th, 13th, 27th; August 3rd, 10th, 24th, 31st; September 7th, 14th, 28th; October 5th, 12th, 26th; November 2nd, 23rd, 30th; December 7th, 14th, 28th.

Malvern—January 4th, 18th; February 1st, 22nd; March 7th, 21st; April 4th, 28th; May 2nd, 16th; June 13th, 27th; July 4th, 18th; August 8th, 22nd; September 5th, 19th; October 3rd, 17th; November 7th, 21st; December 5th, 19th.

New Market—January 5th, 19th; February 2nd, 16th; March 1st, 15th; April 5th, 19th; May 3rd, 17th; June 7th, 21st; July 5th, 19th; August 2nd, 16th; September 6th, 20th; October 4th, 18th; November 1st, 15th; December 6th, 20th.

Santa Cruz—January 7th, 21st; February 4th, 18th; March 3rd, 24th; April 7th, 21st; May 5th, 19th; June 2nd, 16th; July 7th, 21st; August 4th, 18th; September 1st, 22nd; October 6th, 20th; November 3rd, 17th; December 1st, 15th.

Balaclava—January 14th, 28th; February 11th, 25th; March 17th, 31st; April 14th, 28th; May 12th, 26th; June 9th, 23rd; July 14th, 28th; August 12th, 25th; September 9th, 29th; October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th, 22nd.

CIVIL.

Black River—January 20th, February 17th, March 16th, April 20th, May 18th, June 15th, July 20th, August 17th, September 21st, October 19th, November 16th, December 21st.

Malvern—January 4th, February 1st, March 7th, April 4th, May 2nd, June 13th, July 4th, August 8th, September 5th, October 3rd, November 7th, December 5th.

New Market—January 5th, February 2nd, March 1st, April 5th, May 3rd, June 7th, July 5th, August 2nd, September 6th, October 4th, November 1st, December 6th.

Santa Cruz—January 7th, February 4th, March 3rd, April 7th, May 5th, June 2nd, July 7th, August 4th, September 1st, October 6th, November 3rd, December 1st.

Balaclava—January 14th, February 11th, March 17th, April, 14th, May 12th, June 9th, July 14th, August 12th, September 9th, October 13th, November 10th, December 8th.

MANCHESTER—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

(WITH JURISDICTION AT SPALDINGS)

Mandeville—January 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; February 3rd, 17th, 24th; March 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd; April 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; May 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; June 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd; July 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; August 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; September 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; October 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; November 2nd, 16th, 23rd, 30th; December 7th, 21st, 28th.

Christiana—January 4th, 18th; February 1st, 15th; March 7th, 21st; April 4th, 18th; May 2nd, 16th; June 6th, 20th; July 4th, 18th; August 8th, 22nd; September 5th, 19th; October 3rd, 17th; November 7th, 21st; December 5th, 19th.

Spaldings—January 12th, 26th; February 9th, 23rd; March 8th, 22nd; April 12th, 26th, May 10th, 31st; June 14th, 28th; July 12th, 26th; August 9th, 23rd; September 13th, 27th; October 11th, 25th; November 8th, 22nd; December 13th, 20th.

Cottage—January 11th, 25th; February 8th, 22nd; March 14th, 29th; April 11th, 25th; May 9th, 23rd; June 13th, 27th; July 11th, 25th; August 15th, 29th; September 12th, 26th; October 10th, 24th; November 14th, 28th; December 12th, 29th.

Wigton—January 15, February 12th, March 11th, April 8th, May 13th, June 10th, July 8th, August 12th, September 9th, October 14th, November 11th, December 9th.

Porus—January 22nd, February 19th, March 18th, April 15th, May 20th; June 17th, July 15th, August 19th, September 16th, October 21st, November 18th, December 16th.

CIVIL.

Mandeville—January 8th, February 5th, March 4th, April 1st, May 6th, June 7th; July 1st, August 5th, September 2nd, October 7th, November 4th, December 2nd.

Christiana—January 4th, February 1st, March 7th, April 4th, May 2nd, June 6th, July 4th, August 8th, September 5th, October 3rd, November 7th, December 5th.

Spaldings—January 12th, February 9th, March 8th, April 12th, May 10th, June 14th, July 12th, August 9th, September 13th, October 11th, November 8th, December 13th.

Cottage—January 11th, February 8th, March 14th, April 11th, May 9th, June 13th, July 11th, August 15th, September 12th, October 10th, November 14th, December 12th.

Wigton—January 15th, February 12th, March 11th, April 8th, May 13th, June 10th, July 8th, August 12th, September 9th, October 14th, November 11th, December 9th.

Porus—January 22nd, February 19th, March 18th, April 15th, May 20th, June 17th, July 15th, August 19th, September 16th, October 21st, November 18th, December 16th.

CLARENDON—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S (CIVIL).

Chapelton—January 11th, February 9th, March 14th, April 11th, May 9th, June 13th, July 11th, August 8th, September 12th, October 10th, November 14th, December 12th.

May Pen—January 7th, February 4th, March 3rd, April 7th, May 5th, June 2nd, July 7th, August 4th, September 1st, October 6th, November 3rd, December 1st.

Alley—January 4th, February 1st, March 7th, April 4th, May 2nd, June 6th, July 4th, August 5th, September 5th, October 7th, November 7th, December 5th.

Frankfield—January 5th, February 2nd, March 1st, April 5th, May 3rd, June 7th, July 5th, August 2nd, September 6th, October 4th, November 1st, December 6th.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Chapelton—Every Wednesday in the year except 10th February and 9th November, for which Friday, the 12th February, and Friday the 11th November are substituted.

May Pen—Every Thursday in the year.

Alley—January 4th, 18th; February 1st, 15th; March 7th, 21st; April 4th, 18th; May 2nd, 16th; June 6th, 20th; July 4th, 18th; August 5th, 15th; September 5th, 19th; October 7th, 17th; November 7th, 21st; December 5th, 19th.

Frankfield—January 5th, 19th; February 2nd, 16th; March 1st, 15th; April 5th, 19th; May 3rd, 17th; June 7th, 21st; July 5th, 19th; August 2nd, 16th; September 6th, 20th; October 4th, 18th; November 1st, 15th; December 6th, 20th.

ST. CATHERINE—CIVIL BUSINESS.

Spanish Town—January 4th; February 1st; March 7th; April 4th; May 2nd; June 6th; July 4th; August 8th; September 5th; October 3rd; November 7th; December 5th.

Linstead—January 6th; February 3rd; March 2nd; April 6th; May 4th; June 1st; July 6th; August 3rd; September 7th; October 5th; November 2nd December 7th.

Old Harbour—January 8th; February 5th; March 4th; April 1st; May 6th; June 10th; July 1st; August 5th; September 2nd; October 7th; November 4th; December 2nd.

Point Hill—January 14th; February 18th; March 10th; April 14th May 12th; June 9th; July 14th; August 11th; September 8th; October 13th; November 3rd; December 8th.

ST. CATHERINE—CRIMINAL.

Spanish Town—January 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; February 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd; March 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; April 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; May 3rd, 10th, 17th, 31st; June 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; July 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; September 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; December 6th, 13th, 20th, 29th.

Linstead—January 13th, 20th, 27th; February 11th, 17th, 24th; March 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; April 13th, 20th, 27th; May 11th, 18th, 25th; June 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; July 13th, 20th, 27th; August 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; September 14th, 21st, 28th; October 12th, 19th, 26th; November 10th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; December 14th, 21st, 28th.

Old Harbour—January 15th, 22nd; February 19th, 26th; March 11th, 18th; April 15th, 22nd; May 20th, 27th; June 17th, 24th; July 15th, 22nd; August 19th, 26th; September 16th, 23rd; October 21st, 28th; November 18th, 25th, December 16th, 23rd.

Point Hill—January 14th; February 18th; March 10th; April 14th; May 12th; June 9th; July 14th; August 11th; September 8th; October 13th; November 3rd; December 8th.

PETTY SESSIONS.

Spanish Town—January 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; February 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd; March 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; April 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; May 3rd, 10th, 17th, 31st; June 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; July 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; September 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; December 6th, 13th, 20th.

Linstead—January 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; February 3rd, 11th, 17th, 24th; March 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; April 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; May 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; June 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; July 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; August 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; September 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; October 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; November 2nd, 10th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; December 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th.

Old Harbour—January 8th, 15th, 22nd; February 5th, 19th, 26th; March 4th, 11th, 18th; April 1st, 15th, 22nd; May 6th, 20th, 27th; June 10th, 17th, 24th; July 1st, 15th, 22nd; August 5th, 19th, 26th; September 2nd, 16th, 23rd; October 7th, 21st, 28th; November 4th, 18th, 25th; December 2nd, 16th, 23rd.

Point Hill—January 14th; February 18th; March 10th; April 14th; May 12th; June 9th; July 14th; August 11th; September 8th; October 13th; November 3rd; December 8th.

THE MAGISTRACY IN 1931.

Lists supplied by the Custodes of the several Parishes through the Colonial Secretary.

KINGSTON.

Custos.

Hon. Altamont Ernest DaCosta, O.B.E.,
M.L.C.

Resident Magistrate.

Vacant

Justices of the Peace who are residing in Kingston.

Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.
J. M. Nethersole
T. N. Aguilar
Philip Stern, K.C.
H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.
William Wilson, O.B.E.
Leonard deCordova
Charles Hendrie Barrington Armstrong,
L.R.C.P.
Horace Victor Myers, M.B.E.
David Charles Vaz
William Kirkpatrick
Lauriston C. E. Nunes
David J. Phillips, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
John Leopold King, B.A., L.L.B.
Inspector James Michael O'Connor
Deputy Inspector General Wm. Henry
Francis Sidley
Arthur Granville Solomon
James Alfred Miller
Inspector Owen Franklin Wright
Ewan D. Macdougall
A. E. Delgado
J. R. Brandon
A. M. Tucker
Hon. Basil Mayor Wilson, M.B., Ch.B.
Reginald Fletcher
William Lawrence Burns*
Benjamin Alberga
Vernon C. Alexander
R. W. Dale Hewson
R. C. Waters
Reginald V. Butt
Lindsay P. Downer
William E. O. Turville
Alan Ritchie

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
or are residing in another Parish.*

Eugene Finzi
Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.
J. L. Ashenheim

* Left the Island temporarily.

Philip Cork, C.M.G.
William Eden Clarke
Reginald E. H. Melhado
S. C. Burke*
Lionel deMercado
E. H. Sanguinetti
Edwin Charley
Alfred Horace DaCosta
M. M. Alexander
Frederick Cohen Henriques
Alfred O'Reilly King
Ernest Bertram Nethersole
Henry McCauley Orrett
M. B. O'Sullivan
Richard Nosworthy*
William Patterson Cowie Adam*
Ellis Levy
William James Walker
Dr. Matthew T. Cassidy, M.B., Ch.B.
Duncan Hamilton Hall, I.S.O.
Charles William Doorly*
Arthur V. Kingdon
Owen Karl Henriques
Major Raymond Henry Arnold Love
Edward George Orrett
Cecil Malvern DaCosta
Major Edward T. Dixon
Hon. George Seymour-Seymour
Hon. Henry Simms
Capt. Robert Gerald Wright, R.E.
Capt. Alan Shedden Hall, Port Royal
Michael de Cordova
Hon. G. C. Wainwright
James B. Stiven
William Gamble
Captain Frederick Thomas Patchell,
(Port Royal).
Inspector Leslie Richard O'Hanlon
George Duncan Robertson
R. T. G. Temple
Major Vernon Robert Guise, O.B.E., M.C.*
Brigadier Charles Smith

ST. ANDREW.

Custos.

Hon. S. R. Cargill

Resident Magistrate.

H. C. Robinson

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

W. H. Landale, St. Peters P.O.
J. C. Farquharson, Constant Spring
Thomas Kemp, Constant Spring

H. E. Bolton, Halfway Tree
 A. O. Soutar, Stony Hill
 Otto Crowden, Halfway Tree
 H. H. Pouyat, Jones Pen
 Major E. T. Dixon, Halfway Tree
 J. J. G. Mair, Stony Hill
 Ven. Archdeacon W. Simms, Gordon Town
 David Watt, Halfway Tree
 J. H. Watt, Mavis Bank
 James Henderson, Cross Roads
 H. C. Shekell, Newcastle
 S. B. H. Bravo, Constant Spring
 A. M. Davis, Liguanea P.O.
 R. E. H. Nelson, Cross Roads
 Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, M.L.C.,
 Cross Roads
 Renee V. Malabre, Halfway Tree
 A. V. Kingdon, Cross Roads
 W. J. Palmer, Halfway Tree
 H. G. T. Drew, Halfway Tree
 Lieut. Colonel C. S. MacLavery, D.S.O.,
 Gordon Town
 E. H. Sanguinetti, Cross Roads
 M. M. Alexander, Halfway Tree
 W. B. Powell, Halfway Tree
 G. N. Penso, Halfway Tree
 G. W. Byrnes, Stony Hill
 W. C. Syer, St. Peters.
 G. D. Robertson, Stony Hill
 M. S. Goodman, Hope Gardens
 Lindsay P. Downer, Constant Spring.
 Rev. E. A. Edwards, Bull Bay
 R. Lopez, Gordon Town
 C. V. Munn, Mavis Bank
 W. J. Walker, Gordon Town
 T. N. Drake, Halfway Tree

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Cecil J. Dignan
 W. E. Clark, Mandeville
 J. C. Knollys, Insp. of Police, Montego Bay
 C. Lyon-Hall, Buff Bay
 O. F. Wright, Insp. of Police, Kingston
 H. A. L. Simpson, Kingston
 E. G. Orrett, Port Maria
 Arthur Linton, Milk River
 James M. O'Connor, Insp. Police, Kingston
 T. R. Dixon.
 J. L. Vickridge, Riversdale, St. Catherine
 R. C. Waters, Kingston
 V. C. Alexander, Kingston
 Dr. C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., Claremont

SAINT THOMAS.

Custos.

Hon. J. H. Philipps, Morant Bay.

Resident Magistrate.

R. H. Brown

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Trinity Ville
 Leslie G. Harrison, Morant Bay
 E. L. Paine, Seaforth
 Ambrose Hearne, Trinity Ville
 James H. Williams, Morant Bay
 Julius Maurice Lewis, Morant Bay
 Fred. R. Evans, Golden Grove
 Capt. John Hamilton, Bath
 R. A. Lightbourne, Trinity Ville
 Wm. M. Robertson, Port Morant
 Horace F. W. Munn, Seaforth
 Richard L. Hollinsed, Bath
 Andrew G. Donaldson, Morant Bay
 H. E. Pengelley, Port Morant
 R. F. Robison, Port Morant
 Leslie J. Burke, Llandewey
 F. A. Norton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Morant.
 Bay
 John G. Marchalleck, Morant Bay
 Revd. Augustus Cole, Yallahs
 Revd. Andrew Nathaniel Thomson,
 Morant Bay
 Robert Watson Jarrett
 C. E. Randall, Bath
 R. A. Burke, Llandewey
 Turner L. Pearson, Morant Bay
 M. G. Beckford, Bath
 K. S. Calder, Golden Grove
 R. J. Fraser, Golden Grove
 Alton H. Philipps, Morant Bay
 Dr. A. A. Anderson, Morant Bay
 Hon. R. Ehrenstein, Morant Bay
 Major B. F. Caws, Trinity Ville
 W. P. C. Adam, Morant Bay
 Albert Henry Robertson, Bath
 R. C. S. Macfarlane.
 Capt. Robert Hamilton-Smith, Golden.
 Grove.
 Alfred Eleazar Wyatt, York
 Henry Emanuel McPherson, Morant Bay.
 Robert Charles Lightbourne.
 C. V. Munn, Cedar Valley

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Albert E. Hollis
 H. Egerton Eves
 E. H. Quin
 F. N. Miles
 Victor G. Michelin, Dry Harbour
 J. C. Knollys, Montego Bay
 C. H. Vidal Hall

Maxwell D. Trench
 F. I. C. Tremlett, M.B.E.
 William Munn, Hagley Gap
 Major Wm. W. Rhodes
 Michael Bernard O'Sullivan, Spanish Town
 H. C. G. Purchas, Mandeville
 Dr. A. T. Clarke, Old Harbour
 L. R. O'Hanlon, Kingston
 M. O. V. French-Mullen
 George O'Toole, Mandeville
 R. C. Waters
 Amos Claude McIntosh, May Pen
 W. J. B. Bayne
 Guy W. Harris
 Leslie W. Hitchins
 Rev. C. A. Wilson
 W. A. Orrett
 W. L. Scarlett
 C. H. Burke
 T. McLean Gray
 R. D. Garcia
 Leonard Wallace Thomas.

PORTLAND.

Custos.

Vacant

Resident Magistrate.

H. G. Gauntlett.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Thomas Clement Geddes, Buff Bay
 Harold Buckley, Manchioneal
 Leonard Alston Wates, Port Antonio
 James Gregory Patterson, Port Antonio
 Colquhoun Alexander Shea Hinshelwood,
 Manchioneal
 Thomas Adrian Gray, Manchioneal
 George DePass Henriques, Buff Bay
 Ralph Parkinson Dunn, St. Margaret's Bay
 Eyre H. L. Massey, Moore Town
 Edward Ernest Gray, Hope Bay
 Fred. McDonald Jones, Hector's River
 William Trevor Small, Hope Bay
 Clarence Lyon Hall, Buff Bay
 Rev. Walter James Thompson, Buff Bay
 Edward Jonathan Churton Shepherd, Port
 Antonio
 Cecil Hugh Phillips, Port Antonio.
 William Harper Watson, St. Margaret's Bay
 Rev. Albert Victor Petgrave, Port Antonio.
 Anthony N. N. Benn, Spring Hill
 Hugh Ambrose Davis, Hope Bay
 Ernest Harold Percy Greaves, Orange Bay
 Martin Luther Burke, L.R.C.P. & S.,
 Port Antonio
 Herbert George Seaton Myers, Hope Bay
 Alexander Doull, Buff Bay
 Charles Lopez Isaacs, Port Antonio P.O.
 Arthur Euther Bryan, Port Antonio P.O.
 Harold Egbert Allan, Port Antonio P.O.
 Horatio Alexander Forsyth, Port Antonio
 P.O.

Tomlin Augustus Campbell, M.D., Port
 Antonio P.O.
 Henry Braham, Buff Bay P.O.
 James Herbert Harvey Clark, Pt. Antonio
 Cecil Andus Miller, Buff Bay
 Stanley Leopold Hillary, Port Antonio.
 Captain G. R. Arbuthnot Leslie,
 Manchioneal

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
or are residing in another Parish.*

Albert Edward Hollis
 Robert James Miller, Half-way Tree
 William Hargreaves Butler Cathcart,
 Kingston
 Samuel Constantine Burke, Kingston
 Edward Eyre Courtenay Hosack, England
 Cecil Andus Miller, Buff Bay
 Arnold Theodore Clarke, Old Harbour
 William P. C. Adam, Morant Bay
 Richard Harvey Davis
 Cecil Joseph Dignam
 Henry C. G. Purchas, Clarendon
 Leslie Wetherell Hitchins
 John Courtney Knollys, Montego Bay
 Robert Johnstone, c.m.g., England
 Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, k.c.m.g., Epworth
 Hon. Sir William Morrison, Kt., Kingston
 William Augustus Carpenter, Kingston
 William Henry Plant, Halfway Tree
 Samuel Dell Smith, Halfway Tree
 E. V. W. Mellad, L.R.C.P. L.R.C.S.,
 Cross Roads
 E. D. Gideon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
 Kingston
 Thomas Norman Drake, Halfway Tree
 Reginald William Poole Richards, Halfway
 Tree
 Wilfred Innes Pocock, Bowden.
 William Augustus O'Sullivan, Kingston
 Benjamin O'Connor Minott, Kingston
 James Hillary, Kingston
 William Arthur Orrett, Spanish Town.

ST. MARY.

Custos.

Hon. Arthur C. Westmorland.

Resident Magistrate.

A. K. Agar.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Albert Edward Silvera, Lucky Hill P.O.
 Victor Emanuel Silvera, Oracabessa
 Hon. Wilmot H. W. Westmorland,
 Highgate
 Ernest W. Mais, Retreat
 Graham Hawkins, Hampstead
 A. Davidson Goffe, Port Maria
 Rev. Henry B. Wolcott, Richmond

John Henry Scarlett, Albany
 Frederick A. Ritchie, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
 Edin., Richmond
 Leicester Lawrence Roper, Lucky Hill
 P.O.
 Clarence Charles Ferdinand McTavish L.
 Goffe, Highgate
 Charles B. McKenzie Pringle, Annotto
 Bay
 Rev. James MacNee, Carron Hall
 S. Magnus Walker, Highgate
 W. Reginald Aquart, Highgate
 Geo. Ivanhoe Leceesne, M.B., C.M., Edin.,
 Annotto Bay
 J. E. Cecil Sharpe, Port Maria
 H. W. B. Scott, Hampstead
 S. M. Roche, Gayle
 John Hutton Jefferson, Gayle
 Massy Onge Vincent French-Mullen,
 Annotto Bay
 Walter Braithwaite Dowding, Port Maria
 Charles LeMercier DuQuesnay, Highgate
 Ernest George Robinson, Highgate
 Donald Arthur Fitzmaurice McCormack,
 Hampstead
 Clifford Lynn Clemetson, Port Maria
 Owen Hugh Keeling, Annotto Bay
 Rev. Chas. Smith Brown, Gayle
 Henry George DeLisser, Richmond
 Rev. Edwin James Touzalin, Annotto Bay
 J. Roy Johnston, Annotto Bay
 Thomas Archibald Roxburgh, Annotto Bay
 A. Knox-Wright, Annotto Bay
 Howard R. Smith, Mount Regale
 Daniel H. Jackson, Port Maria
 Rev. E. W. Hunt, Castleton
 H. J. Crooks, Carron Hall
 F. E. S. DeLisser, Richmond
 Thomas James Lobban, Retreat
 Carl I. Marsink, Annotto Bay
 H. S. Schleifer, Richmond
 T. R. B. Vermont, Lodge P.O.
 Kenneth A. McCarthy, Port Maria
 Ernest L. Sharpe, Retreat
 Sidney E. Townend, Oracabessa
 Arnold S. Campbell, Annotto Bay
 William I. Escoffery, M.B., Ch. B., Aber.,
 Gayle.
 Edward George Orrett, Port Maria.

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

L. M. Clark, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.,
 Linstead
 Lawson Gifford, M.D., Kingston
 Harold Buckley, Manchioneal
 Kenneth McKenzie Pringle, Claremont P.O.
 Charles Orrett, Cuba
 T. McLean Gray, Ocho Rios P.O.
 Henry Braham, Buff Bay
 Robert Percy Simmonds, Kingston

Cornelius R. Tyson, Linstead P.O.
 John Sinclair, Kingston
 Robert J. Fraser, Ramble P.O.
 John Lockett, Kingston
 Thos. J. Haslett
 Chas. Hy. Campbell Farquharson, L.R.C.P.,
 Edin., Black River
 John McKenzie Pringle
 Col. Herbert C. Stuart, Ocho Rios.
 C. S. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Kingston
 Sidney C. McCutchin, Kingston
 Noel George Silvera, Spanish Town
 Revd. Jos. George Peterkin, Seafield P.O.
 Leslie Richard O'Hanlon, St. Ann's Bay
 Thomas J. Field, Mandeville
 Owen Bede Casserly, Jackson Town P.O.
 D. Tolmie
 Rev. Walter Eyrie Evelyn, Mile Gully
 Rev. Herbert A. Cover, Blackstonedged,
 St. Ann
 C. C. Langlois, Kingston
 F. S. Rutty, Kingston.
 Edward Eyre Courtenay Hosack
 George A. Dougall, Laughlands P.O.
 William Magee, May Pen
 Henry Joselyn Dodd, Mandeville
 Jas. Herbert Stockhausen, Kingston
 Dr. J. J. Edwards, Lucea.
 Ronald Macdonald, Kingston
 H. Joslen, M.D., F.R.C.S., Claremont.

ST. ANN.

Custos.

Hon. Sir Thomas Laurence Roxburgh, Kt.,
 C.M.G. Acting

Resident Magistrate.

K. R. Brandon, Claremont

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Edward Pratt, Chalky Hill
 A. J. Hopwood, Bamboo
 Charles Costa, Brown's Town
 A. B. D. Rerrie, St. Ann's Bay
 Leicester Roper, Lucky Hill
 Charles J. Helwig, Alexandria
 Kenneth L. Roxburgh, Epworth
 Sylvester Cotter, Lime Hall
 Leslie W. Levy, Brown's Town
 E. S. Lindo, Brown's Town
 D. G. McConnell, Borobridge
 Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C., Runaway
 Bay
 Gilbert A. Cocks, Brown's Town
 Henry Percival Stephenson, St. Ann's Bay
 Arthur S. Byles, Brown's Town
 C. N. Heming, Claremont

Hon. W. H. Wilmot Westmoreland, Guy's Hill

G. C. Brown, Alderton

Arthur S. McGrath, Brown's Town

A. B. Geddes, Ocho Rios

Cyril A. Stewart, Walker's Wood

T. E. Denniston, Runaway Bay

Stirling Mowbray Fisher, Ocho Rios

John Edward Vincent Townend, Claremont

Frank Wiiberforce Hunter, St. Ann's Bay

John Leslie Mais, Lodge

Cecil Owen Cover, Brown's Town

Captain C. M. G. Purchas, M.C., Dry Harbour

Ernest M. Mais, Moneague

Captain Bernard Fry Chester, Moneague

Edwin William Helwig, Brown's Town

Arthur Augustus Lindo, Cave Valley

Percival Louis Ambrose Arscott, St. Ann's Bay

A. M. Gordon, St. Ann's Bay

C. F. Thompson, Cave Valley

K. M. deRoux, Claremont

Major C. L. Roper, Moneague

Hugh Nesbitt Pullar, Lime Hall

G. J. Casserly, St. Ann's Bay

C. H. Scott, St. Ann's Bay

C. A. Dougal, Laughlands

Alexander Cook, Alexandria

C. S. Kelly, Brown's Town

Charles Sylvester Cotter, Lime Hall

Donald Stuart McIntosh Clark, St. Ann's Bay.

John Sylvester O'Hara, Pedro

Gerald McCawley, St. Ann's Bay

Hubert Joslen, M.D., Durh., M.R.C.S., End., L.R.C.P., Lond., Claremont.

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

Geo. McGrath, Ewarton

George Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Mandeville

H. Q. Levy, Kingston

H. C. G. Purchas, St. Andrew

A. C. Pantton, Scotland

Charles Isaacs Levy, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., Kingston

A. H. Davis, Cross Roads

Horace A. Fowler, Guys Hill

J. C. Knollys, Montego Bay

Cyril A. Escoffery, Panama

H. J. Dodd, Manchester

V. A. Michelin, Grange Hill

G. L. N. Walker, England

W. A. Orrett, Spanish Town

A. D. Stephenson, St. James

M. V. Townend, England

George O'Toole, Hanover

TRELAWNY.

Custos.

Hon. Guy S. Ewen, M.L.C., Falmouth

Resident Magistrate.

Vacant

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

George P. Dewar, Duncans

John H. Clerk, Falmouth

Alfred L. Delgado, Falmouth

George S. H. Taylor, Clark's Town

Harry Percy Sewell, Duncans

Hon. D. O. Kelly-Lawson, Hampden

Percy E. F. Robertson, Falmouth

A. W. Gordon, Rio Bueno P.O.

Herbert E. Capstick, Stewart Town P.O.

Dr. F. A. G. Purchas, Sawyers P.O.

Lionel S. H. Booth, Falmouth

Walter Wooliscroft, Falmouth

John Stockhausen, Stewart Town

Rev. W. S. Lea, Jackson Town

D. A. Delgado, Falmouth

H. R. Milliner, Clarks Town

G. G. C. Dewar, Duncans P.O.

Alister S. Gray, Falmouth

Rev. T. B. Prentice, Hampden

Joseph P. Stockhausen, Duncans

Arnold E. Muschett, Duncans

Sylvester N. Brissett, Warsop

Campbell Tulloch Dewar, L.R.C.P.,

L.R.C.S., Edin., Duncans

William Harold Vickers, Falmouth

Arthur McArthur, M.C., Albert Town

Colin G. Edwards, Duan Vale P.O.

Rev. Houston S. Lynch, Albert Town

Alva A. Milliner, Deeside

Robert E. Gentles, Coleyville

Ralstoun Caldwell Grant, Hampden P.O.

Alfred Charles Gregg, Ulster Spring P.O.

Frederick Lindo DePass, Deeside P.O.

James Howie Aitken, Clark's Town P.O.

Clive Alexander Smith, Falmouth

Robert Stewart Grant, Falmouth

John Campbell Cadien, Falmouth

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

Theodore M. DePass, Petersfield

Joseph Shore, Somerton

C. T. Cahusac, Bluefields

Rupert Henry Lindo, Kingston

Bernard Toole, Kingston

Matthew Scott, Port Maria

Herbert T. Steel, Grange Hill

Rev. J. R. M. Cass

Alexander Doull

Edmund Upton Wooler, Kingston
 Rev. G. H. Lea
 F. H. Cooke, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.
 H. J. Dodd, Mandeville
 Hugh Ramsden
 C. G. F. Robertson, Mile Gully
 F. M. Ellis, Alley
 Rev. H. C. Bowen, Adelphi
 Thomas J. Field, Mandeville
 R. Mott-Trille, Newport
 R. F. Gregg, Linstead
 Robert Reginald Aitken, Kingston
 William V. Beaumont, M.C., Sav.-la-Mar
 William Magee, May Pen
 Maurice Bernal Blake
 Walter M. Beresford, M.C., C.G., Southern
 Nigeria
 Harold A. Melville, Kingston
 E. D. Arscott, Cross Roads
 A. W. L. Clerk
 Dr. G. H. Robertson, Kingston
 Rev. D. D. Parnter, B.A., Retreat P.O.
 William Fitz-Stephen Ritson, Windward
 Road P.O.
 E. G. Orrett, Port Maria.

ST. JAMES.

Custos.

Vacant

Resident Magistrate.

Lieut.-Col. Charles M. Ogilvie.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Dermot Owen Kelly-Lawson
 John H. Parkin, Anchovy
 Joseph Shore, Canaan, Somerton
 Austin Hamilton Browne, Montego Bay
 David Mills, Montego Bay
 Edmund Hart, Montego Bay
 Harry J. H. Parkin, Anchovy
 F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Montego Bay
 Fyffe Roxburgh, Catadupa
 Walter Fletcher, Montego Bay
 Lionel J. G. Hawthorne, Lottery
 H. C. Shekell, Cambridge
 Francis A. Cory, Catadupa
 Rev. J. A. Jones, Point
 Rev. H. C. Bowen, Adelphi
 Ernest R. F. Burgess, Montego Bay
 Stuart Poole Davidson, Montego Bay
 Noel Sanford, Lambs River
 A. B. Lowe, Adelphi
 Henry George Scudamore, John's Hall

Dr. David Lawrence Tate, Montego Bay
 Ralstoun Caldwell Grant, Little River
 Frank Mack Hoyt, Montego Bay
 Gareth Ambrose Wolferstan, Cambridge
 Herbert A. Holmes, Anchovy
 Egerton Charles Parke, Montego
 Bay
 Walter Edward Roxburgh, Montpelier
 Major Aubrey Allwood, Greenwood,
 Falmouth
 W. J. D. Shore, Montego Bay
 F. L. DePass, Spring Vale, Deeside
 Rev. Isaiah Augustus Dell, Little River
 R. C. Clegg, Montego Bay.
 A. W. Eldemire, Montego Bay
 Aubrey Stephenson, Montego Bay
 Clifford Cardiff Delroy DeLisser, Montego
 Bay
 G. W. Reid, Cambridge

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
or are residing in another Parish.*

Hon. Maurice Malcolm, England
 W. P. C. Adam, Morant Bay
 Lionel P. Kerr, Mandeville
 John C. Farquharson, Constant Spring
 Alexander Doull, Buff Bay
 H. Farquharson Kerr, London, England
 Bernard Toole, Kingston
 Hugh Ramsden, U.S.A.
 W. L. Kingdon, Toronto, Canada
 Thomas John Field, Mandeville
 Arthur D. Jacobs, Kingston
 George S. Taylor, Clarks Town
 Robert Stewart Grant, Good Hope,
 Falmouth
 Fred. M. Ellis, Hayes
 Albert Knox-Wight, Annotto Bay
 George O'Toole, St. Ann's Bay
 V. G. Purchas, Claremont
 S. R. Cover
 Walter Reginald Coke Kerr, Content,
 Bamboo.

HANOVER.

Custos.

Vacant

Resident Magistrate.

William Scholefield.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

John W. Edwards, Montpelier
 H. A. S. Santfleben, Lucea
 Ernest P. Beresford, Hopewell

Eugene R. Browne, Sandy Bay
 Jno. Geo. McD. Robertson, Ramble
 Arthur E. Clodd, Green Island
 Harold J. Charley, Ramble
 J. Thomson Evans, Green Island
 B. W. H. Rigg, Sandy Bay
 C. A. H. Donaldson, Green Island
 Rev. B. C. Lumsden, Askenish
 Rev. A. B. Mullings, Green Island
 A. A. Myers, L.R.C.P., Lucea
 Rev. H. U. Messam, Riverside
 H. A. Roxburgh, Green Island
 O. C. A. Donaldson, Hopewell
 George O'Toole, Lucea
 G. Levy, Lucea
 J. M. Edwards, Shetlewood, Montpelier
 Denys Kirkman Hodgson, Montpelier
 Herbert Henry Pouyatt, Sandy Bay.
 H. C. L. Sanftleben, Lucea

Justices of the Peace who are residing in another Parish.

F. Wm. W. Baillie, M.B., Ch.B., Kingston
 Geo. R. Arbuthnot Leslie, Montpelier
 C. A. Smith, St. Ann.
 Dr. Robert George Sherlock, Pt. Antonio.

WESTMORELAND.

Custos.

Hon. Hugh Clarke, Savanna-la-Mar.

Resident Magistrate.

W. T. Stuart Fretz.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Richard Ernest Harvey, New Market
 Charles E. Harvey, Savanna-la-Mar
 John Stringer Brownhill, Negril
 Samuel Edward Morris, Petersfield
 Stainton Clarke, Savanna-la-Mar
 Arthur William Alcock, Savanna-la-Mar
 Alexander Whitcomb Aguilar, Savanna-la-Mar

John W. N. Hudson, Darliston
 Theodore Mitchell dePass, Petersfield
 Percy Hylton Cooke, Chester Castle
 Charles Thomas Cahusac, Bluefields
 Clarence Cargill Farquharson, Savanna-la-Mar

Bertram Arnold Kirkham, Savanna-la-Mar
 Richard Farewell Williams, Darliston
 Barrington Charles Cooper, Petersfield
 Alexander George Logan McLeod, Whitehouse

Solomon Alexander Isaacs, M.D. (N.Y.), Savanna-la-Mar

Dr. Noel Sandford, Lambs River
 John Driver Winder, Petersfield
 Cyril Osmonde Hayton Hudson, Savanna-la-Mar

Walter Cyril Morris, Savanna-la-Mar
 Thomas Bird Goodin, Savanna-la-Mar

Ernest Hart Delvaille, Savanna-la-Mar
 Edward Philip Houghton James, Ramble
 Henry Alexander Tate, Savanna-la-Mar
 Fred. Farquharson, Little London
 Victor Alfred Michelin, Grange Hill
 Raymond Griffiths Kirkham, Bluefields
 Patrick Thomas Meany, Grange Hill
 Francis Norman Miles, Savanna-la-Mar
 Theodore Rowland Williams, Bethel Town
 Arthur John Drew, M.D., Negril
 Roland W. B. Whitelock, Bluefields
 Harold C. Cahusac, Grange Hill.

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

John Wesley Edwards, Montpelier
 John Charley, England
 Charles Salmon Farquharson, England
 John C. Farquharson, Constant Spring
 Walter Wooliscroft, Falmouth
 Fred. H. Farquharson, Balaclava
 R. E. F. Burgess, Montego Bay
 H. C. G. Purchas, Montego Bay
 Melville W. Harrell, Kingston
 Henry J. Dodd, Black River
 Rev. Thomas Black Prentice, Falmouth
 R. Reginald Aitken, Kingston
 Maurice Malcolm, England
 Owen Franklin Wright, Kingston
 Robert George Sherlock, Falmouth
 William Harold Vickers, Falmouth
 Percival Henry Gregg, England
 Henry Marshall King, West Africa
 Rev. Fred. George Jolly, Claremont
 Fred. Lindo DePass, Dee Side
 William Eardley Calder, Priestman's River
 Rev. Jas. Carnegie, Maggoty
 Henry Ewarton Fowler, Montego Bay
 Leonard Wallace Thomas, Linstead
 Rev. Herbert Alexander Cover, Guy's Hill
 Ernest Philip Beresford, Hopewell, Hanover
 P. O. Williams, Green Island, Hanover
 George Rupert Arbuthnot-Leslie, Montpelier.
 Rev. Alfred Miller, Mandeville

ST. ELIZABETH.

Custos.

Hon. A. E. Harrison, Munro College.

Resident Magistrate.

J. Verity, Malvern.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Henry Maxwell, Myersville
 Edmund T. Forrest, Malvern
 F. H. R. Farquharson, Balaclava
 H. W. Griffith, Black River
 H. D. B. Castle, Malvern

C. E. Isaacs, Whitehouse
 C. H. A. Iver, Malvern
 A. G. Robison, Santa Cruz
 W. N. C. Farquharson, Black River
 Stafford Maxwell, Malvern
 Victor H. Tomlinson, Lacovia
 E. B. Lewis, Siloah
 Rev. S. C. Ashton, Malvern
 A. M. Lewis, Pepper
 W. W. Maxwell, Myersville
 C. A. Peynado, Black River
 George Sturdy, Malvern
 W. G. Hendriks, Black River
 R. G. Sinclair, Ipswich
 Rev. S. E. Morrison, Balacava
 Arthur Muirhead, Santa Cruz
 Dr. Curtis D. Johnston, Black River
 Hon. P. W. Sangster, Mountainside
 E. James Smith, Southfield
 Duncan Robertson Clacken, Malvern
 Claude Reckord Gregory, Santa Cruz
 John Connacher, Black River
 Major George Livesy Knowles, Malvern
 Rev. Stephen M. Binger, Lacovia
 W. G. Griffith, Black River
 Rev. W. T. Driver, Springfield
 T. E. Levy, Black River
 Rev. James Carnegie, Maggoty
 Rev. R. Whaites, Balacava
 Rev. Hugh McTear, Maggoty
 W. H. H. Redpath, Balacava

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

C. F. Pengelly, Mandeville
 T. P. Leyden, Williamsfield
 T. M. Bartlett, Morant Bay
 Rev. William T. Graham, Highgate
 C. H. Vidal Hall, Kingston
 C. P. Jackson, Mandeville
 W. E. Clark, Mandeville
 Rev. Alfred Miller, Bethel Town
 Jas. Alex. McNeil Smith, Brown's Town
 C. H. C. Farquharson, L.R.C.P.
 E. J. Wilson, Clarendon Park
 C. M. Arscot
 P. O. Hutchinson, Montego Bay
 H. J. Dodd, Mandeville
 Frederick Lindo dePass
 Rev. E. P. Williams, Darliston.

MANCHESTER.

Custos.

Hon. Thomas Anderson, Mile Gully

Resident Magistrate.

C. H. York-Slader.

*Justices of the Peace who are residing in
 the Parish.*

G. H. G. Sturridge, Mandeville
 Arthur F. Clark, Porus

Herbert Hugh Heron, Shooter's Hill
 Aubrey M. Lewis, Mandeville
 Cecil R. Isaacs, Shooter's Hill
 W. C. R. Chandler, Harry Watch
 Easton W. Muirhead, Mandeville
 Geo. A. Bonitto, Mandeville
 Leonard Sutton, Mandeville
 Lionel P. Kerr, Mandeville
 Stephen T. Glanville, Devon
 Thos. P. Leyden, Mandeville
 Jas. S. Nicholson, Pratville
 Ernest A. Bayley, Devon
 John M. Vassal-Thomson, Mandeville
 Clarence E. Levy, Williamsfield
 Henry Erskine Lewis, Newport
 Jas. A. Ogilvie, Porus
 Jas. A. Daly, Porus
 H. W. Griffith, Mandeville
 Rob. M. Stimpson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
 Edin., Porus
 John B. Thursfield, Newport
 David D. Phillips, Williamsfield
 S. J. A. Stewart, Newport
 R. Jas. Miller, Christiana
 Louis B. Meikle, Pratville
 Radley Mott-Trille, Newport
 Wm. G. McCausland, Mandeville
 Chas. F. Pengeley, Mandeville
 Jas. Stephen Miller, Christiana
 Robt. E. Gentles, Coleyville
 John G. Miller, Mandeville
 Easton G. Powell, Mandeville
 Ronald John Wynne, Mandeville
 L. C. Hendricks, Porus
 V. C. Logan, Cross Keys
 Thomas John Field, Mandeville
 Dr. A. G. McKenley, Christiana
 W. G. Clarke, Newport
 J. H. L. Dodd, Cross Keys
 Henry Jocelyn Dodd, Mandeville
 J. S. Foreman, Christiana
 G. C. Shiletto, Christiana
 G. D. Fulford, Spur Tree.
 C. G. F. Robertson, Mile Gully
 Cyril C. Lewis, Mandeville
 A. Norman Nash, Williamsfield
 Rev. C. M. Watler, Walderston
 E. E. Sampson, Alligator Pond.

CLARENDON.

Custos.

Hon. George W. Muirhead, May Pen.

Resident Magistrate.

E. G. Cooper.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Sydney Moxsy, Hayes
 Lewis Anderson, May Pen
 James C. Elliott, Race Course
 Tatham Farquharson, Spanish Town
 H. E. Upton, Chapelton

William F. Robinson, Race Course
 T. Harty, May Pen
 S. M. deRoux, May Pen
 Dr. A. W. Thompson, Chapelton
 Thomas McWhinnie, Chapelton
 W. Hyde McCaulay, Spaldings
 Arthur A. Lewis, Alley
 Harry Fray, Manchester
 Percy St. Geo. Munn, Chapelton
 Rolla K. Lewis, Old England P.O.
 Hon. J. A. G. Smith, Chapelton
 Gerald Sutherland Lewis, Milk River
 Aubrey L. Allwood, May Pen
 S. A. Anderson, Malvern
 A. M. Pawsey, May Pen
 Arthur Maxwell Douet, Kingston
 U. T. McKay, Frankfield
 E. N. Maxwell, May Pen
 P. Junor, Spaldings
 I. L. Dowden, Crofts Hill
 Allan Phillips, Toll Gate
 Dr. A. Alexander Anderson, Frankfield
 Joshua Alex. Watson, D.M.O., Croft's Hill
 Hubert Geo. Dunkley, Mocho
 Manly Lopez, Chapelton P.O.
 Hon. D. T. Wint, Inverness
 Griffith G. R. Sharp, Trout Hall, Frankfield
 Rev. R. A. Llewellyn, Frankfield
 Rev. J. H. Allen, Porus
 Rev. E. Phillips, Colonel's Ridge
 William Magee, Chapelton
 H. B. Walcott, Alley
 Dr. A. J. Thomas, Frankfield
 Major A. R. Moxsy, Chapelton
 Dr. L. B. Lyon, Race Course
 Francis Graham Pawsey, Toll Gate.
 G. I. Goble, Alley.

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish*

H. T. Ronaldson, New Port
 A. F. Clark
 W. C. R. Chandler, Harry Watch
 Leonard Sutton, Mandeville
 Thos. Hicks Sharp, Spanish Town
 Cecil R. Isaacs, Shooter's Hill
 Dr. H. Joslen, Claremont
 A. Harvey Davis, Brown's Town
 G. W. Fitzherbert
 Alfred Walder, Walderston
 Jno. Courtney Knollys, Montego Bay
 M. B. O'Sullivan, Spanish Town
 T. H. Sharp, Jnr.
 G. D. Robertson, Kingston
 J. I. Lord, Port Maria
 A. G. Spooner, Constant Spring
 J. H. B. Mais, St. Ann.
 H. C. G. Purchas
 D. H. T. Strudwick, Brown's Town
 W. P. C. Adam, Morant Bay
 J. A. Daley, Porus
 W. V. Heron, Mandeville
 T. B. Thompson, America

J. S. Miller, Christians
 S. M. Binger, Mountain Side
 C. Spencer Farquharson, Montego Bay
 Samuel Thos. Jones
 H. Q. Levy, St. Ann
 Thomas John Field, Mandeville.
 Amos Claude McIntosh, Mandeville
 Dr. A. G. McKenley, Christians.
 Fred. M. Ellis, Alley, Constant Spring
 Matthew Scott, St. Mary.

ST. CATHERINE.

Custos.

Hon. John H. McPhail, Bog Walk

Resident Magistrate.

Bertram Burrowes.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

George McGrath, Ewarton
 E. L. Stanigar, Linstead
 Thomas H. Sharp, Spanish Town
 Hon. Alfred E. Wigan, Spanish Town
 Charles McKella, Spanish Town
 H. C. Bennett, Spanish Town
 F. E. Taylor, Spanish Town
 Ernest E. M. Stewart, Spanish Town
 Dr. L. M. Clark, Linstead
 G. Neville Turner, Harker's Hall
 Philip P. Ryley, Old Harbour
 Alexander Carey, Glengoffe
 N. C. Gyles, Linstead
 Charles Hudson, Spanish Town
 William McCulloch, Lluidas Vale
 H. L. Mossman, Linstead
 Fred. L. Clark, Ewarton
 J. P. McPhail, Bog Walk
 Harold Braham, Ewarton
 P. A. Bovell, Spanish Town
 Dr. H. H. Blair, Spanish Town
 Rev. T. H. Grant, Troja
 V. N. Magnus, Riversdale
 C. G. H. Robertson, Bushy Park
 Alfred R. Suarez, Spanish Town
 Eustace A. McNeil, Troja
 Frederick Alfred Anderson, Linstead
 William Nathaniel Meeks, Spanish Town
 H. A. Fowler, Riversdale
 Caryll Caryll, Ewarton
 Rev. F. E. Smith, Bartons
 Dugald Archibald Campbell, Linstead
 H. E. Crum Ewing, Linstead
 R. F. Gregg, Linstead
 W. M. Gordon, Bog Walk
 A. E. Lopez, Spanish Town
 Samuel Bateman, Spanish Town.
 Stanley Vaz, Old Harbour.
 John L. Lord,, Guys Hill.
 William Arthur Orrett, Spanish Town
 Collin McKenzie Shaw, Riversdale
 Leonard Wallace Thomas, Redwood
 Eccleston Alonzo Roberts, Old Harbour
 Abraham Nathaniel Holness, Guy's Hill

William Henry Wood, Bog Walk.
McL. N. Staight, Spanish Town
A. S. Nunes, Spanish Town
Dr. T. A. P. Wynter, Spanish Town.

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
or are residing in another Parish.*

Owen F. Wright, Kingston
C. G. Muirhead, Cave Valley
J. T. Calder, Braes River
A. M. Douet, Alley
Dr. H. T. Strudwick, Alexandria
Dr. C. R. White
Samuel H. Bravo, St. Andrew
Dr. Francis Odell Simpson
Dr. J. H. Abrahams, Chapelton
Dr. D. H. McPhail, May Pen
John M. Mills, Guys Hill
Ian H. Campbell, Browns Town

Rev. Thomas Whitfield
H. E. C. Farquharson
Rev. S. Purcell Hendrick
Frank Carr
M. O. V. French-Mullen
Dr. Albert Cuff Lushington
R. E. H. Melhado, Kingston
Gustav Boettcher, Kingston
Rev. J. G. Peterkin, Carron Hall
A. L. Maxwell, Claremont
A. M. Tucker, Kingston
A. R. McGrath, St. Ann
Altamont Dolphy, Kingston
A. L. Keeling, Kingston
D. St. C. Lopez, Kingston
Ven. Archdeacon McCalla, Montpelier
E. Foster
R. W. P. Richards, Rock River
W. H. Westmorland, Guy's Hill

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Rape and attempt at.	Unnatural Offences and attempt at.	Other Offences against the Person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Offences against property committed with violence.	Prædial Larceny.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total
Convicted ..	8	9	..	..	..	2	1,292	7	335	382	7,971	10,006
Acquitted	3	5	..	..	2	3	287	2	53	91	1,651	2,097
Abandoned for want of prosecution	..	2	..	..	1	..	416	4	122	139	3,315	3,999
Total	11	16	..	..	3	5	1,995	13	510	612	12,937	16,102

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	From 1.1.26 to 31.12.26	From 1.1.27 to 31.12.27	From 1.1.28 to 31.12.28	From 1.1.29 to 31.12.29	From 1.1.30 to 31.12.30
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets ..	42,429	44,976	44,988	49,256	46,918
The number of summary convictions:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	2,298	2,685	2,239	2,293	2,432
2. For prædial larceny ..	57	124	388	382	277
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	629	670	664	664	535
4. For other offences ..	15,015	15,635	15,124	17,048	15,850
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	1,219	1,146	1,160	1,292	1,311
2. For prædial larceny ..	884	929	1,134	908	382
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	1,781	1,843	2,037	2,212	1,837
4. For other offences ..	4,125	4,738	5,186	6,584	6,476
The number of persons discharged and acquitted:—					
1. In the Inferior Courts ..	11,320	11,749	11,539	11,660	11,710
2. In the Superior Courts ..	5,093	5,448	5,508	6,205	6,096

PART VII.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue for the year 1930-31 amounted to £2,197,571 14s. 6d., and the expenditure was 2,322,612 16s. 5½d.

Parochial Revenues, which are devoted to Parochial Roads, Poor Relief, Sanitary and other local services and are administered by the several Parochial Boards, amounted to £449,594. This includes amounts borrowed from the public chest.

Parochial Expenditure amounted to £432,090 or £27,349 more than in the previous year. The re-payment of loans from General Revenue, which amounted to £21,649 is included in the Expenditure.

Immigration Expenditure amounted during the year to £721 6s. 7d.

DEBT.

The Public Debt directly secured on General and Special Revenues stood as follows: at the close of each of the last ten financial years, after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt.

				£	s.	d.
1922	..	..	..	2,588,017	15	1
1923	..	..	..	2,450,795	19	3
1924	..	..	..	2,877,574	1	8
1925	..	..	..	2,867,079	14	0
1926	..	..	..	2,715,197	2	4
1927	..	..	..	2,648,054	6	11
1928	..	..	..	2,722,892	14	4
1929	..	..	..	2,680,709	2	6
1930	..	..	..	2,880,898	19	4
1931	..	..	..	2,791,537	17	3

A Comparative Table of Revenue for the past Five Years.

RECEIPTS.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
HEADS OF REVENUE—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Customs—										
Import Duties	917,348	10 6	1,090,522	14 2	1,136,170	14 11	1,195,438	1 0	1,087,927	0 0
Export Duties	420	15 0	118	9 8	125	6 1	1,079	16 11	27	11 1
Package Tax	43,848	9 1	49,622	9 0						
Harbour and Light Dues	..	..	7,776	12 6	9,406	12 11	10,841	15 7	10,632	4 9
Licenses—										
Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified										
Surtax on Excise and Licenses, Excise on Sugar, Property Tax increase and Income Tax, Entertainment Tax, Fines, Forfeitures, etc.	454,583	2 9	520,285	11 9	487,947	19 8	515,579	16 5	506,371	6 2
Fees of Office, Stamp Duties, Reimbursements-in-aid and Irrigation Receipts, Estates Duties and additional Stamp Duties	211,011	18 8½	447,555	13 11	411,377	15 9	415,190	6 7½	422,531	6 11½
Post Office and Telegraphs War Tax	95,202	15 6½	101,824	7 7½	103,020	1 6½	109,105	14 5½	107,678	7 11
Railway	355,950	16 5½								
Rents	4,150	13 9	4,169	2 2	3,491	15 2	4,284	0 10	3,943	5 6
Interest	29,451	1 2	16,327	10 11	15,531	16 5	11,108	19 7	8,902	7 7
Miscellaneous Receipts	38,879	15 8	34,857	14 8½	41,718	17 11½	28,650	0 0	47,176	0 0½
Total exclusive of Land Sale and Nickel Coin	2,142,346	18 7½	2,273,060	6 5	2,208,791	0 5½	2,291,278	11 4½	2,195,189	10 0
Land Sales	2,945	10 4	2,033	6 6	1,810	12 5	1,590	16 0	2,382	4 6
Face Value of Nickel Coin Imported	1,750	0 0	..	..	2,250	0 0	..	..	..	..
Total General Revenue	2,147,042	8 11½	2,275,093	12 11	2,212,851	12 10½	2,292,869	7 4½	2,197,571	14 6
Parochial Revenue	375,022	0 0	412,142	0 0	410,454	0 0	425,064	0 0	449,594	0 0

A Comparative Table of Expenditure for the past Five Years

EXPENDITURE.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30	1930-31.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges of Debt	278,172 13 5	280,966 4 9	292,378 0 5	306,239 14 1	302,911 7 10
Pensions	57,162 17 0½	59,924 11 5	58,937 15 3	60,122 2 6	60,952 6 5
Pensions of Widows and Orphans	11,253 18 3	11,229 18 10	11,908 2 5	13,860 13 5	15,860 17 10
Governor and Staff	8,037 4 5	8,140 7 9	8,454 5 8	8,654 17 4	8,524 16 8
Privy Council	62 0 0	62 0 0	56 16 8	62 0 0	62 0 0
Legislative Council	3,321 2 0	2,866 12 3	2,754 1 9	5,426 13 3	3,800 5 2
Colonial Secretariat	9,468 11 2	9,605 6 7	10,187 3 8	10,737 2 7	10,771 18 5
Parochial Roads and Works—Superintendents					
Lands Department	5,202 6 10	5,653 9 2	6,001 14 4	8,054 13 6	12,533 19 5
Audit Department	6,400 3 11	6,521 13 3	6,479 7 2	6,522 18 10	6,943 4 8
Public Treasury	6,403 12 3	6,528 12 0½	6,322 8 9	6,416 6 6	6,600 19 8
Currency Commissioners	1,901 15 8	1,661 12 3	1,130 2 3	1,184 3 9	2,513 4 11
Government Savings Bank	7,713 9 9	7,902 7 5	8,188 6 3	8,071 16 7	9,366 10 10
Immigration Department	372 14 7	381 9 4	388 11 2	396 14 0	393 2 0
Clerks of Parochial Boards	300 0 0	206 9 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	75 0 0
Collector General's Department	75,405 3 1½	77,930 10 5	79,715 1 9	83,802 1 8	85,654 12 9
Post Office	90,032 18 8	91,691 3 3½	94,908 12 8	96,125 0 8	101,076 5 8
Supreme Court	7,059 4 6	7,483 11 3	7,364 16 4	7,257 15 7	7,408 5 8
Law Officers	4,708 7 1	4,709 5 11	4,701 0 7	4,826 6 9	4,988 4 4
Kingston Court	1,741 6 1	2,192 3 5	2,292 6 1	2,296 1 6	2,307 6 6
Resident Magistrates' Courts	41,027 9 7	41,670 19 1	42,032 6 9	44,168 5 1	43,576 5 3
Administrator General's Office	7,112 13 7	7,225 15 7	7,529 4 4	7,713 0 6	8,139 15 1
Medical—General Administration	36,950 15 11	40,110 17 3	39,471 14 4	43,441 17 2	56,320 13 10
do Hospital & Lepers Home	61,148 17 6	63,343 17 0	70,392 17 6	76,177 5 6	81,061 19 3
do Lunatic Asylum	39,665 11 0	41,028 11 2	45,194 14 0	46,661 5 10	46,730 7 7
Constabulary	183,143 7 5	182,244 15 5	189,194 4 11	190,577 15 7	192,524 1 2
Prisons	45,850 16 3	46,377 13 11	51,622 8 7	51,965 12 10	49,683 16 1
Industrial School, Stony Hill, Happy Grove, &c.	7,800 3 5	7,780 11 3	8,106 7 10	8,398 7 6	8,215 6 0
Carried forward	997,929 3 6	1,015,445 9 0½	1,055,882 11 2	1,099,310 12 6	1,128,786 13 0

A Comparative Table of Expenditure, &c.—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE.	1926-27.			1927-28.			1928-29.			1929-30.			1930-31.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	997,929	3	6	1,015,445	9	0½	1,053,882	11	2	1,099,310	12	6	1,128,786	13	0
Education	161,288	10	4	168,487	0	5	174,542	18	7	183,266	11	7	200,826	10	2
Harbours and Pilotage	2,584	6	6	3,389	16	9	3,730	9	11	6,687	6	10	6,314	6	9
Marine Board	2,893	19	8	3,047	1	7	9,351	12	3	1,511	6	2	1,507	15	2
Defence	11,842	18	5	6,982	15	11	7,953	6	1	7,472	2	5	6,550	4	7
Imperial Forces Allowances	5,029	8	5	9,131	16	4	9,487	9	0	8,921	2	8	9,239	5	7
Local Forces	2,358	4	4	1,206	8	4	1,436	6	11						
Pensions & Gratuities, Returned Soldiers	7,380	12	3	7,410	17	4	7,795	13	1	7,956	2	8	8,077	18	1
Registrar General's Dept., Island Record Office	2,660	7	8	2,820	9	2	3,127	17	10	3,110	19	8	3,535	18	9
Registration of Titles Office	12,726	19	3	13,463	7	2	12,781	15	5	13,357	10	9	13,831	12	2
Government Printing Office	478	7	7	503	11	4	513	18	10	568	16	11	709	9	9
Board of Supervision	38,506	3	11	36,776	2	2	37,189	0	2	41,129	0	9	45,299	5	4
Department of Science and Agriculture	1,362	1	7	1,350	8	1	1,383	13	2	1,401	16	4	1,357	0	4
Agricultural Loan Societies Board	101,363	3	8	119,825	7	8	124,279	5	0	123,617	4	1	119,178	8	1
Subventions	91,519	4	3½	63,094	0	8½	121,272	13	9½	107,291	16	2½	195,662	14	11½
Miscellaneous	297,961	2	8½	44,242	8	11	56,881	4	11	60,289	10	1	65,846	10	5
Railway	41,922	2	7	255,905	6	8	279,126	5	8	318,919	6	9	308,398	16	3
Public Works Department	23,467	5	2	98,516	19	0	260,435	8	0	187,406	12	10	117,187	14	3
Public Works Annually Recurrent	32,930	1	3	129,602	17	1½	150,262	1	8½	138,284	10	7	90,302	12	10
Public Works Extraordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway-Deficit on the transactions of the Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total General Expenditure	2,046,204	18	1	1,980,888	3	8½	2,317,433	11	6½	2,310,502	9	9½	2,322,612	16	5½
Parochial Expenditure	368,572	0	0	394,454	0	0	407,297	0	0	404,741	0	0	432,090	0	0

SUMMARY OF COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT SINKING FUND INVESTMENTS.

			Cost.	Face Value.
(a)	Law 16 of 1887	.. ..	£56 18 10	£56 18 10
(b)	Law 36 of 1888	.. ..	171 4 1	171 4 1
(c)	Law 20 of 1888	.. ..	93 6 6	93 6 6
(d)	Laws 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891	.. ..	188 10 10	188 10 10
(e)	Laws 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894	.. ..	169 6 1	169 6 1
(f)	Law 17 of 1891	.. ..	26,181 1 0	26,379 19 6
(g)	Law 33 of 1894	.. ..	71,934 3 3	72,015 18 2
(h)	Law 3 of 1912	.. ..	9,422 16 11	9,400 12 9
(i)	Law 13 of 1885 4%	.. ..	1,070,667 14 6	1,089,227 19 5
(j)	Laws 12 of 1889 and 32 of 1900	.. ..	845,089 11 3	896,606 11 11
(k)	Law 11 of 1915	.. ..	10,195 1 9	12,123 18 8
(l)	Law 13 of 1885, 3%	.. ..	139,058 6 7	143,796 5 2
(m)	Imperial Treas. Loan Law 3 of 1912	.. ..	1,974 12 2	2,522 16 0
(n)	Law 5 of 1920, 5½%	.. ..	1,850 19 1	1,991 14 9
(o)	Law 18 of 1922	.. ..	65,674 3 2	72,687 13 6
(p)	Law 7 of 1915	.. ..	5,152 0 9	5,863 9 5
(q)	Law 20 of 1903, 3½% and 4½%	.. ..	32,222 6 0	33,021 7 11
(r)	Law 37 of 1910	.. ..	14,806 5 3	15,165 4 10
(s)	Laws 18 and 40 of 1923	.. ..	6,900 13 10	7,387 12 11
(t)	Law 39 of 1923	.. ..	10,583 10 8	11,996 6 9
(u)	Law 25 of 1923	.. ..	10,757 8 11	13,454 8 0
(v)	Law 2 of 1927	.. ..	1,104 4 4	1,364 19 11
(w)	Law 28 of 1927	.. ..	1,541 8 9	1,837 2 8
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			2,325,795 14 6	2,417,523 8 7

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT FOR REDEMPTION FUNDS FOR LOANS GUARANTEED AND-
UNGUARANTEED BY THE COLONY.—

		Cost.	Face Value.
(a)	Kingston and Liguanea Water Works Redemption Fund, Law 14 of 1890	£51,414 5 7	£53,894 10 3
(b)	Kingston Slaughter House Redemption Fund, Law 5 of 1892	7,585 12 7	7,485 7 7
(c)	Vere Irrigation Loan Redemption Fund, Law 39 of 1897	24,771 9 3	25,464 0 9
(d)	Vere Irrigation Loan Redemption Fund (Cockpit Scheme) Law 17 of 1913	8,343 14 11	9,398 6 0
(e)	Vere Irrigation Unguaranteed Loan, (Cockpit Scheme) Redemption Fund, Laws 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913	15,493 4 11	15,075 4 4
(f)	Jamaica Banana Producers Association Loan Redemption Funds Law 6 of 1928	46,072 2 7	46,893 0 9
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		153,680 9 10	158,210 9 8

Debt of Parochial Boards, other than Loans raised under Law 20 of 1903, to 31st
March, 1931.

Parishes.		Parishes.	
St. Thomas	£5,038 0 0	Brought forward	£11,547 10 3
Portland	3,050 0 0	Manchester	1,985 0 0
Trelawny	2,409 10 3	Clarendon	1,369 0 0
St. James	1,050 0 0	St. Catherine	658 2 6
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried forward	£11,547 10 3	Total	£15,559 12 9

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1931.

Law under which Loans raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.			Amount raised.			How applied.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Law 12 of 1879 ..	140,000	0	0	140,000	0	0	Purchase and reconstruction of Jamaica Railway.
Law 8 and 17 of 1880 ..	400,000	0	0	400,000	0	0	Extension of Railway from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton.
Law 17 of 1884 ..	183,000	0	0	183,000	0	0	Do do do
" 14 of 1886 ..	52,000	0	0	52,000	0	0	Do do do
" 16 of 1887 ..	70,000	0	0	30,100	0	0	Damages to Railway by floods making surveys of proposed extension, and extending wharf accommodation in connection with Railway
" 36 of 1888 ..	28,000	0	0	28,000	0	0	Further for extension £3,964 Renewal of Permanent Way, old line 2,579 Repairing Flood Damages, Railway 986 Additional Locomotives and Rolling Stock 1,530 Improvement and enlargement of Stations 4,000 Purchase of land for Stations 961
" 19 of 1880 ..	585,000	0	0	400,700	0	0	Redemption and Consolidation of certain loans.
" 20 of 1888 ..	82,500	0	0	82,500	0	0	Conversion of Rio Cobre Canal Debentures.
" 7 of 1881 } " 1 of 1891 } " 7 of 1894 }	120,000	0	0	120,000	0	0	Bridges: Yallahs, Morant, Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers; Roads from Eleven mile post to Morant Bay.
" 31 of 1890 } " 28 of 1894 }	165,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	Sewerage Works beyond Paradise and West Streets, Kingston.
" 17 of 1891 ..	30,860	0	0	30,860	0	0	Portland Bridges and conversion of Debentures.
" 33 of 1894 ..	92,500	0	0	92,500	0	0	Portland Bridges and conversion of Debentures and Kingston Improvements.
" 3 of 1912 ..	92,250	0	0	20,000	0	0	Railway extension to Chapelton
" 13 of 1885 ..	1,099,048	1	3	66,055	9	10	
" 12 of 1889 ..	1,500,000	0	0	1,498,600	0	0	Conversion of Debentures £1,094,622 0 0 Expenses of issue 4,426 1 3
" 11 of 1915 ..	45,000	0	0	45,000	0	0	Redemption of 1st Mortgage Bond and purchase of 2nd Mortgage Bonds, Jamaica Railway.
" 1 of 1900 ..	198,000	0	0	198,000	0	0	Improvement of Railway and purchase of Rolling Stock and other necessary equipment. Arrears of interest to holders of 1st Mortgage Bonds of Railway Company.
Carried forward ..				4,506,363	11	1	

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1931.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s d.	£ s d.	
Brought forward ..		4,506,363 11 1	
Law 13 of 1885 ..	200,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings
" 7 of 1915 ..	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	Acquirement of Mona for Water Supply.
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	16,500 0 0	Parish of Portland for Water Supply .. £4,500
			Parish of Trelawny for Water Supply .. 3,500
			Parish of St. James for Water Supply .. 6,750
			Parish of St. Andrew for Cross Roads Market 1,750
			<u>£16,500</u>
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	21,607 0 0	Parish of Kingston for Improvements of Streets and Lanes .. £6,900
			Parish of Hanover for Water Supply .. 2,850
			Parish of Clarendon for Water Supply .. 2,482
			Parish of Clarendon for Market, Spaldings 400
			Parish of Westmoreland for Poor House .. 2,000
			Parish of Westmoreland for Water Supply .. 2,675
			Parish of Portland for Poor House and Water 4,050
			Parish of St. Andrew for Market .. 250
			<u>£21,607</u>
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	45,574 12 9	Expenses of Issue 4,355 1 3
			Parish of St. Mary for Extension of Water Supply 6,200 0 0
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	15,980 8 6	Parish of Westmoreland, for erection of Markets 8,700 0 0
			Parish of Westmoreland, for Improvement of Sav-la-Mar Water Supply 8,543 0 0
			Parish of Manchester, for erection of Poor House 1,500 0 0
			Parish of Manchester, for Christiansa Water Supply 2,973 0 0
Carried forward..	..	4,826,025 12 4	<u>£30,212 14 5</u>

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue to 31st March, 1931.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	..	4,826,025 12 4	
Law 20 of 1903 ..	..	..	Parish of Clarendon for Extension of Chapelton Water Supply £484 0 0 Parish of Clarendon, May Pen Water Supply Improvement 2,100 0 0 Parish of Trelawny, for Dornock River Water Supply 13,000 0 0 Parish of St. Ann, for Construction of Tanks 1,000 0 0 Parish of St. Ann, Improvement of St. Ann's Bay Water Works 1,000 0 0 Parish of St. James, Improvement of Montego Bay Water Supply 3,900 0 0 Parish of St. Catherine, Linstead Water Supply, (Wakefield Extension) 800 0 0 Parish of St. Catherine, Old Harbour Water Supply Improvement 7,000 0 0 £61,555 1 3 Expended in 1925-26 £39,517 13 7 Expended in 1926-27 15,387 7 8 Expended in 1927-28 5,200 0 0 Expended in 1928-29 1,450 0 0 £61,555 1 3
Carried forward ..	..	4,826,025 12 4	

Statement showing Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charge on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1931.

Law under which Loans raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	4,826,025 12 4	
Law 20 of 1903	66,220 17 11	
			Expenses of Issue Kingston & St. Andrew Co-operation—Purchase of Trench Pen 13,000 0 0
			Parish of Portland for reconstruction of Streets of Port Antonio 900 0 0
			Parish of Portland— for Port Antonio Water Supply 23,604 0 0
			Parish of St. Ann for erection of tanks 3,500 0 0
			Parish of Trelawny— Dornock Water Supply 2,583 0 0
			Parish of Trelawny— Falmouth Court House 3,000 0 0
			Parish of St. James— Construction and reconstruction of water tables, Mon- tego Bay 2,100 0 0
			Parish of St. James— Montego Bay Water Supply 12,250 0 0
			66,220 17 11
			Expended in 1929-30 28,985 2 1
			Expended in 1930-31 32,573 19 8
			Unspent at 31.3.31 4,661 16 2
			66,220 17 11
			Expenses of Issue Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, Purchase of Trench Pen 13,000 0 0
			Parish of Portland, Reconstruction of Sts. Port Antonio 900 0 0
			Parish of Portland, Port Antonio Wtr. Sply. 20,785 5 10
			Parish of St. Ann, Erection of Tanks 3,500 0 0
			Parish of Trelawny, Dornock Wtr. Sply. 2,583 0 0
Carried forward	..	4,892,246 10 3	45,952 3 9

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Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1931.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.			Amount raised.	How applied.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward				4,892,246	10	3	£ 45,952 3 9
Law 20 of 1903 ..							Parish of Trelawny— Falmouth Court House 3,000 0 0
							Parish of St. James— Construction and reconstruction of Water Tables, Montego Bay 1,575 0 0
							Parish of St. James— Water Supply, Montego Bay 11,031 18 0
							61,559 1 9
Law 37 of 1910 ..	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	Ferry Water Scheme, Kingston and Liguanea Plain— Issued at 31.3.22 £43,500 Issued in 1922-23 6,500
							£50,000
	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	Purchase of Spring Hill Hotel, Montego Bay.
Law 33 of 1919 ..	170,000	0	0	170,000	0	0	Additional Rolling Stock, Railway £120,000 Public Works (a) 40,000 Opening up Crown Lands (b) 10,000
							£170,000
							(a) Expended in 1919-20 £12,417 15 3 Expended in 1920-21 16,755 9 11 Expended in 1921-22 3,531 8 4 Expended in 1922-23 660 17 3 Expended in 1923-24 1,298 6 9 Expended in 1924-25 1,158 16 0 Expended in 1925-26 1,297 8 8 Expended in 1926-27 1,693 5 9 Expended in 1927-28 1,186 12 1
							*£40,000 0 0
							*Draining Rockspring Swamp, St. Andrew £720 18 5 Complete Road, Ma- hogany Vale, St. An- drew 432 3 5
							£1,153 1 10
Carried forward ..				5,114,246	10	3	

Statement showing the Application of Loans for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1931.

Law under which Loans raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	5,114,246 10 3	1,153 1 10
Law 33 of 1919 ..	..	..	Road Deviation, Quaw Hill, St. Thomas 878 14 4 Foreshore Road, Portland 1,803 4 8 Deviation, Belfield Road, St. Mary 1,274 13 6 Widening Moneague, Goshen and Hope-well Roads, St. Ann 3 2 6 Improving Jackson Town Road, Trelawny 278 15 0 Deviation, Flamstead Potosi Rd., St. James 5,831 0 6 Widening Bobstone Corner, Green Island, Hanover 839 19 10 Completion Bridge, Great River, Westmoreland 4,740 0 7 Deviation, Malvern Rd., St. Elizabeth 2,539 5 8 Continuation Construction, Moravia Road, Manchester 3,878 10 3 Completion Road, Summerfield, Thompson Town 6,946 18 10 Improvement, Spanish Town Water Works 9,453 8 9 *40,000 0 0 (b) Expended in 1919-20 3,532 3 0 Expended in 1920-21 6,430 6 5 Expended in 1921-22 37 10 7 10,000 0 0
Law 5 of 1920 ..	197,000 0 0	197,000 0 0	Additional Railway Rolling Stock— Expended in 1920-21 128,990 0 0 Expended in 1921-22 68,010 0 0 197,000 0 0
Carried forward	..	5,311,246 10 3	

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1931.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		5,311,246 10 3	
Law 18 of 1922 ..	627,565 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	690,613 18 8	Expenses of Issue 63,464 3 8 Railway Improve- ments:— Purchase of new rails and relaying and strengthening portions of track 143,000 0 0 New machinery and plant 16,156 2 5 Extension Linstead to New Works 29,206 10 10 New Running Shed and remodelling yard 73,221 6 9 New Sidings 14,683 14 10 New Quarters and Sheds .. 9,996 2 0 New Rolling Stock 40,721 10 11 Investigations (electrifications signalling and test pits) .. 3,938 7 10 Extension Chapelton to Frankfield 183,076 2 6 Stud Farm, Grove Place .. *25,000 0 0 Sisal Plantation Lititz †27,000 0 0 New Post Offices 6,585 2 1 Imperial Treasury Advance, Law 2 of 1900 .. 54,564 12 11 690,613 18 8 Expended in 1923-24 654,130 10 2½ Expended in 1924-25 23,252 19 3 Expended in 1925-26 1,090 1 1½ Expended in 1926-27 11,327 15 0 Expended in 1927-28 263 7 0 Expended in 1928-29 549 6 1 690,613 18 8
Carried forward	..	6,001,860 8 11	

* Of this amount £52 5s. 10d., unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.

† Of this amount £1 6s. 2½d., unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1931.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	..	6,001,860 8 11	£ s. d.
Law 18 of 1923 ..	50,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	52,990 0 0	Expenses of Issue 2,990 0 0 Erection of School Houses 44,983 5 3 Latrines, Water Supply School Houses .. 3,339 9 2 <hr/> 51,312 14 5 Expended in 1924-25 4,933 5 1 Expended in 1925-26 7,308 19 6 Expended in 1926-27 8,021 5 10 Expended in 1927-28 12,212 14 7 Expended in 1928-29 14,614 5 11 Expended in 1929-30 2,850 12 9 Expended in 1930-31 1,371 10 9 <hr/> 51,312 14 5 Unspent 31.3.31 (See Balance Sheet) 1,677 5 7 <hr/> 52,990 0 0
Law 39 of 1923 ..	428,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	432,870 5 6	Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation for increased Water Supply ... 198,000 0 0 Expenses of Issue 11,392 6 10 <hr/> 209,392 6 10 Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation for Sewerage Works £206,100 15s. 0d. Expenses of Issue, £17,377 3s. 8d. 223,477 18 8 <hr/> £432,870 5 6
Carried forward	..	6,487,720 14 5	

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1931.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	6,487,720 14 5	
Law 39 of 1923	..	..	In 1924-25 £105,137 0 0 In 1925-26 106,383 0 0 In 1926-27 89,540 0 0 In 1927-28 10,534 5 6 In 1928-29 40,000 0 0 In 1929-30 33,095 0 0 In 1930-31 15,000 0 0 399,689 5 6 Unspent 31.3.31 } (See Bal. sheet.) } 33,181 0 0 432,870 5 6
Law 25 of 1923 ..	400,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	339,038 5 0	Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation for improvements within the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew .. 312,500 8 0 Expenses of Issue 26,537 17 0 339,038 5 0 Issued in 1927-28 91,760 0 0 " 1928-29 140,975 0 0 " 1929-30 90,868 9 0 " 1930-31 15,434 16 0 339,038 5 0
Law 2 of 1927 ..	12,840 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	13,570 5 5	Expenses of Issue 730 5 5 Railway Extension Chapelton to Frankfield further expenses (a) 12,424 15 0 Short raised under Law 18 of 1922 (New Post Offices) (b) 415 5 0 13,570 5 5 Expended in 1927-28 12,821 16 10 Expended in 1928-29 54 19 0 Expended in 1929-30 693 9 7 13,570 5 5
Carried forward	..	6,840,329 4 10	

(a) Of this amount £333 3s. 7d. unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.

(b) Of this amount £7 14s. 4d. unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1931.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		6,840,329 4 10	
Law 28 of 1927 ..	200,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	216,015 8 8	Expenses of Issue Railway-Relaying of Track 200,000 0 0 216,015 8 8
Law 13 of 1930 ..	80,000 0 0	86,504 7 0	Expended in 1929-30 215,015 8 8 Expended in 1930-31 1,000 0 0 216,015 8 8 Expenses of Issue Replacing Railway Pier No. 1 6,504 7 0 80,000 0 0 86,504 7 0 Expended in 1930-31 71,599 3 6 Unspent 31.3.31 14,905 3 6 86,504 7 0
Less redeemed to 31.3.30 ..	..	7,142,849 0 6 1,807,005 5 3 5,335,843 15 3	
Less redeemed in 1930-1931—			
Law 17 of 1884 ..	900 0 0		
“ 14 of 1886 ..	2,700 0 0		
“ 16 of 1887 ..	1,400 0 0		
“ 36 of 1888 ..	900 0 0		
“ 20 of 1888 ..	2,800 0 0		
“ 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891 } ..	2,400 0 0		
“ 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894 } ..	300 0 0		
“ 20 of 1903 ..	16,500 0 0		
“ 37 of 1910 ..	16,000 0 0		
“ 5 of 1920 6% ..	174,500 0 0	218,400 0 0	
Unspent Balance at 31.3.31 ..	..	5,117,443 15 3 54,425 5 3	
Value of Loan Ex- penditure not paid off at 31.3.31 ..	..	5,063,018 10 0	

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND

£ s. d.

Liabilities.

Deposits at Interest	62,175	9	7½
Deposits not at Interest	216,432	14	6
Redemption Funds for Loans guaranteed and unguaranteed by the Colony	156,899	15	9
Deposits for Investment	131,467	0	11½
Trust Funds	31,348	2	6½
Balances Parochial Boards	270	11	11
Collector General for Internal Revenue	4,818	2	6
Surplus Cash in Suspense	1	14	4
Stockholders' Suspense Account	1,000	0	0
Earthquake Loan Board	25,391	7	8½
Insurance Fund, Laws 34 of 1908 and 17 of 1921	219,160	8	8
Advances by Crown Agents	178,000	0	0
Advance by Bank of Nova Scotia, Montreal to Canadian Agents	213	18	11
Unexpended Loan Balances—			
Laws 18 and 40 of 1923	£1,677	5	7
Law 39 of 1923	33,181	0	0
Law 20 of 1903	4,661	16	2
Law 13 of 1930	14,905	3	6
	<hr/>		
	54,425	5	3
Surplus and Deficit Account	172,355	18	8½
	<hr/>		
	1,253,950	19	4½
	<hr/>		

£1,253,950 19 4½

ASSETS OF THE COLONY OF JAMAICA AT 31ST MARCH, 1931.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Assets.</i>			
Loans to Agricultural Loan Societies Board	33,821	8	4
Loans from Parochial Water Supplies Fund	6,515	9	9
Land Settlement Advances	13,899	11	4
Advances on account of Loans to be raised	349,979	0	10
Advances to Parochial Boards	46,333	6	0½
Stores Advances	110,655	18	11
General Advances	28,860	13	2½
Investments on Account of Redemption Funds guaranteed and unguaranteed by the Colony	153,680	9	10
Investments on Account of Deposits for Investment	115,313	17	10
Investments on Account of Trust Funds	29,694	7	11
Miscellaneous Investments	259,820	11	6
Imprests	51,473	15	10
Bank of Nova Scotia, New York	8,279	19	6
Emigration Agent, India	6,079	1	7
Collector General for Customs Revenue	641	4	0
Director, Jamaica Railway	4,133	8	6
Treasurer	34,768	14	5

1,253,950 19 4½

£1,253,590 19 4½

PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING

Bond and Stockholders, Balance at 31st March,			
1930	..	£5,237,909	8 3
Loan raised in 1930-31	..	97,934	7 0
		<hr/>	
		£5,335,843	15 3
Less redeemed in 1930-31	..	218,400	0 0
		<hr/>	
			£5,117,443 15 3
Sinking Funds	.. ..	..	2,325,905 1 0

£7,443,349 13 3

STATEMENT OF THE SURPLUS AND

1931			
March 31st	To Expenditure	..	£2,322,612 16 5½
"	To Balance (Surplus Revenue)	..	172,355 18 8½
			<hr/>
			£2,494,968 15 2½
			<hr/>
			£2,494,968 15 2½
			<hr/>

FUNDS AT 31st MARCH, 1931.

Colony's Loan Account at 31st March, 1930	£5,144,439	0	1	
Add Loan Expenditure in 1930-31 ..	136,979	9	11	
	<u>£5,281,418</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
Less redeemed in 1930-31 ..	218,400	0	0	£5,063,018 10 0
Sinking Fund Investments ..	..	..		2,325,795 14 6
Trustees Sinking Funds Balance on hand 31st March, 1931 for Sinking Fund uninvested ..	..	..		110 3 6
Unexpended Loan Balance at 31st March, 1931—				
Laws 18 and 40 of 1923 ..	£1,677	5	7	
Law 39 of 1923 ..	33,181	0	0	
" 20 of 1903 ..	4,661	16	2	
" 13 of 1930 ..	14,905	3	6	54,425 5 3
				<u>£7,443,349 13 3</u>

DEFICIT ACCOUNT AT 31st MARCH, 1931.

1930. April 1st By Balance ..	£297,397	0	8½
1931. March 31st By Revenue ..	2,197,571	14	6
			<u>£2,494,968 15 2½</u>

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
			£ s. d.	£	£	
Funded Debt 28 Vic. C. 23, 1865.			77,416 6 11	..	..
<i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues:—</i>		%				
Law 12 of 1879	Purchase and reconstruction of Jamaica Railway	4½	140,000 0 0	14,500	125,500	1st April, 1881
Laws 8 and 17 of 1880	Extension Railway	4	400,000 0 0	69,200	330,800	15th August, '81
Law 17 of 1884	Do	4	183,000 0 0	35,900	147,100	15th Febr., 1885
Law 14 of 1886	Do	4	52,000 0 0	40,600	11,400	15th August, '86
Law 16 of 1887	Do	4	30,100 0 0	25,100	2,825	1st Jan., '88, first issue, £26,000; 1st Jan., 1889 second issue, £4,100
Law 36 of 1888	Do	4	28,000 0 0	17,100	7,575	1st January, 1889
Law 19 of 1880	Consolidation and Redemption of certain Loans	4	400,700 0 0	81,400	319,300	15th August, '82
Law 20 of 1888	Exchange of Rio Cobre Debentures	4	82,500 0 0	57,000	13,600	1st Jan., '89, first issue £55,200; 1st Jan., 1890, second issue £15,900; 1st March, 1892: third issue, £11,400
Carried forward	..		1,316,300 0 0	340,800	958,100	

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1931,
OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Out- standing.		
£	£	£	£	Only Interest Payable.	£ s. d.
..	Principal to be repaid at par, by annual drawings or by purchase of the De- bentures in the Market by the Government. A Sinking Fund of one per cent. per annum on the cumulative principle to be provided from the 1st January, 1893.	
2,175	2,175		56 18 10
3,325	3,325	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be pro- vided from 1st January, 1893.	171 4 1
11,900	11,900	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be pro- vided from 1st January, 1894.	93 6 6
17,400	17,400	..	321 9 5

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
		%	£ s. d.	£	£	
Brought forward <i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues, contd.</i>			1,316,300 0 0	340,800	958,100	..
Law 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891 Do.	Portland Brdgs. Do.	3½ 4	14,860 0 0 105,140 0 0	50,300	63,100	15th Feb., 1893
Laws 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894 Less converted into Inscribed Stock	Kingston Improvements	4	25,000 0 0			
			1,461,300 0 0 1,038,800 0 0	5,400	17,600	1st July, 1895
Law 17 of 1891 Do.	Portl'd Bridges Conversion of Debentures	3½ 3½	422,500 0 0 14,860 0 0 16,000 0 0	..	..	Various dates
Law 33 of '94 Do. Do.	Portland Brdgs. Kingston Improvements Conversion of Debentures	4 4 4	43,740 0 0 16,600 0 0 32,160 0 0			
Law 17 of 1891	Chapelton Railway Extension, Law 3 of 1912 ..	3½	20,000 0 0	..	..	£10,000 1st Sept. 1913 £10,000 1st Jan. 1914
Law 13 of 1885 Do.	Conversion of Debentures Expenses of Issue	4	1,094,622 0 0 4,426 1 3	..	..	{ £458,800 from 1885 to 1889 £455,822 from 1889 to 1894 £180,000 in 1892
Law 12 of 1889	Redemption of Railway First Mortgage Bonds	3½	1 493,600 0 0			
Laws 33 of 1894 and 11 of 1915	Purchase of Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	4	45,000 0 0	..	..	1st August, 1915
Carried forward	..	..	3,203,508 1 3	396,500	1,038,800	..

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31st MARCH, 1931,
OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Condi- tions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Debentures Im- perial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.		
£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
17,400	..	..	17,400 0 0	Principal to be re- paid at par by an- nual Drawings or by purchase of the Debentures in the Market by the Government.	321 9 5
6,600	..	..	6,600 0 0	Sinking Fund to be provided from 15th February, 1893.	188 10 10
2,000	..	..	2,000 0 0	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from the date of the issue of the Debentures.	169 6 1
..	..	30,860	30,860 0 0	Redeemable 1st Jan. 1937, 1 per cent. per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	26,181 1 0
..	..	92,500	92,500 0 0	Red'mable 1st Jan. 1937 1% p. an. invested by Cr. Agts. for Skg. Fund £10,000, redeemable 1st September, 1933 £10,000, redeemable 1st January, 1955	71,934 3 3
..	..	20,000	20,000 0 0	1% p. a. invested by Cr. Agts. for Skg. Fd. to 1927 4.71% p.a. from 1st July 1927 to 1st July, 1933, & 4.12% p.a. from 1st Jan. 1934 to 1st July, 1954, to be invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	9,532 2 0
..	1,099,048 1 3	..	1,099,048 1 3	Redeemable 15th Aug., 1934 1% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	1,070,667 14 6
..	1,493,600 0 0	..	1,493,600 0 0	Redeemable Jan. 24 1949, with option to redeem on or af- ter 24th Jan., 1919	845,089 11 3
..	..	45,000	45,000 0 0	Redeemable 1st Aug. 1955. One per cent. per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	10,195 1 9
26,000	2,592,648 1 3	188,860	2,807,008 1 3	..	2,034,279 0 1

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
1930, FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.		Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.		Issued in & converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	
Brought forward	...	...	3,203,508	1 3	396,500	0 0	1,038,800	..
<i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues:—</i>	%							
Law 13 of '85 (20 of 1892 6 of 1893 40 of 1894 27 of 1897 9 of 1904 42 of 1908 31 of 1909)	Roads, Bridges & Public Bldgs.	3	200,000	0 0	..	..	..	1897
Law 3 of 1912	Imperial Treasury Loan	5	52,950	4 7	..	..	..	15th Feb., 1921 31st March, 1921
Law 5 of 1920	Additional Rolling Stock, Jamaica Railway	5½	22,500	0 0				
		6	106,490	0 0				
Do	Do	6	68,010	0 0	..	..	..	31st March, 1921
Law 18 of 1922	Railway and other purposes	4½	690,613	18 8	..	..	£670,000, 15th April, 1923 20,613 18 8 19th May, 1924	
Law 18 of 1923	Erection of New School Houses, Teachers' Cottages, &c.	4½	26,229	0 0	..	..	..	1st July, 1924.
		4½	26,761	0 0	..	..	..	1st June, 1927
Law 2 of 1927	Chapelton to Frankfield Railway Extension, Further Expenses, etc.	4½	13,570	5 5	..	..	..	1st Sept., 1927
Carried forward	..	..	4,411,232	9 11	396,500	0 0	1,038,800	..

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1931,
OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.													
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.			Inscribed Stock, England.		Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.		Total Outstand- ing.		Terms and Conditions of Loans.		Accumulated Sinking Funds.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
26,000	0	0	2,592,648	1	3	188,360	2,807,008	1	3	Redeemable 1st July, 1944 with option to redeem on or after 1st July, '22. 1% p. an- num invested by Cr. Agts. for Snkg. Fd.	2,034,279	0	1
..			200,000	0	0	..	200,000	0	0		139,058	6	7
52,950	4	7	..			..	52,950	4	7	..	1,974	12	2
..			..			22,500	22,500	0	0	{ £22,500 re- deemable 15th Feb., 1951-81, 5-80/o p. an. in- vested by Cr. Agts. for Skg. Fund £174,500, redeemable 31st Mar., 1931, 7.95 p. c. p. an. in- vested by Cr. Agts. for Sink- ing Fund.	1,850	19	1
..			690,613	18	8	..	690,613	18	8	{ Redeemable 15th April, 1971, with op- tion of redemp- tion on or after 15th Apr., 1941 by a Sinking Fund of not less than £1 5s. per cent. per annum.	65,674	7	9
..			..			52,990	52,990	0	0	{ Redemption on 1st July, 1949, and on 1st June, 1952, by a Sink- ing Fund of 2.56 per cent. per annum.	6,900	18	3
..			..			13,570 5s. 5d.	13,570	5	5	{ Redeemable on 1st Sept., 1952 by a Sinking Fund of 2.56 per cent. per annum	1,104	4	4
78,950	4	7	3,483,261	19	11	277,420	3,839,632	9	11	..	2,250,842	8	3

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred	Object of Loan.	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.			Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in & converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
		%	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward		...	4,397,062	4	6	396,500	0	0
							1,038,800	..
Law 28 of 1927	Railway Relaying of Track	4½	216,015	8	8	..	..	£61,205 1st July, '29 £153,810 8s. 8d. 1st. Mar., 1930. £1,000 11th July, '30, 1st October 1930
Law 13 of 1930	Railway Pier No. 1	4½	86,504	7	0	..	..	£1,000 11th July, '30, 1st October 1930
<i>Loans for Special Purposes Secured Primarily on Special Revenues & charged on the Colonial Revenues in the first Instance & Recovered—</i>								
Law 7 of 1915 (Mona)	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	3½	20,000	0	0	..	..	1st June, 1914
Law 20 of 1903	Loan raised for Parochial Purposes by Debentures	3½	16,500	0	0	..	..	{ 1st Apr. '10 27th Oct. '10
Law 20 of 1903	Loan raised for Parochial purposes by Inscribed Stock, Law 17 of 1891	3½	21,607	0	0	..	..	{ £9,000 Oct. 30, 1911; £1,000 Nov. 4, 1911; £4,400 Oct. 1, 1912; £2,050 Mar. 15, 1913; £2,482 Nov. 1, 1913; £2,675 Feb. 1, 1914; £45,574 12s. 9d. 1st May '25
Law 20 of 1903	Do	4½	45,574	12	9	..	..	{ £15,980 8s. 6d. 1st April, 1926 £38,640 1st Oct. 1929 £275,80 17s 11d. 2nd Jan. 1930.
Law 20 of 1903	Do	4½	15,980	8	6	..	..	{ £15,980 8s. 6d. 1st April, 1926 £38,640 1st Oct. 1929 £275,80 17s 11d. 2nd Jan. 1930.
Law 20 of 1903	Do	4½	66,220	17	11	..	..	{ £15,980 8s. 6d. 1st April, 1926 £38,640 1st Oct. 1929 £275,80 17s 11d. 2nd Jan. 1930.
Carried forward		..	4,899,035	4	9	396,500	0	0
							1,038,800	..

*Kingston, £21,241 8 2; Portland, £30,739 19 4; St. Mary, £6,711 14 1; Hanover, £2,850; Westmoreland, £23,341 2 4; Manchester, £4,834 18;

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1931, OF THE DEBT.

		OUTSTANDING.			Terms and Con- ditions of Loans	Accumulated	
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.		Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstand- ing.		Sinking Funds.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
78,950	4 7	3,483,261 19 11	277,420 5s. 5d.	3,839,632 9 11	Redeemable on 1st July 1969 and on 1st March 1970 by a Sinking Fund of 1.106 per cent. per annum with option of redemption on or after 1st July '39, and 1.3.40	2,250,842	8 3
..	216,015 8s. 8d.	216,015 8 8	Redeemable on 1st Oct., '55 by a Sngk. Fd. of 2.559 per cent. per. ann. with option of redemp- tion on or after 1st Oct., 1940.	1,541	8 9
..	86,504 7s. 0d.	86,504 7 0	Redeemable 1st June 1954 1 per ct. per an. invested by Cr. Agents for Sinking Fund.	5,152	0 2
..	20,000	20,000 0 0	£12,000 red'mable 1st April, 1930		
..	£4,500 redeemable 27th Oct., 1930		
..	£9,000 red'mable 30th Oct., 1931		
..	£1,000 red'mable 4th Nov., 1931		
..	21,607	21,607 0 0	£4,400 red'mable 1st Oct., 1932	25,711	17 9
..	£2,050 red'mable 15th Mar., 1933		
..	£2,482 red'mable 1st Nov., 1938		
..	£2,675 redeemable 1st Feb., '34		
..	3½ p.c. per an. invested by Crn. Agts. for Sinking Fund.		
..	£45,574 12s. 9d.	45,574 12s. 9d.	Redeemable 1st May, 1955	4,542	10 6
..	1.78 p.c., per an. invested by Crn. Agts. for S. Fd.		
..	15,980 8s. 6d.	15,980 8 6	Redeemable 1st April, 1956	1,328	16 1
..	1.89 p.c., per an. invested by Crn. Agts. for S. d.		
..	66,220 17s. 11d.	66,220 17 11	Redeemable on 1st Oct., 1959 and on 1st Jan. 1960 by a Sinking Fund of 1.89 p.c. per annum with option of redemp- tion on or after 1st Oct., 1939 and 1st Jan., 1940.	639	1 8
78,950	4 7	3,483,261 19 11	749,323 0s. 3d.	4,311,535 4 9	..	2,289,758	3 9

St. Ann, £5,940 10 10; Trelawny, £20,133 19 9; St. James, £19,706 3 1;
 Clarendon, £5,628 7 9; St. Catherine, £8,254 15 10.

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.			Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.			Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
		%	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	
Brought forward	Increased Water Supply Ferry Scheme by Inscribed Stock, Law 17 of 1891	3½	4,899,035	4	9	396,500	0	0	1,038,800	£16,000, Feb. 1, '11
Law 37 of 1910			43,500	0	0	..	..	..	..	£14,000, May 1, '11
		5	6,500	0	0	..	..	..	..	£10,500, Dec. 1, '11
									..	£3,000, Mar. 1, '14
									..	£6,500, Oct. 1, 1922
Law 39 of 1923	(a) Increased Water Supply within Corporate Area, Kingston and St. Andrew	4½	209,392	6	10	..	..	..	..	£105,137, 2nd June, 1924;
	(b) Extension of Sewerage System	4½	223,477	18	8	..	..	..	..	£106,283, 1st July, '25; £89,540
									..	1st June, 1926;
									..	£131,810 5s. 6d.
									..	1st. Nov. 1927
Law 25 of 1923	Improvements within the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew.	4½	339,038	5	0	..	..	..	..	£91,760, 1st March, 1928
									..	£108,275, 1st Oct., '28.
									..	£32,700, 2nd Jan., '29.
									..	£95,873 5s. 1st April, 1929
									..	£10,430 0 0 1st. October, 1930
	Total	..	5,720,943	15	3	396,500	0	0	1,038,800	..
Other Loans for Special Purposes secured, Primarily on Special Revenues Guaranteed by Colonial Revenues—										
Law 14 of 1890	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	4	60,520	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
Law 30 of 1888	Kingston Gas Works	4	14,900	0	0	6,000	0	0	..	1st July, 1889
Carried forward		..	75,420	0	0	6,000	0	0	..	..

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1931.
OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£		£. s. d.
78,950 4 7	3,483,261 19 11	749,323 0s. 3d	4,311,535 4s. 9d.	£16,000 red'mable 1st Feb., 1931	2,289,758 3 9
..	..	34,000	34,000 0 0	£14,000 redeemable 1st May, 1931	14,806 5 3
..	..	432,870 5s. 6d.	432,870 5 6	£10,500 red'mable 1st Dec., 1941	
..	..	339,038 5s.	339,038 5 0	£3,000 red'mable 1st March, 1944	10,583 10 8
..	£6,500 red'mable 1st Oct., 1953.	
78,950 4 7	5,117,443 15 3	20/o per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinkg. Fund Redeemable on 1st June 1972 on 1st July '73, 1st June, '74 and on 1st Nov. '75 by a Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per an. with option of redemption on or after 1st June, 1942, 1st July, 1943 1st June, 1944 and 1st Nov. 45	10,757 18 4
..	3,483,261 19 11	155,523 10 9	..	Redeemable on 1st Mar. and 1st Oct. 1958 and 2nd Jan. 1959 and on 1st April 1959 respectively by a Sinking Fnd. of 1.89 per ct. per an. with option of redemption on or after 1st Mar., 1938, 1st Oct. 1938 and 2nd Jan., '39. and 1st April 1939	
60,520 0 0	60,520 0 0	Provision from Revenues, Kgn., and St. Andrew Corporation to redeem Debentures within a period not earlier than 40 yrs. from 27th May '90	51,414 5 7
8,900 0 0	8,900 0 0	Annual provision by Kgn. and St. Andrew Corporation of £200	
69,120 0 0	69,420 0 0	..	51,414 5 7

**STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT**

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.		Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.		Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	
Brought forward			75,420	0 0	6,000	0 0	..	..
Law 5 of 1892	Kingston Slaughter house	4	10,000	0 0	..	..	..	1st October, 1892
Law 39 of 1897	Vere Irrigation	3½	40,000	0 0	..	..	..	1st January, 1901
Law 17 of 1913	Vere Irrigation Cockpit Scheme	4½	40,000	0 0	..	..	..	1st Jan'y. '13 1st July, 1913
Law 6 of 1928	Jamaica Banana Producers Association Scheme £110,000 90,000	5	200,000	0 0	..	..	..	8th Nov., '28 8th Mar., '29
<i>Loans for Special Purposes. Secured Primarily on Special Revenues not Guaranteed by Colonial Revenues:</i>								
Laws 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913	Vere Irrigation (Cockpit Scheme)	7	30,000	0 0	..	..	..	1st April, '17
	Total ..		395,420	0 0	6,000	0 0	..	.
	Grand Total ..		6,116,363	15	3402,500	0 0	1,038,800	..

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1931,
OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Con- ditions of Loans	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstand- ing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
69,420 0 0	69,420 0 0	..	58,999 18 2
10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	Annual provision of £100 by King- ston and St Andrew Corporation Re- deemable not earlier than 40 years from 21st April, 1892	7,585 12 7
40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	Provision from Revenue of Vere Irrigation Com- missioners guar- anteed by Colo- nial Revenue pay- able not earlier than 40 years from 8th June, 1897.	24,771 9 3
40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	Do. do. do. from 25th July, 1913.	8,343 14 11
200,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	Redeemable on 1st April 1933.	48,391 8 6
30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	Principal and In- terest are a charge upon the Cockpit undertaking rank- ing after the sum of £40,000 raised under Law 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913. Interest is payable 1st April and 1st Oct., and the Principal redeemable on 1st April, 1937.	16,393 4 11
379,420 0 0	389,420 0 0	..	156,899 15 9
468,370 4 7	3,483,261 19 11	1,555,231 10s. 9d.	5,496,863 15 3	..	2,482,805 13 9

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports.—The value of the Imports into the Colony in each of the last six years was as follows:—

1925	..	£5,636,188††	1928	..	£6,376,398*
1926	..	5,635,342‡‡‡	1929	..	7,027,013‡‡
1927	..	6,001,768ff	1930	..	6,101,513**

The Imports for the past two years were apportioned between the five general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus:

	1929.	1930.
1. Food, Drink and Tobacco	£2,057,178	£1,828,442
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,421,333	814,275
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	3,256,027	3,166,818
4. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	288,052	289,470
5. Bullion and Specie	4,423	2,508
	£7,027,013	6,101,513

Taking the whole of the Imports the Island's Custom was distributed in each of the last four years in the following proportions, viz:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
United Kingdom	29.0	30.5	26.3	29.8
United States	33.9	31.5	31.0	33.2
Canada	18.8	19.4	18.0	16.4
Other Countries	18.3	18.6	24.7	20.6

It is interesting to note that no less than 36 per cent. of the total import duties was collected on goods liable to ad valorem duty.

The value of Imports entered for consumption during the year, 1930, was £6,096,678.

Exports.—The total Exports for 1930 are valued at .. £4,091,573.

When grouped under the four principal heads prescribed by the Board of Trade they compare as follows:—

I. Live Animals, Food, Drink, &c.—				
1929	..	..	..	£4,234,409
1930	..	..	..	3,754,127
†II. Raw Material—				
1929	..	..	..	219,429
1930	..	..	..	189,545
III. Manufactured Articles—				
1929	..	..	..	173,315
1930	..	..	..	126,881
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified—				
§ 1929	..	..	..	39,509
g 1930	..	..	..	20,455
V. Bullion and Specie—				
1929	..	..	..	2,511
1930	..	..	..	565

† Raw material and articles mainly Unmanufactured.

‡ Includes Parcels Post Goods £20,059 (Exports.)

†† " " " " £22,649 (Exports.)

‡‡ " " " " £249,753 (Imports.)

‡‡‡ " " " " £269,392 (Imports.)

ff " " " " £284,247 (Imports.)

* " " " " £287,242 (Imports.)

‡ " " " " £280,918 (Imports.)

** " " " " £278,476 (Imports.)

g " " " " £16,100 (Exports.)

§ " " " " £20,043 (Exports.)

The Island's Exports during the past year, compared with those of the three immediately preceding, were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
United Kingdom ..	18.9	20.0	18.4	27.3
United States ..	41.7	38.8	33.9	33.4
Canada ..	17.5	22.5	23.7	25.9
Other Countries ..	21.9	18.7	24.0	13.4

The relative importance of bananas amongst the Island's products exceeded the high percentage reached in 1929 as is clearly shown by the following table :—

PRODUCT.	PERCENTAGE OF VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS.			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Bananas ..	43.9	42.5	54.0	56.7
Sugar Unrefined ..	16.4	17.0	10.4	14.5
Coffee ..	6.6	8.8	5.7	4.0
Spices—Pimento	5.5	6.8	7.5	4.7
Coconuts and ..	3.5 } 5.0	3.8 } 5.6	4.1 } 5.5	2.9 } 4.5
Copra ..	1.5 }	1.8 }	1.4 }	1.8 }
Cocoa ..	3.9	2.6	2.5	2.0
Logwood Extracts ..	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7
Woods—Dyewoods	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.2
Spices—Ginger	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.2
Rum ..	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.2
Grapefruit ..	.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
Tobacco ..	.9	1.1	1.0	1.1

IMPORTS.

A Statement showing the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles imported 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930; as compared with the five

Articles and sources whence Imported.	Unit of Quantity	Average. 1910-1914.		1926.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS AND SLIPPERS—					
	doz. prs.		£		£
United Kingdom	30,504	8,829	44,192
British Possessions	65	12,869	29,888
United States	53,994	27,098	105,556
Other Countries	189	1,384	890
Total	84,752	50,180	180,526
CARRIAGES, ETC., MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CAR PARTS—					
United Kingdom	8,295	..	25,270
British Possessions	2,856	..	61,681
United States	35,450	..	174,723
Other Countries	390	..	2,358
Total	46,991	..	264,032
COAL—					
	Tons.				
United Kingdom	1,162	1,414	13,232	24,344
British Possessions
United States	64,985	58,555	130,039	226,858
Other Countries	1	1	..	..
Total	66,148	59,970	143,271	251,202
COTTON MANUFACTURE— PIECE GOODS—					
	Yards.				
United Kingdom	209,673	7,850,868	211,279
British Possessions	586	12,051	608
United States	90,787	12,733,073	247,083
Other Countries	2,162	119,549	4,748
Total	303,208	20,715,541	463,718
FISH, DRIED SALTED—					
	Lbs.				
United Kingdom	34,729	472	76,685	1,438
British Possessions	8,787,995	116,972	13,900,958	257,924
United States	1,717,758	22,316	11,533	216
Other Countries	734	10	13,051	243
Total	10,541,216	139,770	14,002,227	259,821

ed into the Colony during each of the years ended 31st December, years' average 1910-14, distinguishing the sources whence imported.

1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£
14,374	65,271	23,059	87,363	15,974	73,856	17,631	84,338
14,297	31,157	17,394	35,553	21,762	50,841	15,264	29,240
32,381	111,162	24,737	98,734	24,655	91,983	38,229	105,137
1,203	1,187	3,304	2,375	1,876	3,126	6,972	11,909
62,255	208,777	68,494	224,025	64,267	219,806	78,096	230,624
..	12,053	..	17,705	..	43,342	..	27,709
..	111,801	..	135,655	..	108,963	..	79,720
..	146,798	..	192,929	..	202,154	..	160,602
..	5,174	..	6,823	..	3,567	..	2,830
..	275,826	..	353,112	..	358,026	..	270,861
64,397	128,572	62,930	118,826	44,002	79,069	26,812	42,644
51,394	93,428	60,194	89,570	68,885	112,316	59,291	90,996
..	..	150	232	..	..	..	..
115,791	222,000	123,274	208,628	112,887	191,385	86,103	133,640
7,990,945	211,376	8,445,218	220,790	8,442,898	205,914	7,398,065	194,950
4,878	269	9,393	416	8,561	298	7,933	341
15,757,405	291,626	9,075,788	157,054	13,061,830	253,904	13,265,925	231,754
258,036	12,774	356,506	14,573	167,682	6,858	233,298	7,704
24,011,264	516,045	17,886,905	392,833	21,680,971	466,974	20,905,221	434,749
2,640	40	91,954	1,621	146,921	3,231	76,348	1,529
17,021,961	260,741	14,583,847	257,039	13,301,455	293,340	13,325,050	271,190
14,842	227	16,725	295	11,340	250	13,528	263
14,642	224	15,345	271	20,349	450	15,194	315
17,054,085	261,232	14,707,871	259,226	13,480,065	297,271	13,430,120	373,297

A Statement showing the Quantities and Values of the

Articles and sources whence Imported.	Unit of Quan- tity.	Average. 1910-1914.		1926.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
GRAIN, ETC.—RICE—	Lbs.				
United Kingdom	11,423,126	62,314	475	4
British Possessions	1,014,323	5,500	17,165,947	138,280
United States	1,595,588	8,066	446	4
Other Countries	37,114	208	2,334,148	18,725
Total	14,070,151	76,088	19,501,016	157,013
FLOUR—	Bags				
United Kingdom	490	559	60	124
British Possessions	32,758	35,046	166,990	344,499
United States	238,875	253,869	122,718	253,744
Other Countries	1,522	1,640	10	21
Total	273,645	291,114	289,778	598,388
HARDWARE AND IRON- MONGERY—					
United Kingdom	33,424	..	44,729
British Possessions	234	..	2,852
United States	17,067	..	35,337
Other Countries	2,373	..	12,833
Total	53,098	..	95,751
MILK, CONDENSED—	Lbs.				
United Kingdom	1,959,278	35,714	32,162	973
British Possessions	940	16	2,829,807	91,654
United States	191,770	3,613	799,640	19,227
Other Countries	748,433	14,419	143,716	3,413
Total	2,900,421	53,762	3,805,325	115,267
OILS, MOTOR SPIRIT—	Gals.				
United Kingdom	585	28	..	..
British Possessions	2,106,623	143,232
United States	114,090	8,055	684,574	46,496
Other Countries	1	..	..	..
Total	114,676	8,083	2,791,197	189,728
TOBACCO—CIGARETTES	Lbs.				
United Kingdom	66,989	8,373	270,961	58,985
British Possessions	4	1	4,303	830
United States	1,407	176	396	125
Other Countries	600	75	13	4
Total	68,998	8,625	275,673	59,944

Principal Articles imported into the Colony, *continued.*

1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£
3,760	28	26,262	186	..	..	145	1
20,858,654	155,295	22,189,188	156,711	20,355,140	153,509	24,370,768	128,374
300	2	121,053	855	60	..	..	..
704,774	5,247	506,243	3,576	122,175	885	222,843	1,127
21,567,488	160,572	22,842,746	161,328	20,477,375	154,394	24,593,756	129,502
5	8	41	57	192	227	645	763
221,555	351,388	343,739	455,630	332,880	395,293	271,011	321,376
110,733	175,626	64,785	85,840	51,656	61,437	48,554	58,022
1	2	10	28	..	..	..	..
332,294	527,024	408,575	541,555	384,728	456,957	320,210	380,161
..	43,994	..	60,425	..	60,683	..	79,763
..	3,082	..	3,626	..	4,664	..	10,600
..	35,599	..	46,037	..	52,600	..	65,011
..	20,760	..	20,099	..	20,411	..	19,912
..	103,435	..	130,187	..	138,358	..	175,286
619,550	18,504	943,356	28,674	879,620	36,825	1,358,774	38,264
2,392,823	71,504	2,394,449	69,634	2,390,611	69,410	1,971,117	62,071
669,530	20,000	704,270	18,973	647,495	16,262	591,515	16,642
420,722	12,577	571,643	11,355	1,166,265	30,158	1,207,912	33,030
4,102,625	122,585	4,613,718	128,636	5,083,991	152,655	5,129,318	150,007
11	3	202	12	10	2	51	5
2,049,877	137,736	2,865,012	176,129	4,492,758	257,851	3,533,087	191,376
706,533	47,840	809,482	49,752	1,004,260	57,251	936,106	50,706
410,539	27,709	23,285	1,430	1,095	60	2,378	124
3,166,960	213,288	3,697,981	227,323	5,498,123	315,164	4,471,522	242,211
339,536	68,386	260,970	52,882	231,269	49,648	198,954	47,451
1,486	337	100	26	..	..	25	7
579	194	1,090	391	1,583	485	2,207	557
52	16	2	1	194	85	236	88
341,653	68,933	262,162	53,300	233,046	50,218	201,422	48,103

A Statement showing the Quantities and Values of the

Articles and sources whence Imported.	Unit of Quantity	Average. 1910-1914.		1926.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
WOOD AND TIMBER—PITCH PINE—	Feet		£		£
United Kingdom
British Possessions	46,265	326	25,950	235
United States	11,795,882	82,571	10,465,082	113,504
Other Countries	71,608	501	15,399	139
Total	11,913,755	83,398	10,506,431	113,878
ALL OTHER ARTICLES—					
United Kingdom	771,498	..	966,646
British Possessions	124,142	..	450,115
United States	605,981	..	877,108
Other Countries	76,369	..	322,813
Total	1,577,990	..	2,616,682
TOTAL IMPORTS—					
United Kingdom	1,162,268	..	1,377,984
British Possessions	285,744	..	1,521,798
United States	1,240,500	..	2,099,981
Other Countries	98,337	..	366,187
* Total	2,786,849	..	5,365,950

* Parcels Post Goods not included.

Principal Articles imported into the Colony, *continued*.

1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£
713	5	118,903	1,178	39,695	409	..	..
9,998,573	93,090	14,781,416	146,674	17,221,150	165,872	18,772,859	156,392
254,855	2,076	447,749	4,401	506,850	5,032	120,842	959
10,253,341	95,171	15,348,068	152,253	17,767,695	171,313	18,893,701	157,351
..	1,112,432	..	1,266,206	..	1,222,826	..	1,216,761
..	501,652	..	504,764	..	576,059	..	549,866
..	923,600	..	1,035,293	..	1,074,792	..	998,460
..	404,949	..	450,477	..	899,897	..	432,158
..	2 942,633	..	3,256,740	..	3,773,574	..	3,197,245
..	1,660,667	..	1,854,747	..	1,775,623	..	1,734,178
..	1,624,967	..	1,796,371	..	1,910,637	..	1,644,161
..	1,939,192	..	1,922,397	..	2,089,306	..	1,934,542
..	492,695	..	515,641	..	970,529	..	510,156
..	5,717,521	..	6,089,156	..	6,746,095	..	5,823,037

EXPORTS.

A Statement shewing the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles exported
1928, 1929, and 1930 as compared with the five years average 1910-1914,

Articles.	Average for 5 years 1910-1914.		1927.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
COCOA, RAW—	Cwts.	£	Lbs.	£
United Kingdom	24,395	51,236	1,518,611	41,762
British Possessions	3,111	6,530	1,254,365	34,599
United States of America	9,944	20,672	2,543,977	70,011
Other Countries	17,144	35,976	1,096,910	30,105
Total	54,594	114,414	6,414,063	176,477
COFFEE, RAW—	Cwts.	£	Lbs.	£
United Kingdom	9,383	22,403	447,186	15,652
British Possessions	5,966	14,974	7,448,525	260,197
United States of America	15,451	37,879	522,211	18,272
Other Countries	50,184	108,942	734,751	26,057
Total	80,984	184,198	9,152,673	320,178
FRUIT & NUTS—	Stems	£	Stems.	£
BANANAS:				
United Kingdom	594,561	52,078	1, 41,923	213,482
British Possessions	17,278	1,507	44,366	6,357
United States of America	13,676,747	1,203,960	14,955,899	1,608,255
Other Countries	66,274	6,112	4,409,693	537,370
Total	14,354,860	1,263,657	21,151,881	2,365,464
ORANGES—	Boxes	£	Boxes.	£
United Kingdom	135,728	24,142	81,289	28,862
British Possessions	44,648	7,983	2,807	983
United States of America	50,607	9,101	520	182
Other Countries	9,821	1,774	1,622	568
Total	240,804	43,000	86,238	30,595
COCONUTS—	No.	£	No.	£
United Kingdom	397,380	1,741	2,074,930	10,375
British Possessions	2,223,500	10,600	4,513,845	22,701
United States of America	20,223,580	96,421	25,882,380	130,271
Other Countries	33,710	150	708,043	3,540
Total	22,878,170	108,912	33,179,198	166,887
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—	Pkgs.	£	Pkgs.	£
United Kingdom	11,734	88,420	6,410	66,434
British Possessions	26	193	..	..
United States of America	1,562	9,314	320	3,717
Other Countries	10,315	71,737	3,076	23,637
Total	23,637	169,664	9,806	103,988

from the Colony during each of the years ended 31st December, 1926, 1927 distinguishing the sources of destination.

1928.		1929.		1930.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£	lbs.	£
450,052	9,811	607,682	10,483	458,075	5,496
1,007,176	21,955	3,021,357	52,157	2,430,644	29,145
2,494,392	54,378	2,191,667	37,818	2,990,474	35,865
1,092,760	23,867	902,426	15,563	906,760	10,817
5,044,380	110,011	6,723,132	116,021	6,785,953	81,323
Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£	lbs.	£
304,733	13,044	315,565	12,696	544,907	12,805
7,477,605	320,130	5,868,030	236,242	6,201,967	145,800
827,990	35,446	384,347	15,469	117,759	2,766
222,000	9,498	3,960	159	10,683	250
8,832,328	378,118	6,571,902	264,566	6,875,316	161,621
Stems	£	Stems	£	Stems	£
2,766,039	314,521	4,025,673	476,874	7,399,146	730,737
58,230	8,607	2,561,264	320,933	3,184,372	315,348
11,658,735	1,172,770	10,721,943	1,150,769	12,213,803	1,087,912
2,597,893	277,797	4,738,656	561,311	1,799,364	175,744
17,080,897	1,773,695	22,047,536	2,509,878	24,596,585	2,309,741
Boxes	£	Boxes	£	Boxes	£
62,332	24,884	4,631	1,981	3,594	1,747
1,765	706	4,873	2,193	21,819	10,249
1,237	494	510	219	976	470
248	99	452	194	570	274
65,582	26,183	10,466	4,587	26,959	12,740
No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
1,417,670	7,265	2,422,219	11,626	1,423,925	5,411
5,288,255	27,187	3,680,889	17,652	2,989,135	11,368
24,350,406	124,726	33,636,492	161,834	26,747,045	102,114
48,500	248	178,900	859	30,000	114
31,104,831	159,426	39,918,498	191,971	31,190,105	119,007
Pkgs.	£	Pkgs.	£	Pkgs.	£
6,002	59,550	4,773	51,503	3,801	41,677
310	3,165	309	3,734	120	1,365
2,602	27,479	2,756	31,016	2,212	24,762
8,914	90,494	7,838	86,253	6,133	67,804

A Statement shewing the Quantities and Values

Articles.	Average for 5 years, 1910-14.		1927.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SPICES—				
GINGER, DRY:				
	Cwt.	£	Lbs.	£
United Kingdom ..	11,408	21,290	1,738,525	37,584
British Possessions ..	2,145	3,969	336,286	7,242
United States of America ..	9,851	18,373	712,513	15,390
Other Countries ..	..	1	2,080	44
Total ..	23,404	43,633	2,789,404	60,260
PIMENTO—				
	Cwt.	£	Lbs.	£
United Kingdom ..	10,002	6,405	549,414	14,983
British Possessions ..	3,698	2,426	473,514	12,944
United States of America ..	39,453	26,479	2,149,049	57,448
Other Countries ..	57,929	38,226	7,692,464	179,933
Total ..	111,082	73,536	9,864,441	265,308
SPIRITS—				
RUM:				
	Galls.	£	Galls.	£
United Kingdom ..	915,300	82,688	609,085	60,910
British Possessions ..	49,360	4,421	69,074	6,909
United States of America ..	7,180	600	93	9
Other Countries ..	118,860	10,442	62,276	6,226
Total ..	1,090,700	98,151	740,528	74,054
SUGAR, UNREFINED—				
	Cwts.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ..	58,380	37,060	18,092	287,663
British Possessions ..	211,620	134,110	31,707	504,564
United States of America ..	4,520	2,823	..	..
Other Countries ..	6,300	3,986	..	..
Total ..	280,820	177,979	49, 99	792,227
TOBACCO—				
CIGARS:				
	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
United Kingdom ..	8,141	4,978	5,698	5,534
British Possessions ..	13,072	6,426	16,519	9,693
United States of America ..	1,827	1,036	5,321	5,236
Other Countries ..	49,351	23,161	34,327	21,109
Total ..	72,391	35,601	61,519	41,566
WOOD & TIMBER—				
LOGWOOD:				
	Tons	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ..	2,886	6,360	50	170
British Possessions ..	3	7	..	..
United States of America ..	18,847	42,205	11,334	38,155
Other Countries ..	20,468	45,798	14,257	48,085
Total ..	42,204	94,370	25,641	86,410

of the Principal Articles exported from the Colony, *continued.*

1928.		1929.		1930.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Lbs. 1,130,548 280,313 918,216 41,044	£ 40,002 9,923 32,494 1,452	Lbs. 1,208,870 297,196 622,510 ..	£ 33,931 8,332 17,481 ..	Lbs. 1,262,224 333,818 833,994 56,216	£ 24,825 6,676 16,680 1,123
2,370,121	83,871	2,128,576	59,744	2,486,252	49,304
Lbs. 382,818 492,956 2,284,328 5,492,714	£ 12,530 16,134 74,895 180,063	Lbs. 197,898 350,719 2,061,681 6,428,849	£ 7,590 13,490 79,272 247,774	Lbs. 178,188 344,348 2,249,699 6,750,589	£ 3,600 6,955 45,494 136,453
8,652,816	283,622	9,039,147	348,126	9,522,824	192,502
Galls. 644,061 67,758 — 95,684	£ 62,921 6,593 — 9,317	Galls. 611,703 77,478 — 121,727	£ 60,840 7,738 — 12,072	Galls. 561,966 62,188 — 55,056	£ 74,669 8,051 — 7,267
807,503	78,831	810,908	80,650	679,210	89,987
Tons. 11,799 38,112 — —	£ 171,911 537,949 — —	Tons. 2,826 34,554	£ 36,438 416,514	Tons. 6,719 43,655	£ 78,959 512,847
49,901	709,860	37,380	482,952	50,374	591,806
Lbs. 5,794 13,191 7,935 34,454	£ 5,237 9,282 8,146 23,062	Lbs. 4,583 16,208 5,977 38,500	£ 4,425 11,895 6,208 24,070	Lbs. 6,964 17,318 727 44,181	£ 5,988 11,641 570 26,580
61,374	45,727	65,268	46,598	69,190	44,779
Tons. 87	£ 266	Tons 118	£ 410	Tons 268	£ 778
9,777 17,991	29,747 54,732	1,407 19,485	4,882 67,615	2,627 13,345	7,675 38,890
27,855	84,745	21,010	72,907	16,240	47,343

A Statement shewing the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles
exported from the Colony, *continued.*

Articles.	Average for 5 years 1910-1914.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
ALL OTHER ARTICLES—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	86,600	90,794	113,123	121,526	102,720
British Possessions	17,928	13,957	24,388	20,690	26,528
United States of America ..	44,769	55,225	81,290	90,383	56,060
Other Countries	38,615	119,610	131,094	88,412	69,710
Total ..	149,912	279,586	349,895	321,011	255,018
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	447,401	874,205	817,381	830,323	1,089,412
British Possessions	211,074	880,146	972,527	1,137,836	1,084,608
United States of America ..	1,513,632	2,002,165	1,607,860	1,568,060	1,356,971
Other Countries	384,920	1,006,484	722,805	1,049,045	491,984
Total ..	2,557,027	4,763,000	4,120,573	4,585,264	4,022,975
Total Re-Exports— (i.e. other than Domestic).	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	7,901	39,220	17,684	25,583	24,993
British Possessions	43,714	9,601	10,327	14,855	7,810
United States of America ..	86,322	14,202	9,991	8,310	5,682
Other Countries	17,098	8,977	15,903	15,118	14,013
Total ..	155,035	72,090	53,905	63,866	52,498
TOTAL EXPORTS—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	455,302	913,425	835,065	855,906	1,114,405
British Possessions	254,788	889,837	982,854	1,152,691	1,092,418
United States of America ..	1,599,954	2,016,367	1,617,851	1,576,370	1,362,653
Other Countries	402,018	1,015,461	738,708	1,064,163	505,997
Grand Total ..	2,712,062	4,835,090	4,174,478	4,649,130	4,075,473

Parcels Post Goods not included.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1926-1927 TO 1927-1928.

Parish.	1927-1928.				1928-1929.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston ..	3,997	2,427	6,544	12,968	3,635	2,388	6,103	12,126
Port Royal ..	91	92	18	201	91	92	18	201
St. Andrew ..	9,311	1,772	3,064	14,147	9,331	1,812	3,090	14,233
St. Thomas ..	11,519	831	537	12,887	11,338	877	825	13,040
Portland ..	13,430	944	1,481	15,855	9,875	2,995	1,255	14,125
St. Mary ..	13,892	2,907	2,040	18,839	14,080	2,990	2,071	19,141
St. Ann ..	17,626	985	1,076	19,687	16,981	1,010	2,441	20,432
Trelawny ..	9,135	695	496	10,326	8,310	572	1,495	10,377
St. James ..	7,424	1,497	1,125	10,046	7,404	1,409	833	9,646
Hanover ..	8,015	530	650	9,195	2,114	191	104	2,409
Westmoreland ..	9,902	3,406	2,257	15,565	9,511	3,058	1,281	13,850
St. Elizabeth ..	18,781	600	801	20,182	19,461	607	804	20,872
Manchester ..	14,903	877	927	16,707	15,709	907	1,027	17,643
Clarendon ..	17,443	1,285	4,029	22,757	20,307	1,327	1,098	22,732
St. Catherine ..	18,846	2,241	1,566	22,653	21,990	1,975	1,160	25,125
Total ..	174,315	21,089	26,611	222,015	170,137	22,210	23,605	215,952

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT—Contd.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1928-1929 TO 1929-1930

Parish.	1929-1930.				1930-1931.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston ..	4,089	2,491	6,647	13,227	2,778	1,923	8,426	13,127
Port Royal ..	121	66	16	203	143	47	10	200
St. Andrew ..	9,344	1,816	3,096	14,256	9,802	1,906	3,287	14,995
St. Thomas ..	11,732	743	679	13,154	11,978	701	689	13,368
Portland ..	10,295	3,222	1,197	14,714	10,445	3,361	12,231	15,029
St. Mary ..	14,501	2,918	1,698	19,117	14,517	2,929	1,712	19,158
St. Ann ..	17,080	2,461	1,083	20,624	15,277	3,608	1,188	20,073
Trelawny ..	8,931	597	530	10,058	9,030	650	572	10,252
St. James ..	7,570	1,236	869	9,675	7,693	1,266	1,310	10,269
Hanover ..	8,031	577	691	9,299	8,110	534	695	9,339
Westmoreland ..	9,376	3,560	1,314	14,250	9,450	3,565	1,328	14,343
St. Elizabeth ..	19,761	775	804	21,340	19,785	780	806	21,371
Manchester ..	16,109	1,013	1,087	18,209	17,109	1,098	1,087	19,294
Clarendon ..	20,334	1,342	1,098	22,774	20,467	1,565	1,125	23,157
St. Catherine ..	21,875	2,193	1,420	25,488	22,437	2,149	1,388	25,974
Total ..	179,149	25,010	22,229	226,388	179,021	26,132	24,846	229,999

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

Year.	BRITISH.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.									
1926 ..	86	8,186	712	14	1,393	136	100	9,579	848
1927 ..	73	7,410	684	16	1,890	134	89	9,300	81
1928 ..	70	7,450	608	8	1,185	62	78	8,635	670
1929 ..	74	7,370	626	15	3,430	106	89	10,800	732
1930 ..	53	5,415	450	18	2,569	151	71	7,984	601
STEAM VESSELS									
1926 ..	340	867,584	21,018	117	251,695	8,078	457	1,119,279	29,096
1927 ..	482	1,216,169	26,874	78	161,816	5,223	560	1,377,985	32,097
1928 ..	436	1,248,282	26,882	67	252,316	8,188	503	1,500,598	34,570
1929 ..	465	1,341,917	28,690	58	277,734	9,523	523	1,619,651	38,213
1930 ..	496	1,435,326	29,009	81	299,859	9,209	577	1,735,185	38,218

FOREIGN.

SAILING VESSELS									
1926 ..	28	27,967	364	6	4,250	58	34	32,217	422
1927 ..	27	25,859	322	5	2,036	45	32	27,895	367
1928 ..	18	21,152	298	5	4,290	65	23	25,442	363
1929 ..	16	21,658	261	1	674	9	17	22,332	270
1930 ..	8	10,818	134	2	154	26	10	10,972	160
STEAM VESSELS									
1926 ..	853	1,196,997	33,770	106	195,061	6,139	959	1,392,058	39,909
1927 ..	916	1,368,192	38,427	157	224,800	6,994	1073	1,592,992	45,421
1928 ..	826	1,294,272	35,524	132	213,946	7,129	958	1,508,218	42,653
1929 ..	885	1,364,295	36,610	121	293,165	9,083	1006	1,657,460	45,693
1930 ..	850	1,379,841	35,709	117	407,651	12,839	967	1,787,492	48,548

TOTAL.

SAILING VESSELS									
1926 ..	114	36,153	1,076	20	5,643	194	134	41,796	1,270
1927 ..	100	33,269	1,006	21	3,926	179	121	37,195	1,185
1928 ..	88	28,602	906	13	5,475	127	101	34,077	1,033
1929 ..	90	29,028	887	16	4,104	115	106	33,132	1,002
1930 ..	61	16,233	584	20	2,723	177	81	18,956	761
STEAM VESSELS									
1926 ..	1193	2,064,581	54,788	223	446,756	14,217	1416	2,511,337	69,005
1927 ..	1398	2,584,361	65,301	235	386,616	12,217	1633	2,970,977	77,518
1928 ..	1262	2,542,554	61,906	199	466,262	15,317	1461	3,008,816	77,223
1929 ..	1350	2,706,212	65,300	179	508,899	18,606	1529	3,277,111	83,906
1930 ..	1346	2,815,167	64,718	198	707,510	22,048	1544	3,522,677	86,766

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

Year.	BRITISH.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS									
1926 ..	94	9,709	792	7	368	63	101	10,077	855
1927 ..	84	8,144	767	7	355	72	91	8,499	839
1928 ..	78	9,379	686	7	525	56	85	9,904	742
1929 ..	79	9,363	661	10	1,074	82	79	10,437	743
1930 ..	74	8,644	631	5	342	36	79	8,986	667
STEAM VESSELS									
1926 ..	229	835,050	20,131	157	280,241	8,834	456	1,115,291	28,965
1927 ..	399	1,081,973	23,454	166	309,367	9,201	565	1,391,340	32,654
1928 ..	400	1,172,844	23,928	111	339,900	11,028	511	1,512,744	34,953
1929 ..	422	1,219,010	25,422	117	442,530	13,521	539	1,661,540	38,918
1930 ..	405	1,244,640	24,892	164	490,677	13,879	569	1,735,317	38,776

FOREIGN.

SAILING VESSELS									
1926 ..	20	18,583	257	14	13,068	179	34	31,651	436
1927 ..	17	14,064	185	16	16,137	207	33	30,201	392
1928 ..	14	14,439	219	14	14,848	192	28	29,287	411
1929 ..	7	9,611	116	10	11,864	142	17	21,457	258
1930 ..	7	7,359	93	7	5,871	103	14	13,230	196
STEAM VESSELS									
1926 ..	649	1,051,948	28,582	313	344,020	11,309	962	1,395,968	39,891
1927 ..	622	1,091,409	29,277	443	479,783	15,458	1065	1,571,192	44,735
1928 ..	694	1,189,481	31,630	275	335,580	11,433	969	1,525,061	43,063
1929 ..	725	1,222,275	32,344	281	422,210	13,167	1006	1,644,485	45,511
1930 ..	700	1,268,068	33,378	269	548,130	16,942	969	1,816,198	50,340

TOTAL.

SAILING VESSELS									
1926 ..	114	28,292	1,049	21	13,436	242	135	41,728	1,291
1927 ..	101	22,208	952	23	16,492	279	124	38,700	1,231
1928 ..	92	23,818	905	21	15,373	248	113	39,191	1,153
1929 ..	86	18,974	777	20	12,920	224	106	31,894	1,001
1930 ..	81	16,003	724	12	6,213	129	93	22,216	863
STEAM VESSELS									
1926 ..	948	1,886,998	48,716	470	624,261	20,143	1418	2,511,259	68,859
1927 ..	1021	2,173,382	52,731	609	789,150	24,659	1630	2,962,532	77,390
1928 ..	1094	2,362,325	55,558	386	675,480	22,461	1480	3,037,805	78,019
1929 ..	1147	2,441,285	57,766	398	864,740	26,688	1545	3,306,025	84,454
1930 ..	1105	2,512,708	58,270	433	1,038,807	30,821	1538	3,551,515	89,091

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT showing the number of PROPERTIES on which TAXES were paid during the year ended 31st March, 1931, under the divisions, viz:—Properties rated as of £20, £30, £40 gross value, properties over £40 gross value.

Parish.	Properties rated as of £20 gross value.		Properties rated as of £30 gross value.	Properties rated as of £40 gross value.	Properties over £40 gross value.				Total.
	Land only.	House with land not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.			Not exceeding £100.	Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £500.	Exceeding £500 but not exceeding £1,000.	Exceeding £1,000.	
Kingston	..	201	247	270	1,243	4,255	695	284	7,195
St. Andrew	2,112	1,088	723	2,867	2,375	1,851	753	207	11,976
St. Thomas	3,426	1,780	721	4,820	1,143	456	38	77	12,461
Portland	2,558	1,930	791	2,515	1,292	561	85	89	9,821
St. Mary	4,068	1,214	992	3,699	1,871	1,004	146	152	13,146
St. Ann	3,835	1,254	700	5,053	2,007	505	83	222	13,659
Trelawny	2,720	491	302	2,271	799	320	35	69	7,007
St. James	2,614	950	530	2,248	1,307	834	131	98	8,712
Hanover	1,708	1,548	364	1,712	1,067	367	19	50	6,835
Westmoreland	2,009	2,157	452	4,218	1,503	587	74	83	11,083
St. Elizabeth	4,403	1,058	566	6,947	1,524	481	80	83	15,142
Manchester	3,339	508	497	5,524	2,559	836	138	98	13,499
Clarendon	4,826	719	708	4,137	1,839	534	68	81	12,912
St. Catherine	4,093	884	1,044	1,574	2,311	838	73	130	10,947
Port Royal	..	14	22	35	106	22	2	1	202
	41,711	15,796	8,659	47,890	22,946	13,451	2,420	1,724	154,597

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1930-1931.

Parish.	Horse-kind at 11/	Asses at 2/.	Wheels				Total No. of wheels.*	No. of Motor Cars		
			at 15/	at 20/	at 6/	Hand Carts at 1/.		at £5 10 0	at £7 10 0	at 6/ per cwt.
Kingston	329	47	26	140	678	176	844	1,991	661	..
St. Andrew	890	628	116	188	1,330	12	1,634	741	230	..
St. Thomas	1,393	893	94	..	1,262	..	1,356	138	62	..
Portland	1,092	494	98	..	656	..	754	165	44	..
St. Mary	1,681	415	224	..	1,308	..	1,532	361	82	..
St. Ann	1,529	777	254	..	848	3	1,102	276	76	..
Trelawny	893	793	120	..	722	1	842	145	27	..
St. James	1,004	452	154	..	638	..	792	230	38	..
Hanover	1,340	689	118	..	678	..	796	76	53	..
Westmorland	2,053	623	406	..	1,034	..	1,440	184	53	..
St. Elizabeth	1,407	1,266	386	..	644	..	1,030	148	81	..
Manchester	869	612	462	..	344	2	806	301	90	..
Clarendon	2,378	170	..	..	1,724	..	1,894	210	53	..
St. Catherine	2,077	1,104	280	40	2,526	14	2,846	280	49	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1930-31	19,039	11,171	2,908	368	14,392	208	17,668	5,246	1,599	..
Total 1929-30	17,899	11,348	4,154	348	13,406	194	17,928	4,890	1,484	4
Increase	1,140	..	..	20	986	14	..	356	115	..
Decrease	..	8	1,246	..	..	..	260	..	..	4

*Hand-carts are not included in the total number of wheels.

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1936-1937, continued.

Parish.	No. of Motor Trucks.										No. of Trailers		No. of Motor Cycles		Total Yield.
	at £6 0	Weight not exceeding 30 cwt. used for hire carrying Passengers.	at £7 10	at £12 10	at £10 0	at £12 0	at 10/ per cwt.	at 5/ per cwt.	No. of Tractors	at 2/6 per cwt.	at 1/ per cwt.	at 2/ per cwt.	at 20/ each.	at 30/ each.	
Kingston	236	150	19		31	17	5	..	..	..	2	36	282	11	£ 12,551
St. Andrew	107	..	42		9	11	3	..	..	..	1	1	62	2	13 4
St. Thomas	37	..	75	1	6	10	3	2	..	..	4	..	16	..	6 9
Portland	47	62	4	..	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	3,384
St. Mary	56	78	33	..	4	3	1	..	2	..	2	8	17	..	9 11
St. Ann	28	..	6	1	2	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	5,086
Trelawny	20	..	29	..	5	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	9	1	10 1
St. James	23	..	69	..	8	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	6 6
Hanover	10	..	20	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2,555
Westmoreland	30	..	32	..	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	1	18 6
St. Elizabeth	25	..	18	..	4	7	1	..	..	..	..	3	16	..	7 10
Manchester	51	..	21	..	4	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	2,035
Clarendon	20	..	10	..	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	11 3
St. Catherine	44	14	37	..	13	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	4,482
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,136
Total 1930-31..	734	304	415	2	92	113	42	11	2	9	48	511	24	63,103	8 7
Total 1929-30..	658	238	420	4	168	160	43	..	69	6	39	654	47	62,128	4 7
Increase	76	66	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	3	9	..	..	975	4 0
Decrease	..	..	5	2	76	47	1	..	67	..	..	143	23	..	..

TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1930-31.

Parish.	Merchants.	Retailers.	Total.	Wharfingers.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.	Other Licenses.
Kingston ..	95	1,302	1,397	10	54	6	551
St. Andrew ..	..	529	529	..	4	..	76
St. Thomas ..	4	549	553	3	1	..	488
Portland ..	5	576	581	1	1	..	378
St. Mary ..	8	680	688	3	3	..	602
St. Ann ..	6	571	577	4	4	..	233
Trelawny ..	2	287	289	6	..	..	189
St. James ..	11	438	449	7	6	1	392
Hanover ..	1	286	287	4	2	..	262
Westmoreland ..	4	509	513	4	1	..	747
St. Elizabeth ..	7	535	542	5	2	..	238
Manchester ..	4	541	545	1	2	..	581
Clarendon ..	1	588	589	2	1	..	838
St. Catherine ..	4	732	736	..	2	..	1,124
Port Royal ..	..	9	9	1	..	..	..
Total ..	152	8,132	8,284	51	83	7	6,699

SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1930-31.

Parish.	Town Off.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.	Special Hotel.
			Town.	Village.			
Kingston ..	15	28	148	..	91	11	1
St. Andrew ..	..	..	40	46	21	1	..
St. Thomas ..	2	1	18	135	17	1	..
Portland ..	..	4	39	94	6	3	..
St. Mary ..	..	3	52	206	9	1	..
St. Ann ..	..	2	23	173	2	3	..
Trelawny ..	..	1	12	67	1	..	1
St. James ..	5	3	11	60	16	7	3
Hanover ..	..	..	5	44	1	..	..
Westmoreland ..	..	1	12	92	1	..	..
St. Elizabeth ..	..	1	17	129	3	1	..
Manchester ..	..	..	24	142	3	4	2
Clarendon ..	..	..	30	176	8	1	..
St. Catherine ..	2	1	41	245	30	1	..
Port Royal ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Total ..	24	45	472	1,609	211	37	7

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSEKIND, SHEEP, ASSES AND CARRIAGES, IN THE ISLAND IN 1930-31.

Parish.	Horned Stock.			Horsekind.		Sheep.	Asses.	Vehicles.			Total.
	On Pens.	Returned for taxation.	Total.	On Pens for breeding purposes.	Returned for taxation			Number of carriages allowing 4 wheels to each including those used as hackney carriages.	Number of carts, drays, etc., allowing 2 wheels—Law 30 of 1867.		
Kingston	..	..	1,386	..	..	300	47	42	339	381
St. Andrew	1,386	..	3,030	73	..	250	628	76	665	741	
St. Thomas	2,830	200	3,030	50	..	400	893	24	631	655	
Portland	3,000	..	11,200	200	1,800	400	494	25	328	353	
St. Mary	11,200	..	24,708	1,000	2,870	400	415	56	654	710	
St. Ann	24,658	50	8,928	..	..	900	777	64	424	488
Trelawny	6,708	1,920	4,105	310	305	120	793	30	361	391	
St. James	3,783	322	7,599	256	141	45	432	38	319	357	
Hanover	10,435	187	10,622	500	2,300	913	689	30	339	369	
Westmoreland	7,288	311	10,800	256	..	250	623	102	517	619	
St. Elizabeth	9,500	1,300	5,000	500	650	1,575	1,266	97	322	419	
Manchester	5,000	..	6,678	450	..	400	612	116	172	288	
Clarendon	5,773	905	12,637	500	..	1,000	2,378	43	862	905	
St. Catherine *	12,637	..	..	550	1,520	850	1,104	70	1,263	1,333
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	104,198	5,195	109,393	4,645	10,086	7,403	11,171	813	7,196	8,009	

* Returned for Taxation included in on Pens.

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

THE Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom, 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be legal tender.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

In 1904 the Currency Note Law was passed constituting a Board of Commissioners to issue notes called currency notes of the value of 10s. each, redeemable on demand at the office of the Commissioners. This Law was amended by Law 17 of 1918 authorising the issue of Currency Notes of such denominations as may be approved by the Secretary of State. These notes are made legal tender by Law 27 of 1904.

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament, is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

Under the Currency Note Law, 27 of 1904, the Commissioners of Currency issued their first notes on the 15th March, 1920, aggregating £17,500.

The notes in circulation on the 31st March, 1931, amounted to £76,292 15s. as under:—

2/6	:	£123 15s. 0d.	..	5/	:	£33,251	..	10/	:	£42,918
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The Commissioners had on the 31/3/31 invested in British Securities, £58,361 9s. 10d.

Currency Commissioners.—The Island Treasurer, Hon. Collector General, Sir Thomas Roxburgh, K.T., C.M.G. *Secretary*—John R. Lewis.

The paper money within the island consists of the notes of Barclay's Bank (formerly the Colonial Bank), the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Bank notes were made legal tender under Law 36 of 1914 by Proclamation in the Extraordinary Gazette of the 20th August, 1914. By Gazette Notice, No. 457 of 3rd July, 1919, Bank Notes ceased to be legal tender. Currency Notes of One pound and of Ten shillings value, issued by H.M. Treasury under the Currency Bank Notes Act of 1914, were made legal tender by Law 2 of 1917 "in the same manner and to the same extent and as fully as Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns are current."

The money of account in Jamaica is pound, shillings and pence, sterling. British silver coins of sixpence and upwards are legal tender to any amount. British silver coins of smaller denominations than sixpence are legal tender only to the extent of forty shillings in respect of any one payment. (7 Vic. Chap. 51.) Copper coins current in Great Britain were legal tender in Jamaica to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic. Chap. 40). By Law 11 of 1882, "The Bronze or Copper penny and the several sub-divisions thereof" ceased to be legal tender. By Notice, No. 583 in the Jamaica Gazette dated the 29th September, 1921, British Bronze and Copper Coins are declared negotiable at the Public Treasury and the several Parochial Treasuries. Jamaica Nickel Pennies and half-pennies are legal tender up to 1/- and 6d., respectively (Law 49 of 1869). Jamaica Nickel Farthings are legal tender up to 3d. (Law 13 of 1880.)

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations

American (United States) Gold—Double Eagle	at	£4 2 0
Do. do Single "	"	2 1 0
Do do Half "	"	1 0 6
Do do Quarter "	"	0 10 3
Do do Dollar "	"	0 4 1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

BANK RATE FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	Vary according to rate in London.	
60 Days	"	"
30 Days	"	"
Sight Drafts not exceeding £20		1/-
Above £20	.. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued; price varies according to Exchange quotation in New York.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS.)

FORMERLY THE COLONIAL BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1836. Reincorporated by Act of Parliament, 1925. With which are amalgamated The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, and The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—54 Lombard Street, London E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital £10,000,000. Subscribed Capital, £6,975,500.

Paid-up Capital, £4,975,500. Reserve Fund, £1,650,000.

HEAD OFFICE IN JAMAICA—Harbour Street, Kingston.

London Office and City Branch (Colonial Bank Section), 29 Gracechurch St., E.C. 3. New York Agency—44 Beaver Street. Agents in Canada—The Bank of Montreal (All Branches) and Barclay's Bank (Canada), Montreal and Toronto.

Branches in Jamaica—Kingston—R. V. Butt, *Manager*. P. E. N. Mortimer, *Asst. Manager*. E. D. Jones, *Accountant*. *Other Branches in Jamaica*—Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Lucea, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Sav-la-Mar.

Agents in the West Indies for the Bank of Montreal.

Branches in The West Indies, in British Guiana, and throughout British West Africa, Egypt and the Sudan, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, South-West Africa, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Kenya Colony, Malta, Gibraltar, and Mauritius.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

INCORPORATED 1832.

Capital, \$12,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$24,000,000. Total Assets, December 31st 1930, over \$260,000,000. Head Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Kingston Branch, King Street.

William Torrie—*Manager*. J. K. Fraser—*Assistant Manager*. R. B. Yule—*Accountant*. *Other Branches in Jamaica*—Black River, Brown's Town, Christiana, Mandeville, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-Mar, Spanish Town, May Pen. *London Branch*—The Bank of Nova Scotia, 108 Old Broad St., E.C. 2. New York Agency, 49 Wall Street.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

King and Harbour Streets.

(INCORPORATED 1869.)

At the close of the Bank's financial year on November 30th, 1931, the paid up Capital was \$35,000,000.00 and Reserve Fund \$35,000,000.00. Profits for the year were \$5,448,327.32. Total Assets are \$825,702,436.82.

This Bank has Branches in Jamaica at—

Kingston—W. A. Clarke, *Manager*; D. McIntosh, *Assistant*; H. V. Stabb, *Accountant*; and Montego Bay, H. W. Whittles, *Manager*.

Also 2 branches in London, England, at Bank Buildings, Princess Street, E.C. 2, and West End Branch, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

New York Agency—68 William Street.

France—Paris Auxiliary—3 Rue Scribe.

Spain—Barcelona—Plaza de Cataluna 6. 783 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland, and 99 abroad, including West Indies, Central and South America.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,
(INCORPORATED 1867).

Paid-up Capital \$30,000,000.

Reserve Fund \$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. London, Office, 2 Lombard Street, E.C. 3. New-York Agency, Exchange Place and Hanover Street. 800 Branches in Canada, United States, Mexico, West Indies and Brazil. Kingston, Jamaica Branch, King and Harbour Streets.

F. V. Lumb, *Manager*;—J. M. Irvine, *Accountant*.

FOREIGN MONIES AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	English Value.	Country.	Monetary Unit.	English Value.
Argentina ..	Peso (gold) ..	£ s. d. 0 3 11½	Italy ..	Lire (100 centesimi)	0 0 2½
Do. ..	Do (paper) ..	0 1 8¾	Japan ..	1 Yen (100 Sen)	0 2 0½
Austria ..	Schilling ..	0 0 7	Mexico ..	Dollar (gold) ..	0 2 0½
Belgium ..	Franc (100 centimes)	0 0 9½	Netherlands ..	1 Gulden of 100 cts.	0 1 8
Brazil ..	Milreis (paper)	0 0 6	Nicaragua ..	Cordoba (gold) ..	0 4 1½
Bulgaria ..	Lev (100 stotinki) ..	0 0 0½	Norway ..	Krone (100 ore)	0 1 1½
Chili ..	Peso (gold) ..	0 0 6	Panama ..	Balboa (gold) ..	0 4 2
China ..	Tael (dollar)	0 2 0	Peru ..	Sol ..	0 1 7¾
Colombia ..	Peso (gold)	0 4 0	Portugal ..	Escudo (gold) ..	0 4 5¼
Costa Rica	Colon (gold) ..	0 1 11	Rumania ..	Leu (100 bani)	0 0 0½
Cuba ..	Gold peso ..	0 4 1½	Russia ..	Rouble (100 kopeks)	0 2 1½
Denmark ..	Krone ..	0 1 1¼	Spain ..	Peseta ..	0 1 10
Egypt ..	Gold pound	1 0 6¼	Switzerland ..	Franc (100 cents)	0 0 9½
Finland ..	Markka (100 penni)	0 0 1½	Sweden ..	Krona (gold)	0 1 1½
France ..	Franc (100 centimes)	0 0 2	Turkey ..	Lira (100 piastres)	0 18 0
German States ..	Mark (100 pfennig)	0 0 11¾	United States	Dollar (gold) ..	0 5 0
Greece ..	Drachma (100 lepta) (paper)	0 0 ½	Uruguay ..	Peso (gold) ..	0 4 3
Guatemala ..	Gold quetzal ..	0 4 1½	Venezuela ..	Bolivar (gold)	0 0 9½
Haiti ..	Gourde ..	0 0 10	Yugo-Slavia ..	Dinar (100 paras)	0 0 9½
Honduras ..	Lempire ..	0 2 0½			

PART VIII.

EDUCATION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.*

BEQUESTS were from time to time in years gone by made for the education of the children of free people, but these were to a great extent misappropriated and mismanaged, and the trust funds would have all disappeared had not the Government in 1865 taken possession of what remained, paying a high rate of interest.

In 1879 a law was passed putting all these endowments under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all are now expended in the cause of secondary education. (See below "Schools Commission" and "Endowed Schools"). From 1881 a Jamaica Scholarship has been awarded yearly, and since 1912 one for boys and one for girls have been awarded.

The Secondary Education Law of 1892 provided for the establishment of secondary schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, to be without adequate provision for secondary education. A secondary school was established under the law at Montego Bay in 1895, and in 1911 it was moved into new buildings at Pleasant Hill with accommodation for boarders, and by an amending law its control was transferred from the Board of Education to the Jamaica Schools Commission.

During the year 1909, the attention of the Jamaica Schools Commission was drawn to a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Education in England, in which it was stated that amongst other ways of assisting public education in different parts of the Empire, the Board of Education undertook "to meet so far as they could the desire of the Government of any Colony for an English Inspector to go out either to inspect the schools or to consult with the educational authorities as to the best means of improving the educational conditions. In this case the Board would make no charge for the services of the Inspector, but would only ask that the travelling and maintenance expenses should be defrayed by the colony in question."

The Commission communicated with the local governing bodies of the various Trust Schools in the Island on the subject; and, on favourable replies being received from them, a request was sent to the Government, that arrangements might be made by the Government with the Board of Education for the sending out of an English Inspector to inspect the Secondary Schools of the island on the lines indicated above. Besides the schools actually under the control of the Commission at this time, Westwood High School, at its own request, and the Montego Bay Secondary School, now known as Cornwall College with the concurrence of the Board of Education, were included in the scheme. As the result of later negotiations, Mr. H. H. Piggott, M.A., H. M. Inspector, arrived in the island on the 20th January, 1911, and after inspecting the schools, finally left the colony on March 22nd. The report received by the Schools Commission in July, 1911, afforded a most useful account of the state of secondary education in Jamaica and gave wise and helpful advice as to development of secondary education in Jamaica in the future. Another visit by Mr. Piggott which had been arranged for 1915 was abandoned on account of the war.

In the Session of the Legislative Council in 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Secondary Education was passed.

In 1917 a Consultative Committee for Secondary Education was formed by the leading head masters and mistresses, with the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

In the Session of the Legislative Council in 1924, a Law was passed providing Pensions or Gratuities for Teachers in recognized Secondary Schools. This Law (29 of 1924) came into operation on the 1st of September, 1924.

In November 1926, the 5th section of the Secondary Education Law, 1914, (Law 34 of 1914) was amended in order to provide scholarships for children in such centres of population as are unprovided with Secondary Schools.

In December, 1927, under this amendment the parishes of St Thomas, St. Mary, Trelawny and Clarendon exclusive of the old parish of Vere were declared to be important centres of population without adequate provision for Secondary Education by Proclamation in the "Jamaica Gazette."

* For a fuller account of the History of Secondary Education, see the Handbook for 1911.

In the early part of 1928 the Schools Commission drew up a Scheme of Regulations under which these Scholarships may be held. This Scheme was approved by the Acting Governor in July, 1928, and the first examination was held at four centres in December, 1928, viz., Morant Bay, Port Maria, Falmouth and Chapelton. Under the Scheme provision is made for two scholarships for pupils resident in St. Thomas, three for St. Mary, two for Trelawny and two for Clarendon exclusive of the old parish of Vere, to be awarded annually. The Scholarships are of the value of £50 per annum tenable for four years at any Secondary School approved by the Schools Commission.

Regulations for grants-in-aid of Secondary Schools were passed by Resolution of the Legislative Council on the 28th May, 1920, and came into force on the first of August following. Two-thirds of £7,000 was voted for the Michaelmas and Easter terms, the Commission being the authority for administering the Regulations, the Director of Education administering the moneys in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and the requirements of the Commission. The Commission is required to establish a List of Schools recognised by it as efficient under the Regulations, the List to include the Schools on the Grant List and Schools not eligible or not applying for grants but which apply for recognition and which the Commission determines to be efficient upon inspection. £8,000 was voted for the financial year 1930-31.

The Regulations for Grants-in-aid were converted into Law 31 of 1924.

The following Schools are in receipt of Government Grants under this Law:—

First Grade—Jamaica College, Wolmer's Boys School, Wolmer's Girls School, Munro College, Cornwall College, Hampton, Westwood, Calabar High School, Diocesan High School, St. Andrew High School. Second Grade—Manning's School, Rusea's School, Titchfield, Beckford and Smith's School, Cathedral High School, Manchester School, Happy Grove, St. Hugh's High School, St. Helena's High School.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.*

The Secondary Education Law, No. 34 of 1914 was amended by Law 25 of 1926 to make provision for scholarships to be competed for by pupils from such centres of population as are unprovided with Secondary Schools. It is enacted that such scholarships shall be held at any Secondary School approved by the School Commission. The following are the latest statistics:—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Government Grants, including Building Grants
1928 ..	672	127,785	67,634	133,539
1929 ..	655	123,154	70,394	153,445
1930 ..	655	134,012	74,140	166,760

The following shows the state of education in the Island at the dates of the taking of the Census in 1891, 1911 and 1921:—

	1891.	1911.	1921.
Can Read and Write ..	177,795	338,263	389,376
Can Read only ..	114,493	108,515	65,657
Total ..	292,288	446,778	455,033
Attending School ..	99,769	125,496	129,623
Total Population ..	639,491	831,333	853,118

No child is allowed to be admitted into any public elementary school under seven years of age or to be retained after completing his fifteenth year, except that with the special sanction of the Inspector a limited number of children may be given an extra year at school and serve as monitors. In Infant Schools the limit of age is from 4 to 8 years.

Public elementary schools are inspected and examined by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, and the scholars are examined in the prescribed subjects.

* For historical summary see Handbook for 1926.

Grants are made by the Government, based on the average attendance, the schools being placed in grades according to size and salaries with annual increments fixed for each grade for Head Teachers, who are also graded according to qualifications and length of service. Salaries of Assistant Teachers are also provided on a fixed scale with increments, depending upon qualifications and experience. The payments to Pupil Teachers depend upon their qualifications. Special Grants are paid for Advanced Manual Training where taught and for Sewing in schools which have no assistant or pupil teacher on the staff, also for School Appliances and equipment. The average attendance on which grants are made is the mean of the average attendances of the three preceding calendar years, and for the average attendance of each year the best 238 sessions only are taken.

Any person who pays a fee of 5s. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year and is informed of the results of his examination: a fee of 2/6 is paid for the preliminary examination which is largely taken by pupils still in attendance at Elementary Schools. In July, 1931, 427 Pupil Teachers and 5,375 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

The control of the Elementary Schools is as follows:—

Government, 137; Church of England, 166; Baptist, 102; Wesleyan, 69; Moravian, 56; Church of Scotland, 6; Presbyterian, 46; Congregational, 19; Methodist, 7; American Missionary, 5; Roman Catholic, 28; Society of Friends, 2; Undenominational, 12; According to parishes they are divided as follows:—

Kingston 31; St. Andrew 37; St. Thomas 33; Portland 44; St. Mary 57; St. Ann 57; Trelawny 26; St. James 27; Hanover 26; Westmoreland 59; St. Elizabeth 68; Manchester 62; Clarendon 60; St. Catherine 68.

By an Order in Privy Council dated August 21st, 1923, school attendance was made compulsory as from September 1st, 1923, between the ages of eight and fourteen within the districts of Kingston, Halfway Tree, Port Antonio, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Lucea, Sav.-la-Mar, Black River, Porus, Spanish Town, Montego Bay, Port Maria, Morant Bay and May Pen. The regulations on the subject of Compulsory School Attendance under Section 18 (3) of Law 31 of 1892, and the names of the members of the Kingston, Falmouth, and Lucea School Boards first appointed by the Governor were printed in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911. In March, 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the laws relating to Elementary Education was passed.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

THE following means are employed by the Government for the college training of Elementary School Teachers.

1. 40 students are supported at the Mico Training College in Kingston who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are 16 students on the original foundation supported by the Mico Trustees in England
2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for women, in which 44 students are under training as teachers.
3. Provision is made for the payment of grants to the managers of certain voluntary Training Colleges for a specified number of resident students under training, and of an additional grant for every student, resident or non-resident, who passes the yearly examination. Under this provision 41 women students are trained at Bethlehem, a Moravian College in the Santa Cruz Mountains; 6 resident and 19 day students, women, at St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) College in Kingston

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the granting of Certificates after a period of four years probationary work in school to those who are successful.

The number of Registered Teachers engaged is 1,479 and 967 of these have received a college training.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE Board of Education was constituted under Law 31 of 1892.

The Board's functions are—

To consider and advise upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in Jamaica, particularly:—

- (1) Any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor;
- (2) Any changes in the Code that it may think desirable to be made or that may be referred to it by the Governor;

- (3) Any changes that may be necessary for the working of compulsory attendance when brought into force;
- (4) The establishment of new schools, and the closing of or withdrawal of assistance from superfluous, unnecessary or inefficient schools;
- (5) Any changes in the Education Laws it may consider advisable to be made.

It is also provided that when alterations are made in the Code, "all such alterations shall either have been recommended by the Board of Education or shall have been submitted to the Board for its consideration and advice."

BOARD.—The Director of Education, *ex-officio*, *Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon Simms, *M.A.*, *Vice-Chairman*; Rt. Rev. W. G. Hardie, *M.A.*; Mrs. K. H. Bourne, *O.B.E.*; Hon. D. T. Wint; Rev. J. Currey; Very Rev. Father F. J. Kelly, *S.J.*; A. J. Newman, *M.A.*; Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, *A.T.S.*; R. B. Barker, *M.A.*; Dr. J. A. Henderson; L. Tucker, *I.S.O.*; Rt. Rev. A. Westphal; H. A. Stephenson.

Rev. H. Hughes, *M.A.*, *Secretary*.

MICO TRAINING COLLEGE.

INSTITUTIONS and Schools under the Lady Mico Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, and the Seychelle Islands. Of these the Training College in Jamaica alone remains.

The origin of the Charity is as follows:—

Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, Knt., of London, a member of the Mercers Company, who died in 1666, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 "to redeem poor slaves." This money was invested by direction of the Court of Chancery in certain London properties which were conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The original sum towards the middle of the 19th century increased to £120,000, and in 1834 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive and undenominational in schools and training colleges.

The original Trustees were:—

James Gibson, The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, *D.C.L.*, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, *Bart.*, Thomas Richard Warren, *q.c.*, John Gurney Hoare, John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune. The present Trustees are:—

Alfred Fowell Buxton, *Chairman*, Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare, *Bart.*, *Treasurer*; Eliot Howard, Henry Fowell Buxton, Miss Susan Lushington, Brig.-General Stephen Lushington; *Secretary*, John Barnett, 114 North Station Road, Colchester.

The institution in this island belonging to the Charity was for many years situated in Hanover Street, in Kingston, and consisted of a training college for 65 students and a school for 120 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a graded elementary school, and the Trustees purchased Quebec Lodge at the north of the race course where they erected a spacious set of buildings at a cost of over £12,000. The college was wrecked by the earthquake of 1907, and was rebuilt. It was destroyed by fire in February, 1910, and again rebuilt in 1911.

The expenditure of the training college and school is about £5,294 per annum. Of this sum £2,250 is allowed by the Local Government for training forty teachers, and the day school earns upwards of £800 per annum from the Government.

Students are admitted once a year, after a competitive examination, by a selection committee. They remain three years, go out as teachers in elementary schools on the completion of their college course and are under bond to teach for six years. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee: First year £10. Second year £7 10/. Third year £7 10/. There are now fifty-five students in residence, including two from Grand Cayman, and two from Bermuda.

The objects for which the institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class or colour. It holds out its advantages to all.

The results of the annual examinations of training colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College which is the largest school of its kind in the West Indies and the oldest training college for teachers in the Western Hemisphere, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training in the practising school for the office of teacher in the elementary schools of the island.

A fully equipped workshop is fitted up for manual training, and the students receive instruction in practical agriculture from a visiting Instructor. There is a model school garden at the college.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the patron of the institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen clergymen and laymen, representing the various Protestant Churches.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—R. B. Barker, M.A., *Chairman*; Rev. E. Armon Jones, *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., A. V. Kingdon, Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Sir Thomas L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., C. D. Neilson, Rev. J. Kneale, Rt. Rev. W. G. Hardie, M.A., Rev. E. Price, B.A., Rev. R. E. R. Wade, B. H. Easter, M.B.E., T. Kemp, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Secretary*.

Dr. Lockett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., *Medical Officer*; C. G. C. Kerr, *Accountant*; E. G. Nixon, *Auditor*.

TEACHING STAFF—*Principal*, A. J. Newman, M.C., M.A., Lond., Dip. in Ped., Lond.; *Vice-Principal*, A. Moore; *Senior Tutor*, J. J. Mills; *Tutors*, R. A. Henry, E. A. Nicholson, *Master of Method*, A. Grant, B.A., Lond.; *Head Teacher of Practising School*—E. S. Jarrett; *Matron*, Mrs. Alexander.

MORAVIAN TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BETHLEHEM.

A SCHOOL for the training of female teachers for service in the day schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the native Jamaica ministers and missionaries of the church. In 1885 the school was placed on the Government list of voluntary training colleges, in consequence of which the number of students was increased and the premises at Bethabara were found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the school meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new school was opened in February, 1889. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 34 students. The Government granted 25 maintenance scholarships to the school for the current year. Boarders pay £37 10s. 0d. annually. All students pay an entrance fee of £7 10s. and £1 per quarter in the second and third years.

Principal—Rev. R. J. Fleming, Dip. Th., (Lond.).

Teachers—Miss Kember, B.A., Mr. Eric Brown, B.A., Miss M. Knight, Miss L. Oldfield; *Domestic Science Teacher and Matron*—Miss Hollé.

SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

THIS College was established in September, 1885, to meet the want, long and pressingly felt, of a greater number of trained women teachers for the elementary schools of the island. Formerly under the management of a Board of Visitors consisting of ladies and gentlemen appointed by the Governor, it is now under a Board of Directors similarly constituted. The college is strictly undenominational; students are admitted after a competitive examination, by a selecting committee which, besides considering their position in this examination, takes into account (1) the report of the Medical Officer (2) position in the Pupil Teachers' Examination, (3) recommendation of responsible persons in the district to which they belong, (4) general bearing. A fee of six pounds for each year of residence is charged. Students are boarded and lodged during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach in Jamaica elementary schools for six years at least.

The ordinary College course occupies two or three years, during which the instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Training Colleges. The course of training includes the study of subjects generally taught in the public Elementary Schools and, in addition, History, Practice in Teaching and the management of a class and Domestic Economy, both theoretical and practical. In addition a limited number of students are received who undergo a course of training for domestic work only, extending over a period of not less than four terms.

Under the will of Michael Cuff Morgan, two scholarships of £9 a year each are held at this college, tenable for two years by two respectable poor girls of the parish of St. Elizabeth.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Chairman*; Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. J. M. Hunt, The Director of Education, Rev. R. E. R. Wade, Rev. L. E. P. Erith, M.A., Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. Armon Jones, Sister Jessie Kerridge, R. C. B. Foster, *Secretary*.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Lady Principal*, Miss E. M. Olsson; *Assistants*—Miss M. R. Geddes, Miss M. W. Guy, Miss H. Drummond, B.Sc., Miss H. P. Guy. *Visiting Drawing Mistress*: Miss Sinclair. *Matron*, Mrs. Yearwood. *Head Teacher Practising School*, Miss H. Moore. *Medical Attendant*, Dr. J. R. R. McCrindle.

KINGSTON TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

THE School premises are situated at 82 Hanover Street, and the work is divided into the following branches:—

Day Continuation School—The object of this department is to enable pupils leaving the elementary schools to continue their general education up to the point where they can profitably enter on the specialised study of technical, commercial, and domestic economy subjects.

Day Technical Course (Boys)—Students who have satisfactorily completed the year's Continuation Course or who produce evidence of having reached a satisfactory standard of general education may proceed to take up in this department a two years' course of study embracing English, Spanish, geography, and in addition science, technical mathematics, technical drawing, workshop arithmetic, woodwork, and metalwork. The object of this department is to provide the kind of training which will develop the general intelligence and enable the boys to make rapid progress in whatever occupation they choose to take up after leaving the school. No attempt is made to instruct the boys in the methods and detailed processes of any particular industry or craft.

Day Commercial Course—Before being admitted to this course students must have attained a satisfactory standard of general education. A thorough training in the usual commercial subjects is given, but boys and girls in addition are required to continue their study of subjects of importance from the general educational standpoint, viz., English, Spanish, geography, history, and mathematics. The object of the training is not to provide intensive training in a narrow range of commercial subjects but to give instruction of the type given in secondary schools but with a less academic bias.

Day Technical Course (Girls)—Girls whose standard of general education is satisfactory are admitted to this course which provides instruction in English, arithmetic, drawing and in addition cookery, needlework, housecraft, laundry work. The object of the training given is to enable the students to enter the better class occupations open to girls and young women. The course is only incidentally a training for domestic service.

Evening Classes—Courses of study have been formed for evening students as follows:—

Continuation Course	Domestic Economy Course
Commercial Courses	Engineering Courses
Courses for Builders and Woodworkers.	

The evening classes are attended for the most part by students who have left the elementary schools and are engaged in various employments during the day.

Classes for Elementary School Children—Special classes are held for the instruction of selected pupils from the public elementary schools in woodwork, metalwork, and domestic economy.

Manual Training Centres—These exist at present at the Mico Training College, Port Antonio, Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Porus, Mandeville, Sav-la-Mar, Lucrea, Montego Bay, Falmouth and Brown's Town. The work of the centres is examined by the Superintendent of the Technical Department.

Day School—The numbers enrolled on the 30th September, 1931, were as follows:—

Day Continuation Course, Boys, 40; Girls, 33; Day Technical Course (First Year) Boys, 28; Day Technical Course (Second Year) Boys, 26; Day Technical Course, Girls, 11; Day Commercial Course, (First Year) 49; Day Commercial Course, (Second Year) 35; Special Service, Boys 11—233.

Evening School—Continuation Course 29; Commercial Course, First Year 10; Commercial Course, (Second Year) 14, Engineering Course, First Year 25; Engineering Course, (Second Year) 11; Builders' and Woodworkers' Course, 10; Domestic Economy Course 9—108.

Classes for P. E. S. Pupils—Girls 216, Boys 357—573. Total 914.

Examinations—The school is an approved centre for the examinations of the Royal Society of Arts, London Chamber of Commerce, National Union of Teachers, City and Guilds of London Institute, and is controlled by an Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor.

Advisory Committee:—R. B. Barker, M.A., *Chairman*, Hon. D. T. Wint, *Vice-Chairman*, E. V. Lockett, P. M. McKay, A. S. Nichols, J. J. Mills, Mrs. Leslie Tucker, Miss E. Howey. A. D. Soutar, *Secretary*.

STAFF—*Principal*—Dr. J. Harris, M. Com. Sc.; *Second Master*, D. J. Addis. *Superintendent of Technical Department*, W. R. Goldsworthy; *Master in charge of Continuation and Commercial Departments*, R. M. Alston, Inter. B.Sc., Manchester. *Instructors Boys' Technical Department*—P. B. Thomas, I. C. Cunningham, R. M. Rainford. *Domestic Economy Department—Instructresses*—Miss M. V. Calder, Miss C. A. Maxwell. *Continuation and Commercial Department*—E. M. Ebanks, L. A. Lloyd, E. W. Patterson, Miss C. E. Williams, Miss A. Bailey. *Clerk and Typist*—Miss V. Ashman.

EXAMINATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON EXAMINATIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to Examinations in Jamaica is conducted directly between the University and the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all applications as well as requests for fuller information must be made to the Secretary of the Commission.

Examinations for Matriculation and for the Degrees of B.D., B.A., LL.B and B.Sc. are appointed by the Senate from time to time, upon the application of the Commission desiring that Kingston may be constituted a centre. The Examinations are held on the same dates as the corresponding Examinations in London.

The Examinations of the University are held in or commence in the months stated—the Matriculation in January and June; the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the Intermediate Examination in Science in July; the Intermediate Examination in Divinity in June; the Intermediate Examination in Laws in September. The Final Examinations in Arts and in Science commence about the middle of June, and those in Laws and Economics one week later. The M.A. Examination begins in the last week in May.

Applications to sit must reach London three months before the Examination begins and must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission four months before the holding of the Examination. They must be accompanied by vouchers showing that the fees have been lodged in the Colonial Bank to the credit of the Jamaica Schools Commission, University of London Account. In the case of Matriculation a birth certificate and a certificate of good conduct must be enclosed. Applicants must also give a list of the subjects in which they intend to present themselves for examination, chosen according to the Regulations. For the B.D. Honours Examination applications must reach London not later than the 14th February preceding the Examination. They must therefore be in the hands of the Secretary of the Commission by the end of the previous December.

The fees are:—

Matriculation—University, £2 12s. 6d. Local £2 2s. 0d. Total £4 14s. 6d.

Intermediate or Final—University £7 7s. 0d. Local £3 3s. 0d. Total £10 10s. 0d.

The Jamaica Scholarship for girls is now awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination held in January each year, the first award being thus made on the examination in January, 1927.

The following have taken London Degrees in Jamaica :—

A. E. Harrison, B.A., 1890.
 Rev. J. L. Ramson, B.A., 1891; M.A. 1893.
 Rev. G. S. Grange, B.A., 1891
 H. E. Vaughan, B.A., 1893.
 C. A. Cover, B.A., 1895.
 A. A. Kennedy, B.A., 1898.
 J. L. King, B.A., 1904.
 Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.D., 1917; B.A., 1922.
 G. S. McDonald, B.A., 1917.
 B. C. O'B. Nation, B.A., 1917.
 A. B. Adams, B.A., 1920.
 J. L. L. Alleyne, B.D., 1923.
 A. E. Brandon, LL.B., 1923.

P. M. Sherlock, B.A., 1924. (Hons.) 1927
 S. L. O. Burey, B.A., 1925.
 K. D. Carnegie, B.A., 1925. (Hons.) 1927
 R. L. Miller, B.A., 1927.
 V. C. Cuthbert, B.A., 1927.
 Rev. J. T. Hudson, B.D., (Hons.) 1928
 G. H. R. Clough, B.A., 1929.
 E. B. V. Brown, B.A. 1929, B.A. Hons. 1931
 Miss G. K. Cunningham, B.A., 1930.
 H. N. Walker, B.A., 1930.
 C. L. Stuart, B.A., 1931
 E. C. Sutherland, LL.B., 1930
 E. A. Barrett, B.A., 1931

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The University of Cambridge Local Examinations were held in Jamaica for the first time in December, 1882, the Governors of the Institute of Jamaica taking the necessary steps to establish a Local Centre. At the outset none but Senior and Junior Candidates were presented, but in 1895 the Preliminary Local Examination was introduced: the Higher Local Examination was held for the first time in 1901, and the Higher School Certificate Examination, (on the results of which the Jamaica Scholarship, the Jamaica Agricultural Scholarship and the £80 Scholarship are awarded), in July, 1919. The Higher Local Examination has now been discontinued and the Examination formerly known as the Senior Local Examination is now known as the School Certificate Examination.

The examination of Junior and School Certificate candidates is now held every December and July. The Preliminary Examination, which has been discontinued in England, is held in December only and the Higher School Certificate Examination in July only.

The School Certificate Examination, is intended to be a test of general education for pupils in a form of the average age of 16-16½ years before they begin to specialise in any particular branch of study. It is hoped that, for the examination as designed, whole forms may be sent in rather than selected candidates.

The Higher School Certificate Examination is designed to test the work of students whose age is about 18, and who have as a rule given about two years' study mainly but not exclusively to some definite group of subjects.

In July, 1931, there were Centres at Kingston, Munro College and Happy Grove.

In December, 1931, there were Centres at Kingston, Jamaica College, Wolmer's Schools, Hampton School, St. George's College, Halfway Tree, Brown's Town, Montego Bay, Lucea, Sav-la-Mar, Port Antonio, Westwood, Spanish Town, Calabar High School and Mandeville.

The fees are as follows:—Higher School Certificate, University, £3; Local 12s.; School Certificate, University, £1 15s. 0d.; Local 9s., ('Over age' 10s.); Junior, University, £1 5s. 0d.; Local 8s.; ('Over age' 10s.); Preliminary, University 15s.; Local 6s.; Late fees, University 5s.; Local 1s.

Arrangements for conducting these examinations are made by the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee of which body Mr. W. H. Mitchell, M.A., Education Office, Kingston, is the Honorary Secretary.

EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC

In April, 1908, the examinations of the Associated Board of the London Schools of Music, Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, of London, England, for local examinations in Music in the British Empire, were held for the first time in Jamaica. In 1932, the name was changed to Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London (Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music).

The examinations of the Associated Board are as follows:—

1st. *School Examinations*: (a) for individual certificates (to which students receiving private tuition are also admitted) in five divisions, viz.: Preliminary, Primary, Elementary, Lower, and Higher: (b) A general school examination for a collective report on the teaching generally: (c) A class singing examination.

2nd. *Local Centre Examinations*:—Intermediate, Advanced and Final grades for individual certificates.

3rd. *Examinations for the Licentiatehip of the Associated Board*, (a) for teachers: (b) for solo performers of concert standard.

The colonial examinations, which are precisely similar to those held in the United Kingdom, are held in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere.

As far back as 1896, the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, recognising that they were the highest form of musical examinations obtainable, commenced a correspondence having for its object the holding of the examinations of the Associated Board in Jamaica. Arrangements were made to hold the examinations in this colony in 1907, but the earthquake caused their postponement till 1908, when there were 78 candidates. Since then they have been held yearly.

The Board offers annually, to candidates in its examinations in the combined Centres of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and Bermuda, one Exhibition, entitling its holder to free tuition at the Royal Academy of Music, or the Royal College of Music, London, for two or possibly three years. The Exhibition is awarded on the recommendation of the Examiner to the candidate showing the greatest musical promise. Exhibitions were awarded in 1908, and yearly from 1915. There is no limit of age, but the Board may decline to award the Exhibition in any year in which, in its opinion, sufficient promise has not been shown by any candidate. The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica offers a Prize of £12 to the best candidate in the Advanced and Final Grade Examinations combined.

In 1931, Mr. Gordon Bryan one of the Examiners of the Associated Board conducted the Practical Examinations in pianoforte, violin and singing at nineteen Centres: Hampton, Westwood, Montego Bay, (2) Brown's Town, Mandeville, (2) Spanish Town, Kingston (6) St. Andrew, (4) and Carron Hall.

Theory examinations were also held at nine Centres: Kingston (1) Mandeville (2) Brown's Town, Hampton, Montego Bay, Westwood, Spanish Town and Hector's River.

As a result of the examinations, 489 certificates (2 Licentiate, 65 Local Centre and 422 School) were awarded; there being 101 failures (7 Licentiate, 27 Local Centre and 67 School).

The Exhibition offered by the Associated Board, in the combined Centres of the British West Indies, British Guiana and Bermuda, was awarded to Mr. Robert Aitken Hay, pupil of Mrs. A. H. C. Packer, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.

The Final Grade Gold Medal (Violin) offered by the Associated Board in the combined Centres of the British West Indies, British Guiana and Bermuda, was awarded to Mr. Coleridge Goode, pupil of Miss Vera Veira.

The Advanced Grade Gold Medal (Violin) offered by the Associated Board in the combined Centres of the British West Indies, British Guiana and Bermuda, was awarded to Miss Margerie Few, pupil of Brampton School and the Advanced Grade Silver Medal (Pianoforte) was awarded to Miss Joyce Abbott, pupil of Miss Edith Armstrong, L.A.B.

The Intermediate Grade Gold Medal (Pianoforte) offered by the Associated Board in the combined Centres of the British West Indies, British Guiana and Bermuda, was awarded to Miss Sybil Jones, pupil of Hampton School.

On the recommendation of the Examiner, the prize of £12 offered by the Board of Governors in connection with these examinations was awarded to Miss Joyce Abbott, pupil of Miss Edith Armstrong, L.A.B.

The Honorary Local Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board is Mr. Frank Cundall, Institute of Jamaica

LICENTIATES OF THE ASSOCIATED BOARD.*

1929 Miss G. W. Brown (Teacher's)	1930 Miss W. D. Ebanks (Teacher's)
1929 Miss A. Edle (Teacher's)	1930 Miss M. A. Muschett "
1929 Miss E. L. Sinclair (Teacher's)	1930 Miss F. I. Peynado "
1929 Miss M. McG. Lopez	1930 Miss D. M. Bird "
1929 Miss B. H. T. Sharp	1930 Miss S. D. Bayley
1929 Miss G. W. Surgeon	1930 Miss G. W. Brown
1929 Miss D. B. Williams	1930 Miss A. M. Carnegie
1930 Miss E. A. Armstrong (Teacher's)	1931 Robert A. Hay
1930 Miss A. M. Carnegie "	1931 Miss Enid J. Levy

EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING.

The examinations of the Royal Drawing Society (for the encouragement of the natural development of drawing as an integral part of general education) are held at certain

* For Licentiates from 1910 to 1923 see the Handbook for 1925, from 1924 to 1928 see Handbook for 1930.

schools in Jamaica. The examinations are held in June at schools of recognized standing which pay a fee of £1 1s. a year and in addition 6d. for each paper drawn upon in the examination. There are seven divisions of the examination, ranging from the Preparatory to Division VI. The examination in Division VI. is in four different parts, including, painting, figure drawing, pictorial composition and decorative composition.

A full Honours Certificate is awarded to those candidates who obtain Honours in Divisions I, II, III, IV, V, and in one part of Division VI.

The general prospectus of the Society can be obtained by payment of 6d. from The Art Director, the Royal Drawing Society, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W., England.

The Illustrating Syllabus provides for examinations of six grades for more advanced students, Candidates who have secured the full Honours Certificate of the Schools Examinations are excused from Divisions I and II of the Illustrating Syllabus.

An Exhibition of Work from Schools is held in London each Spring. Exhibits which have to be mounted must be forwarded in January.

SCHOLARSHIPS

GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.

I.—SCHOLARSHIP OF £80 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. Scholarship of £80 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination: provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trip, need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than eighteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written on or before the 1st March in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for this Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold this Scholarship; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of this Scholarship among those who have submitted themselves to the examination for the Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) [see Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) Regulations I (f)] after excluding the winner if any of that Scholarship and are eligible for and willing to take up this Scholarship.

2. The Scholarship shall begin on the first of July in the year in which it is granted, or, with the special permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year. It shall be paid quarterly to the scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London, or that he is following a course of useful study (approved of by the Jamaica Schools Commission) unconnected with London University, leading to a definite profession or occupation in an institution in which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Jamaica Schools Commission is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the scholar for the degree, certificate or diploma to which he declares his intention of proceeding. The Jamaica Schools Commission may, in any special case, be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any degree, certificate or diploma approved of, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some College or School in Jamaica, making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

3. No person shall, in any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship or the Rhodes Scholarship and this Scholarship at the same time.

II.—THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (BOYS).

1. A Scholarship of (i) £250 per annum, tenable for three years, or (ii) of £187 10s. per annum tenable for four years, or (iii) £150 per annum tenable for five years, at the option of the holder and the discretion of the Governor in Privy Council, will be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the island on holiday trip need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of examination.
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written, on or before the 1st March in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to a Rhodes Scholarship) who have taken the prescribed examination which will be conducted (in Kingston only) in July of each year.

The provisions of this section as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor after not less than twelve months' notice, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

2. No person shall, in any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a £80 Scholarship or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee.

4. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate through the Director of Education, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

5. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year, in which the Scholarship is granted or, with the special permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any other University Agricultural or Engineering College or other institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If he enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, he shall report himself in due course to the Director of Colonial Scholars, London,* and he shall transmit to him quarterly a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, for the Colonies, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the

* P. Ezechiel, Esq., Office of Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Milbank, Westminster London, S.W.

Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required quarterly certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

Each scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diploma, as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the Authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

7. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which Scholarships will be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council and a copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which Scholarships are awarded and held, shall be laid upon the table of the Legislative Council at the beginning of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolutions of the Council, provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

III —THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (GIRLS).

I. A Scholarship of £250 per annum beginning on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted and tenable for three years, will be granted to the candidate in the University of London Matriculation Examination held in the preceding January.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination, provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who will be not less than eighteen or more than twenty years of age on the 1st October in the year in which the Scholarship commences;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written on or before the 31st August in the year preceding the award to the Director of Education stating (i) that she is a candidate for the Scholarship, (ii) the name of the University in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which she propose to hold the Scholarship, at the same time transmitting (iii) satisfactory evidence that she has fulfilled the requirements mentioned in (a), (b), (c), (d) above. A form will be supplied by the Director of Education for this purpose. Along with this form (iv) a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship;
- (f) Who shall pass the London Matriculation Examination in the First Division and be reported to the Governor by the Examining Body as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those duly qualified as above.

2. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all the requirements of the University of London as regards fees, forms, date of entrance, etc., information as to which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston. P.O. A local fee is also payable.

3. The successful candidate shall enter not later than the Michaelmas Term in the year of her election, or with the special permission of the Governor, on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year, as a student in one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study leading to a definite profession or occupation, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If she enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, she shall report herself in due course to the Director of Colonial Scholars, *London, and she shall transmit quarterly to him a certificate signed by her College Tutor or other recognised authority stating that she is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions, the Scholarship will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved, the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents in to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

The scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Director of Education, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by her Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that she is making satisfactory progress in her studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, a certificate or diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid, and if she fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the Authorities of the College deciding that she should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for and for the payments attached to the Scholarships are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

5. The provisions as to the examination and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council, and the Regulations in force for the time being shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the commencement of each Session and be liable to amendment in accordance with Resolution of the Council provided that no amendment or alteration shall come into force until 12 months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE:—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance, not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable her to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

(PART OF LAW 34 OF 1914.)

The Legislative Council may by Resolution on or before the 30th April in any year determine that any Scholarship established under this Law shall not be awarded for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, and in that case such Scholarship shall not be awarded for such year, but such Resolution shall not affect any Scholarship previously awarded.

A copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which Scholarships established under this Law are awarded, and held, shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the opening of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolution of the Council; provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its adoption.

Winners of the Jamaica Scholarships since 1922.†

BOYS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1923—D. L. Whittle, Wolmer's School. | 1928—K. A. Evelyn, Munro College. |
| 1924—F. H. M. Cory, Cornwall College. | 1929—K. H. Ross, Jamaica College. |
| 1925—E. W. Price, Wolmer's School. | 1930—A. L. D. P. Carnegie, Calabar. |
| 1926—G. Mais, Munro College. | 1931—B. Price, Calabar. |
| 1927—G. O. H. Harrison, Munro College | |

GIRLS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1923—K. Newman, Wolmer's. | 1928—E. F. A. Baxter, Wolmer's. |
| 1924— <i>No award.</i> | 1929—W. E. Kirkham, Hampton. |
| 1925—E. J. DeSouza, Wolmer's. | 1930—O. P. Baxter, Wolmer's. |
| 1926—R. E. Gunter, Wolmer's. | 1931—A. M. Rudolf, Hampton. |
| 1927—E. M. Kirkham, Hampton. | |

*P. Ezechiel, Esq., Office of Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Milbank, Westminster, London, S. W.

†For previous winners, see previous Handbooks

REGULATIONS REGARDING PASSAGES TO AND FROM JAMAICA FOR HOLDERS OF
JAMAICA GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The Government of Jamaica will provide a free passage from Jamaica to the country in which it has been approved that the Scholar shall pursue his studies.

2. At the expiration of the Scholarship the Scholar will be provided with a free passage to Jamaica.

3. If a Scholarship is forfeited, or is resigned before its expiration, or if the Scholars declines to return to Jamaica when instructed to do so by the Over-seas Authority representing the Government of Jamaica, the holder of the Scholarship will forfeit his claim to a free passage.

4. If a Scholarship is terminated on account of ill-health the Scholars will be provided with a free passage to Jamaica.

5. A Scholar may, by permission of the Secretary of State or of the Governor be allowed to postpone his return to Jamaica for a period not exceeding three years, on the understanding that such permission will be given only to enable the scholar to pursue a course of study or acquire professional qualifications likely to benefit the Colony on his return. In such cases the Scholar will be provided with a free passage to Jamaica on the expiration of the authorized period of extended stay.

6. If a Scholar is provided with a free passage to Jamaica on the termination of his Scholarship or at any other time, and subsequently returns to the country in which he has held the Scholarship for the purpose of further study, he shall not be entitled to any further claim on the Government in respect of travelling expenses.

7. In arranging outward and return passages, the decision of the Governor and of the Director of Colonial Scholars (or other officer representing the Government of Jamaica), respectively, shall be final. They shall have power to determine the Shipping Line, Ports of embarkation and landing, and the Class in which the Scholar shall travel.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

UNDER the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, a Scholarship of £400 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford University, is awarded each year in respect of this colony.

The terms of the Will are given in the Handbook for 1909.

The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes issue from time to time a Memorandum for the information of educational authorities and intending candidates for Scholarships in Jamaica. Explanatory notes on the Memorandum are furnished by the local Committee of Selection. The Memorandum and notes on the Memorandum are obtainable on application to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission who is also Secretary to the Committee of Selection for Jamaica. Copies of the Memorandum can also be obtained from the offices of the Trust. The Rhodes Trust, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1.

Candidates must have taken the examination prescribed for the Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) now the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination. A fee of one guinea must be paid.

The following are the conditions under which Candidates are eligible to compete:—

- (a) Candidates must be British subjects and unmarried.
- (b) A candidate must be a British subject who was himself born in Jamaica, or of whose parents (or guardian) either one has been domiciled and resident in Jamaica for at least five years immediately preceding January 1st in the year of his candidature or, in the event of both being dead, one had been domiciled and resident in Jamaica for at least five years immediately prior to his or her death.
- (c) Candidates must have been educated in Jamaica for at least five years between the ages of nine and twenty.
- (d) Candidates must have passed their nineteenth birthday but not have passed their twenty-fifth birthday, on October 1st of the year for which they are elected.
- (e) Candidates, at the time of their election, must have passed the Responsions Examination of the University of Oxford or its equivalent. The Committee of Selection is free to apply to candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual tests as they may consider necessary.

Committee of Selection.

3. The Committee of Selection shall consist of:—

His Excellency the Governor, or Officer administering the Government (Chairman).
His Honour the Chief Justice.

The Director of Education.

The Chairman of the Jamaica Schools Commission

The first four members of the Committee hold their places *ex-officio*, and their places will be filled as vacancies occur, by their successors in office. One member will be elected by co-optation, subject to the approval of the Rhodes Trustees. One or two ex-Rhodes Scholars resident in Jamaica may be appointed members of the Committee by co-optation, subject to the approval of the Rhodes Trustees. Three members of the Committee shall form a quorum. The Chairman shall have both an original and a casting vote in decisions made by the Committee.

The present co-opted members are:—Hon. Sir Thomas Laurence Roxburgh, K.T., C.M.G.; T. R. Williams; Dr. E. E. Swaby.

7. The election must be completed in any year by November 25th. Candidates must send their applications with all the required material, to the Secretary of the Selection Committee for Jamaica, not later than *June 20th*.

Principles governing the Selection of Scholars.

1 The Trustees desire that the selection of Rhodes Scholars shall be carried out with careful regard to the definition of fitness given by Mr. Rhodes in his will, viz.:—

(a) Ability and scholastic attainments.

(b) Force of character and capacity for leadership as shown by "manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellowship."

(c) Physical vigour as shown by "fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports."

2. Mr. Rhodes wished his Scholars to be chosen especially for the possession of those mental and moral qualities which would be "likely in after-life to guide them to esteem the performance of public duties as their highest aim." He explained for the guidance those who would have the choice of Scholars that his ideal Scholar would be characterized by a strong combination of the first two sets of qualities. While he also desired that all his Scholars should have manliness and physical vigour, his main emphasis was laid upon intellectual and moral force, and he did not intend that his Scholars should be chosen for "athletic" pre-eminence in the narrower sense of that term. The Trustees hope that Committees will bear these wishes of the Founder most carefully in mind when determining the weight to be attached to the different qualities in each of the candidates who offer themselves for selection. Some distinction either of character or of intellect should be looked for, and close attention should be given to Mr. Rhodes' wish that the performance of public duties should be his Scholars' highest aim.

3. The Committee will summon to a personal interview such of the candidates as they choose. Save under exceptional circumstances, no candidate will be appointed without such an interview. Should the interview be dispensed with, a statement of the reasons will be forwarded to the Trustees.

4. Poverty does not give any special claim to a Scholarship. The Trustees desire that the strongest candidate be appointed, irrespective of his financial circumstances.

5. In the absence of strong candidates, the Trustees hope that Committees will make no appointment.

6. Committees are responsible for satisfying themselves, before nominating a candidate to a Scholarship, that he fulfils the conditions as regards age, domicile, academic qualification, etc. No exceptions to the age conditions can be admitted.

7. While candidates are eligible so long as they will not have passed their 25th birthday on October 1st of the year for which they are elected, this upper limit should be regarded as intended to cover exceptional cases. Normally, it is desirable that a candidate should be younger than this when he comes into residence—say 20 or 21 years of age.

The Secretary may give unofficial advice to a candidate, but the Committee of Selection can accept no responsibility in the matter.

The Scholar is selected in the year previous to that in which he takes up residence.

*Winners of the Rhodes Scholarships since 1923.**

- 1924—G. E. E. Webster, Calabar High School.
- 1925—N. T. Mais, Munro College.
- 1926—F. R. Halliday, Munro College.
- 1927—G. A. R. Farquharson, Munro College.
- 1928—J. P. Harrison, Munro College.
- 1929—K. C. Royes, Wolmer's School.
- 1930—R. W. Aitken, Bedford School and Munro College.
- 1931—H. L. Lindo, Jamaica College.
- 1932—J. H. S. Milliner, Munro College.

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIP TO THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE
OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

Adopted by the Legislative Council on the 17th April, 1928.

1. A Scholarship of (i) £300 per annum tenable for three years or of (ii) £225 per annum tenable for four years, at the option of the holder, will be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination; and who has resided in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (b) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of the examination;
- (c) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (d) Who has written, on or before the 1st March (1st July in the year 1928) in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. With this application a certificate from a District Medical Officer must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship;
- (e) Who has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, or the previous Examination of the University of Cambridge or the Responsions Examination of Oxford or who has been exempted from any one of these examinations; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to the Jamaica or to a Rhodes Scholarship or to an £80 Scholarship) who have taken the prescribed examination which will be conducted (in Kingston only) in July of each year. Provided that such candidate shall have shown proficiency in Chemistry either in the School Certificate or the Higher School Certificate Examination.

In cases where candidates appear to be of equal merit, the candidate who can show proficiency in more than one branch of Natural Science will be given preference in the awarding of the Scholarship.

2. No person shall, in any circumstances, be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a Jamaica Scholarship, an £80 Scholarship or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all the requirements of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as to fees, forms, date of entrance, etc. as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee.

4. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate through the Director of Education and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, and published in the Jamaica Gazette.

5. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than the Michaelmas Term in the year

*For previous winners see previous Handbooks.

in which the Scholarship is awarded, or with the special permission of the Governor, on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year, as a Student of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, and shall take a course of study leading to the Diploma of the College, or to the Associateship in Sugar Technology if the Scholarship is held for a fourth year.

He shall report himself in due course to the Principal of the College and shall transmit to the Colonial Secretary of Trinidad quarterly a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Government of Trinidad, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st July in the year in which it is granted.

The scholar shall transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of the Diploma or to the Associateship in Sugar Technology and if he fails to obtain such certificate the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed to Trinidad, such advance being recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

7. If a scholar who has chosen the three years course should after entering upon the Scholarship, desire to continue his studies for the fourth year, he may ask permission to do so; provided that arrangements can be made whereby the total value of the Scholarship shall not be exceeded.

8. In all cases of doubt as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

9. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which Scholarships will be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council provided that no amendment shall come into force until it has been approved by Resolution of the Legislative Council and until twelve months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

Winner of the Jamaica Agricultural Scholarship.

1929—J. M. McEwen, Munro College. 1930—H. C. Miller, Jamaica College.
1931 E. A. Tai, Wolmer's School.

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THE Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission: (1) to be the governing body for the management of a school to be called the Jamaica High School (now called Jamaica College) to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to have power to make visitations of endowed schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island. The Schools Commission acts as the Board of Management of the Jamaica College, and exercises supervision over the other endowed schools of the island. By Law 7 of 1911 it controls Cornwall College, formerly called the Montego Bay Government Secondary School. It also advises the Government on matters connected with Secondary Education generally.

Members—Ven. Archdeacon W. Simms, M.A., *Chairman*; B. H. Easter, M.B.E., B.A., Rev. E. Price, B.A., B.D., Hon. Sir Thomas L. Roxburgh, K.T., C.M.G., V. E. Manton, LL.B., Major E. T. Dixon, M.A., Rev. N. Jacobs, B.A., Hon. Dr. Geo. Hargreaves, Mrs. E. A. Moulton-Barrett, B.A. *Secretary*, W. H. Mitchell, M.A.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

JAMAICA COLLEGE. (*Hope*.)

PROVISION was made by Law 34 of 1879, for the establishment, under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there should be provided a good liberal education.

Under this law "The Jamaica Free School" in St. Ann, and all funds and property

thereof were absolutely vested in the Schools Commission, and are used for the purposes of the Jamaica College.

The School Buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, about 5 miles from Kingston, on the car line, were opened by Sir Henry Norman, on the 9th of July, 1885. A College was opened in September, 1890, in connection with the School. By Law 26 of 1902, the Jamaica High School and University College were amalgamated under the name of the Jamaica College.

The Buildings were much damaged by the earthquake of 1907; they were repaired so that they could be used within a few weeks, and were completely restored during the following year with the help of a vote of £2,500 made by the Legislative Council in the session of 1907.

Additional Buildings—Science Laboratory, Assembly Hall, Class Rooms, Dormitory and School Chapel (a War Memorial)—were erected in 1908, 1913, 1922 and 1924 and the College Buildings now contain accommodation for the Head Master and his family seven other masters, three special students and 150 pupils of whom 82 may be boarders.

The west window in the Chapel is a replica of a window in Canterbury Cathedral, representing St. Dunstan (to whom the chapel is dedicated).

"Drax Lodge," a detached bungalow with garden on the School premises about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the main building, is allotted to the second Master if he is a married man.

The Jamaica College has an income, irrespective of fees, of £1,696 (£700 Government Grant, £996 Endowment), besides a Government grant of £500 for payment of debentures, and the sum awarded under the new scheme for Grants-in-Aid to Secondary Schools (in 1930-1931, £563).

Regulations for the management of the College have been framed by the Schools Commission, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

The number of Drax Scholars has been reduced to seven, three Scholarships being allotted to girls.

The College is open to all religious denominations.

Scholars.—The College consists of the following classes of boys:—

- I.—Foundations. (a) Drax scholars (seven in number), elected from the parish of St. Ann. (b) Foundationers other than Drax Scholars elected from parishes other than St. Ann, thirteen in number. II.—Holders of Endowed Schools Special Scholarships. III.—Paying Term Boarders. IV.—Paying Day Boys.

Admission of Foundationers.—Foundationers are elected by the Schools Commission subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting certain requirements:—

1. Boys are eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 13 on January 1st in the year in which their tenure of the Scholarship begins.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.—It has been deemed desirable that certain Endowed Schools, which do not provide advanced Secondary Education should found Scholarships to be held at the Jamaica College or some other School approved by the Commission, which does give such advanced education, by boys and girls entitled to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools. The general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships are fixed and the scholars are elected by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys or girls nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming in to the Jamaica College as paying boarders. At present there are no such Scholarships provided, but the Vere Trust has offered Scholarships of £50 per annum, five of which are held in the Jamaica College.

Exhibitions.—The Schools Commission is prepared to grant exhibitions either at admission, or, on the report of the Examiners and Head Master, to boys already in the School. Exhibitions are given as the reward of merit only, and vary in value according to merit and the financial resources at the disposal of the Commission.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.—Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 13 are subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers. Boys entering after the age of 13 years are subject to an examination which tests their ability to take a proper place in the school. Information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

School Terms.—The annual work of the School is divided into three Terms. The Lent Term commences on or about the third Wednesday in January in each year and, as a rule, ends on the Thursday preceding Easter Sunday. The Summer Term begins ten days

after the end of the Lent Term and ends on the third Friday in July. The Christmas Term commences on the second Wednesday in September and ends on the Saturday on which the Cambridge Local Examination ends. In the event of any of these dates falling on a public holiday the Term commences or ends as the case may be on such day nearest hereto as may be most convenient.

Payment for Scholars.—Payments must be made in advance at the beginning of each Term. Term boarders pay at the rate of £18 6s. 8d. per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age at the rate of £20 per term. Day Boys under twelve years of age pay for tuition and breakfast at the rate of £5 per Term; over 12 years at the rate of £6 per Term. Day Boys may have dinner with the boarders for £2 a fixed Term. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships are fixed at a sum not exceeding £50 each per annum. The whole of this must in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the Jamaica College; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £50.

Secular Instruction.—The School is divided into a Junior and a Senior School.

In the Junior School the subjects of Secular Instruction include the following subjects:—English, Latin, and French. Arithmetic and Mathematics, Geography and History, the elements of Natural Science, Drawing, Vocal Music, Drill.

In the Senior School the same subjects are continued and extended and in addition boys take such additional subjects as the Head Master may arrange, such as Greek, Commercial Subjects and Political Economy.

Age at which Scholars leave the College.—Foundationers shall not remain in the School after the end of the calendar year in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the year in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Schools Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the end of the Christmas Term 1931, there were in the College 1 Special Student, 6 Drax Foundationers, 12 Open Foundationers, 3 Day Boy Exhibitioners, 50 Paying Boarders and 61 Paying Day Boys, making a total of 133.

All communications respecting Boys, or on School matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica College, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the School should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston."

STAFF. (1st Term of 1932.) *Headmaster*—William Cowper, M.A., Pemb. Coll. Camb., Classical Tripos, Part I, 1886; Part II, 1887. *Second Master*—J. C. Sleggs, B.Sc., Liverpool, (in charge of Science). *Assistant Masters*—H. C. W. Chambers, B.Sc., London; (in charge of Mathematics), J. Waterhouse, B.A., Manchester, (in charge of French), L. J. Goodburn, B.A., London, (in charge of English), A. R. Manton, (Intermediate in Arts, London); V. L. Brissett, (Intermediate in Arts, London); C. G. Lindo, Higher School Certificate. *Music Mistress*—Miss Elsie Borough, L.A.B. *Visiting Teacher of Shorthand*—C. A. Warner. *Matron*—Miss E. M. Noad. *Medical Officer*—W. N. Dickenson, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Oxon), L.R.C.P., Eng.

WOLMER'S SCHOOLS.

(Marescaux Road, Kingston.)

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9) Geo. II. cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by will dated the 21st May, 1729, devised, after some small legacies mentioned therein, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die. The original sum was £2,300.

The School is now administered under the following scheme of the Schools Commission: 1. Trustees—Six Members of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation elected from time to time, and five other persons nominated by the Schools Commission and appointed by the Governor, three of whom are required to be persons of position, and influence

connected with Kingston, and the remaining two chosen for their scholastic attainment and experience. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected annually by the Trustees: the quorum consists of 5, except in certain specified cases when it is reduced to 3.

ii. The funds and property are devoted to the maintenance of a modernized Grammar School, with mathematical, classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The head master and head mistress are appointed by the Trustees, and all other masters and mistresses are appointed by the Trustees on the recommendation of the head master and head mistress, respectively. The school consists of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the by-laws, and of other scholars paying such fees as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education; and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years immediately preceding the examination held for filling places on the foundation. In addition a number of Open Scholarships are awarded annually.

iii. Religious teaching is given in all sections of the School, and it is required that this teaching shall aim at securing a knowledge of the leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ; but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

There are three terms in the year. The first term begins on the fourth Monday after the Saturday in the Cambridge Local Examination week, so long as this Examination continues to be held in December, and ends on the Wednesday before Easter Sunday. The second term begins on the Thursday after Easter Sunday and ends on the second Thursday in July. The third term begins on the ninth Thursday after the close of the Summer term and ends on the Saturday of December before the Cambridge Local Examination week.

In 1908 a special law was passed empowering the Trustees to move the School to the Quebec Lodge Lands, in the parish of St. Andrew, north of the Race Course. The new buildings were occupied for the first time for the first term of 1909. In December, 1931 there were 165 paying scholars, 40 free scholars and 9 exhibitioners in the Boys' School, and 222 paying scholars, 26 foundationers, 4 exhibitioners and 30 open scholars in the Girls' School.

Trustees appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission—O. L. Samuel, *Chairman*; Ven. Archd. Wm. Simms, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; A. V. Kingdon, Dr. L. M. Moody, Rev. E. Armon Jones; S. A. Passailaigue, *Secretary*. *Appointed by the Corporation*—Dr. E. E. Penso, Hon. S. R. Cargill, Hon. Geo. Seymour Seymour, W. A. Dillon, Hon. A. E. DaCosta, Marcus Garvey.

BOYS SCHOOL.

TEACHING STAFF. *Head Master*—R. M. Murray, M.B.E., (Mil. Div.), M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, Rhodes Scholar, 1904. *Second Master*—F. W. Day, London Matriculation University College, Jamaica; *Science Master*—W. G. Thomas, B.Sc., Bristol Univ.; *Assistant Masters*—O. G. Brown, P. A. Cover, V. C. Cuthbert, B.A., Miss A. C. J. Hollar, B.A., Lond.; A. B. Cunningham, B.A., Lond., H. N. Walker, B.A., Lond.

GIRLS SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss M. Cowper, M.A., Cambridge; *Second Mistress*—Miss Forbes; *Assistant Mistresses*—Mrs. P. Bloomfield, B.Sc., Hons., Lond.; Mrs. J. C. Sleggs, B.A., Hon., Cambridge; Miss E. W. Mercer, B.Sc., Lond.; Miss E. W. Whiteley, B.A., Lond.; Miss Rita Gunter, B.A., Oxford, Mrs. Isaacs, Miss P. Beckwith, Miss A. Bell, Miss E. Kingdon, Miss Editha Myers. Miss Gwen Shilletto, Miss B. Enwright, Miss R. Feres. *Art Mistresses*—Miss Ivy Jeffery-Smith, Teacher Artist Certificate, Miss E. DaCosta.

CALABAR HIGH SCHOOL.

(Chetolah Park, Kingston).

THIS School was opened on the 12th September, 1912. At first it was a simple endeavour on the part of the Baptist Denomination to extend the scope of Calabar College in order to provide education for the sons of its own Ministers. The scheme, however, was modified at the request of some parents outside the Baptist Churches who proposed to send their sons, if opportunity were afforded, and in response to this demand accommodation was provided for 20 boarders and 20 day boys. The preliminary prospectus set forth that an endeavour would be made to give a thoroughly modern educa-

tion in a definitely religious atmosphere, with a view to earnest life in the professional or commercial world either in Jamaica or elsewhere, and that the whole aim of the School life would be to develop self-reliance, honour and courage, and to train boys to these by allowing them as much liberty as possible and by the introduction of self-government under the monitorial system. The School was soon full, and a demand for further places led to an increase in the accommodation, until now there are over 140 boys in attendance, more than half of whom are boarders. In 1914 a chapel was added, which was in 1924 enlarged, and a pipe organ has been installed.

All ordinary school subjects, English, Latin, Greek, Spanish, Mathematics, History, Hygiene, Geography, Woodwork and Drawing are taught, and the School's curriculum each year is arranged in order to prepare for the Cambridge Local Examinations. The year begins in January. The fees are as follows—For Day Boys, £12 per annum, for Boarders from £54 to £60 per annum. Books are charged extra.

The School is in no sense sectarian. Families of every branch of the Christian Church have their boys at the School; but parents who do not share the convictions of the Governors as to the importance of definite Christian instruction are not invited to send their children.

The School is recognised by the Jamaica Schools Commission under the 1920 regulation as a Secondary School of the First Class, and receives from the Government a grant-in-aid. It is also recognised by the Education Department as one at which its scholarships may be held. The Pursell Scholarships are tenable at Calabar only.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—Rev. W. D. Henderson, *Chairman*, Arthur V. Kingdon, J. L. King, Kent Phillips, the two senior members of the staff; V. E. Manton, E. V. Lockett, (the two last appointed by the Governor).

TEACHING STAFF.—Rev. Ernest Price, B.A. (Hons.) Lond., B.D. (Hons.) Lond., B.A., Bristol; Rev. David Davis, B.A., Adelaide, B.D., Lond.; Miss Anwyl, Eng. Certificated Teacher; P. M. Sherlock, B.A., R. Miller, B.A., B. H. Price, (Jamaica Scholar), C. L. Stuart, B.A., and W. Kuchler.

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S SCHOOLS.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his will dated 21st January, 1797, and a codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the church wardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a school to be erected and maintained in the said parish for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions. The Trust maintains two schools situated in the Santa Cruz Mountains, viz.—Munro College and Hampton.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,327 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic. cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic. cap. 52, was passed.

TRUSTEES—*Ex-officio*—The Custodes of St. Elizabeth and Manchester; the Chairmen of the Parochial Boards of St. Elizabeth and Manchester. *Elected by the Parochial Boards*—C. R. Gregory, R. D. Binns, (St. Elizabeth); H. E. Lewis, (Manchester). *Appointed by the Governor*—A. G. Robinson, W. N. C. Farquharson, J. T. Calder, W. H. Coke. *Secretary*—William Weller.

MUNRO COLLEGE.

MOTTO:—*In arce sitam quis occultabit.*

In 1918 the name of the School was changed from Potsdam (the name of the property when purchased by the Trustees) to Munro College.

Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth are eligible for admission to the School on the Free and £20 Foundation. There are also 5 vacancies on the £20 foundation tenable for boys from any other parish. Candidates for admission are examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar

Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not disqualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the School on attaining the age of sixteen; but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Head Master, retain at the School any boy shewing marked ability or special diligence, for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

The buildings have been enlarged and accommodation provided for 10 boys who are educated and boarded free of charge, and 10 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with about 120 paying boarders whose fees vary from £55 to £60 per annum. The course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and Business; it is calculated to combine a sound literary training with the requirements of a modern scientific education. In December, 1930, there were 10 Free Foundationers, 10 £20 Scholars and 120 paying full fees—making a total of 140.

TEACHING STAFF—*Head Master*, Hon. A. E. Harrison, B.A., Lond.; *Second Master*—Harold Carter, B.Sc., Lond.; *Assistant Masters*, G. L. B. Wiéhen, B.A., Lond.; E. D. Harrison, B.A., Lond.; Murdoch MacDonald, M.A., Glas.; H. Balls, B.A., Camb.; J. Watmough, B.Sc., Lond.; J. Thompson; W. Dunleavy. *Medical Officer*, Dr. J. A. L. Calder, M.B., Edin.

HAMPTON SCHOOL.

Motto:—*Summa virtute et humanitate.*

THE School is housed in fine buildings in the most bracing climate in the Island. The buildings include a Chapel, Hall, Class-rooms, Library, eleven Music-rooms, large kitchens and Dormitory accommodation. The new Studio and Laboratory are completed. These buildings are surrounded by a large common, and playing grounds.

The curriculum includes Scripture, English, History, French, Latin, Mathematics, Natural Science, Music, Drawing and Handicrafts. The girls are prepared for entrance to the Universities, for all examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London, and for the Examinations of the Royal Drawing Society.

Games, (hockey, cricket, net ball, tennis,) school singing, drill and gardening are encouraged, and Cups are offered for the most successful house. There are companies of Rangers, Guides and Brownies.

The fees for girls under 13 years of age are £45 15s. a year; for girls over 13, £50 15s. a year, including stationery but exclusive of fees for music lessons and for advanced drawing and painting. The games subscription is 4s. a term, and the Library subscription is 2s. a term.

STAFF—*Head Mistress*, Miss Campbell, B.A., Lond., late Lecturer in Biology, Technical Institution, Swindon; *Assistant Staff*—Miss Rainforth, B.Sc., Lond.; Miss Hamilton, B.A., Oxford, Miss Adam, M.A., Manchester, Miss Bovell, B.Sc., St. Andrew's, Miss Morin, Cambridge Higher Local (Hons.), Miss leMaitre, Miss Ford; *Music*—Miss Hall, Miss Castle; *Matrons*—Miss Earle, Miss Squire; *Medical Officer*—Dr. J. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edinburgh; *Secretary*—Miss M. Gillies.

CORNWALL COLLEGE.

THE School was opened in September, 1896, at the Barracks, Montego Bay, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1892 as the Montego Bay Secondary School. In 1911 Pleasant Hill was acquired, and eight years later Spring Hill Hotel buildings were added. At the present time there are 126 boys attending the school, 70 of whom are day boys and 56 boarders. In 1925 a new Physics Laboratory was erected at a cost of £600.

The School Curriculum provides for instruction in Bible, Latin, English Language and Literature, French, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Geology, History, Geography and Hygiene. There is an advanced course in Science, and boys sit for the Cambridge Higher Certificate and the Cambridge Local Examinations.

School Fees are as follows:—Boarding and Tuition Fees: £42 10s. Brothers, £39. Day Boys: Tuition £10 10s. Brothers, £9 10s.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—(Appointed by the Governor, and under the Schools Commission.)—Nominated by Schools Commission—F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Chairman; A. H. Browne, Vice-Chairman; Rev. S. McDowell, Acting Secretary; Members nominated by the Schools Commission—Rev. J. T. Dillon, Rev. G. H. Moon, Rev. S. McDowell, Rev. Canon Harrison; Members nominated by the Parochial Board of St. James—A. H. Browne, F. A. Cory, Rev. I. A. Dell, Edmund Hart.

TEACHING STAFF—*Head Master*—Rev. E. B. Baker, M.A., LL.B., (Hons. Camb.); N. S. Jackson, B.A., B.Sc., J. H. Newnham, B.A., P. W. A. Chinery, B.A., E. A. Barrett, B.A., J. Glen-Campbell. *Medical Officer*—Dr. D. L. Tate, M.D., F.R.C.S.

MANNING'S SCHOOL, SAV.-LA-MAR.

THOMAS MANNING in 1710 left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen at Burnt Savannah and cattle, to endow a Free School in the parish of Westmoreland.

It was incorporated in the year 1738, and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the neighbouring parishes.

In addition to the fees of paying scholars the income of the school consists of £471 3s. 3d. per annum being a perpetual annuity to the charity under the 28 Vict. c. 23 in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the Government.

In 1920 a Government grant was given to such Secondary Schools as satisfied certain requirements. The main object of the grant was to increase the salaries of the members of the staff. Manning's School obtains about £160 annually by this means.

The grant is still being made.

A new scheme was drawn up in the year 1897 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this school, and was approved by the Governor in Privy Council under the 36th Section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme which has since been amended provides for the maintenance of both a boys and a girls school furnishing a good middle class education up to Cambridge Local Examination standard. There are 35 boys and 29 girls in the schools.

By the by-laws it has been provided that 10 boys and 10 girls shall be on the foundation and shall be educated free of cost, 7 boys and 7 girls shall be elected on the same condition as the foundationers, but shall pay £5 per annum.

Paying scholars are received who pay £10 per annum, with a reduction to £9 in the case where two members of a family are in the school at the same time.

The Head Master and the First Mistress have authority to receive boarders on such financial terms as may be approved by the Trustees.

In 1897, a sub-centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations was established in connection with the school.

TRUSTEES.—*Ex-Officio*—The Custos of Westmoreland (Hon. Hugh Clarke), *Chairman*. William Uriah Marks, *Chairman Parochial Board*. *Appointed by the Governor*—Rev. H. W. Cope, Dr. C. E. Harvey, H. A. Tate, J.P., B. A. Kirkham, J.P. *Elected by the Parochial Board*—Hon. Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, Liddon B. Segre, Walter J. Tomlinson. *Secretary*, W. A. Young.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Head Master*, R. H. Smith, M.A., Oxford; *Second Master*, O. N. Shirley; *First Mistress*, Miss C. Kelly Fraser; *Assistant Mistresses*, Miss Ivy Edwards, School Certificate; *Drill Instructor*, O. N. Shirley; *Sewing Mistress*, Mrs. C. Smith.

RUSEA'S SCHOOL, LUCEA.

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony, left by his will dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a free school in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed; but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3 cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing an undenominational school. The income from the endowment amounts to £270 per annum being a perpetual annuity secured to the charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

Eight boys and eight girls are received on the free foundation, and the Trustees admit in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £10 per annum. Only the children of persons connected with the parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers.

The school is now held in the Long Barracks, Lucea, where instruction is given to both boys and girls. There are excellent grounds for recreation surrounding the school premises which are situated in a most healthy locality. Organized games consist of cricket, football and tennis.

The curriculum includes Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Religious Knowledge, History, Hygiene, Geography with the usual English and commercial subjects, and pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Instruction in manual occupation is also given.

The school year is divided into three terms, fees being payable (i) at the re-opening of the school in January; (ii) at the re-opening in April; (iii) at the re-opening in September.

Boarders are received by the Head Master in his private residence.

The Fees for Tuition are as follows: £9 per annum, or £3 0s. 0d. per Term, for pupils under 12 years of age; £10 per annum or £3 6s. 8d. per Term, for pupils over 12 years.

When two or more members of the same family are in attendance, a reduction of £1 per annum is made on each pupil. The Fees for Board and Lodging are £11 per Term. *Trustees*—Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., G. R. Levy, Rev. A. B. Mullings, Rev. H. R. Bradshaw, Rev. R. N. Dickson, F. Emanuel.

Secretary and Treasurer, G. R. Levy.

TEACHING STAFF—*Head Master*, G. S. McDonald, B.A., Lond.; *Second Master*, J. P. Johnson, Lond. Matric.; *Asst. Mistresses*, Miss F. Peterkin, Lond. Matric., Miss E. M. Thompson, Camb. School Certificate. *Manual Instructor*, A. A. McPherson.

TITCHFIELD TRUST AND SCHOOL, PORT ANTONIO.

SCHOOL MOTTO—Virtute et Eruditione.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support. The school was in active operation from its foundation till 1855, when it got into difficulties, after which it was relieved by the Government, and in 1884 it was placed under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

Under authority of Section 39 of Law 34 of 1879, schemes were drawn up and amended for the better management of the Trust School.

The school is managed locally, subject to the supervision and control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, by a Local Board of nine Managers, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission, and two are members of the Parochial Board of Portland, elected by the Board.

Under the scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886 under the Head Mastership of Mr. W. H. Plant, and there have since been added an Infant Department 1894, which is carried on on Kindergarten lines; a Secondary Department for boys and girls in 1897; and a Manual Training Department in 1902, with a fully equipped workshop, and a qualified master in charge.

In 1907 an amalgamation of the boys and the girls departments was effected.

By operation of Law 11 of 1926, the lower branches of the Titchfield School (Upper, Intermediate, and Infant) now entitled the Port Antonio Government Schools, passed from the management of the Titchfield School Board to the East Portland School Board.

The regulations affecting the Trust have been amended, a new scheme of management drawn up by the School's Commission.

On December 31st, 1926, Mr. W. H. Plant went on three months leave prior to his severing his connection with the School.

The School gives 22 Local Scholarships of £8 each, open to children of the parish of Portland.

The School is housed in the old Military Barracks at Fort George in Port Antonio which have been leased to the Commission by the Government.

In connection with the school there is a cricket club, a football club, a basketball club, and a miniature rifle club, a girls club, a Scout Troop and a Guide Company.

Titchfield Lands.

The Titchfield Lands of 300 acres, are now vested in and managed by Trustees partly *ex-officio* and partly appointed by the Governor. They are leased to various tenants.

Local Board of Managers of the School.

Local Board—Hon. K. V. Abendana, *Chairman*, Rev. A. V. Petgrave, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. W. T. Graham, B.A., C. L. Isaacs, Rev. P. C. Chaperlin, F. Vincent Grosett, Dr. R. G. Sherlock, G. Burnham, (appointed by the Governor); L. A. Scott (appointed by the Parochial Board of Portland). *Secretary*—Ernest J. Ashmeade.

TEACHING STAFF—*Headmaster*—S. W. Brown; *First Assistant*—L. A. Prescod, B.A. *Second Assistant*—D. L. Whittle, B.A.; *Third Assistant*—A. L. McKenzie; *Lady Assistants*—Miss L. McNeil Smith, Miss V. B. Speede.

Titchfield Land Trustees.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*; Hon. the Director of Public Works, The Surveyor General, The Hon. the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of Portland, Ven. Arch. Wm. Simms, M.A.; C. Lyon Hall.

Secretary—C. L. Swaby, £60 per annum. *Treasurer*—W. C. Gauntlett, £60 per annum. *Superintendent and Manager*—V. C. Abrahams, £300 and residence or allowance in lieu thereof.

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, of the parish of St. Catherine, by his will dated 1730, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 towards the building of a free school or hospital for the poor. A further sum of £1,000 left by the same Peter Beckford was applied towards the same object. John Ellis bequeathed a sum of £200 towards the building of the school which was established in 1744 and remained open for many years as the "Free School of St. Jago de la Vega." Other bequests about the same date were made by Thomas Barrett (£40 per annum in 1742) and Mary Baldwin (£50 per annum in 1759.) In 1749 the Assembly voted £400 for repairing the premises, which were situated at the corner of Young and Beckford Streets, Spanish Town.

Francis Smith, by his will dated 1830, bequeathed £3,000 to the Bishop of Jamaica, the Custos and the Rector of the Parish, "to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England, and the promotion of industry." The school, known as Smith's Charity, and situated near the Cathedral was opened in 1833, but closed after a few years.

The amalgamation of the two schools was recommended by the Charity Commissioners in 1846 and was finally effected by legislation in 1869. The Beckford and Smith's School thus formed and placed under the direct control of the Governor in Privy Council, was opened in August, 1876. In 1895 it was the subject of a report made by the Schools Commission, who drew up rules for its management. The present scheme and By-Laws of the School were drawn up by the Schools Commission and approved by the Governor in Council in 1914. As the accommodation in the old school building became insufficient a part of the old Assembly Hall was handed over to the school and was opened in January, 1926. There are nine exhibitions open in the first place to boys of the parish of St. Catherine between the ages of 9-12. The fees per annum are £7 10s. for boys under 10 years and 9 guineas for boys over 10 years of age and include a supply of school stationery. The school year is divided into three terms of about 13 weeks each, ending respectively at Easter, the middle of July and Christmas. The school curriculum aims at keeping well above the minimum of what are considered to be the essential requirements of an up-to-date Secondary School. A thorough English Education is given with Latin, French, Spanish and Mathematics. Boys are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and for professional or commercial life. Attention is given to physical exercises, games. There are 25 boys in the school.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—*Ex-Officio*, The Chairman of the Parochial Board (J. P. McPhail), The Rector of the Parish Church (Rev. Canon Jolly), *Chairman*.

Appointed by the Governor—*Vice-Chairman*—C. H. Dent, A. R. Soares, B. Burrowes, R.M., Dr. H. Blair. *Elected by the Parochial Board*—A. E. Lopez, A. Stork Soares.

Secretary to Trustees—Miss B. Jeffrey Smith.

TEACHING STAFF—K. D. Carnegie, B.A., *Headmaster*; H. R. Dias, School Cert. Hons., 1st Assistant; K. A. Lawrence, *Student-Teacher*.

VERE TRUST.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations, consisting of lands, slaves and money for the use of the said parish without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of.

A Secondary School at the Alley, Vere, which was established in 1908, was closed in 1917.

The funds vested in the Trustees of the Vere Free Schools are now restricted to the support of *Secondary Education*. The Trust having ceased its connection with *Elementary Education*.

The school premises at Portland and Milk River were made a free Gift to the Government in 1924. The premises at Alley were leased to the Government in August, 1930, and the schools at Race Course and Hayes have been sold to the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England.

The funds are at present used for the granting of Scholarships at Secondary Schools. Six such Scholarships are at present held at £50 per annum. A new scheme came into operation on 1st December, 1931, and makes provision also for Agricultural, Technical or Vocational training.

The Scholarships at Secondary Schools, and other institutions are intended for pupils from Vere, but in the event of no qualified candidate from Vere, they will be open to the Parish of Clarendon firstly and to the island secondly.

Regulations under the new scheme are under consideration.

TRUSTEES—Hon. E. W. Muirhead, *Chairman*; James C. Elliott *Vice-Chairman*; Theo. Harty, Dr. B. J. A. Robinson, H. G. Dunkley and W. E. C. Buchanan, *Chairman and Vice-Chairman*, Parochial Board, Clarendon, *Ex-Officio*. Elected by Parochial Board of Clarendon: Rev. T. C. Lewis and J. B. Fox.

Secretary—Cyril C. Lewis, Mandeville P.O.

ST. ANDREW HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HALFWAY TREE.

THIS School, promoted by the Synods of the Wesleyan and Presbyterian Churches in Jamaica, was opened on the 22nd September, 1925.

The School is under the management of a Board of Directors composed of six members appointed by each Synod and two members appointed by H. E. the Governor. It is under the supervision of the Jamaica Schools Commission and is placed in the First Grade. It provides a secondary education for Boarders and Day Scholars. It aims at the Christian education of each girl, keeping in mind the fourfold development, physical, mental, spiritual and social, so as to equip her with a healthy body, a well trained mind, religious habits and ideals, to gain her own living and serve her community worthily.

The Fees are: Boarders, £50 (£90 for two sisters); Day Scholars, £10 for girls under twelve years and £12 for those over twelve years.

There are 137 Day Scholars and 60 Boarders.

A Preparatory Department was started in Sept., 1930: there are 33 girls and boys between the ages of five and nine years.

The usual subjects undertaken in Secondary Schools are taught and scholars are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, English, one other modern language, Latin, Scripture, History, Mathematics, Geography, Drawing, Hygiene, Commercial Subjects. Music is an extra. Instruction in Scripture along undenominational lines forms an important part of the teaching.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., *Chairman*; A. J. Newman, M.C., M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Secretary*; Rev. E. Armon Jones, *Treasurer*; A. J. Newman, M.C. B.A., Miss Anwyl, Mrs. W. R. Gillies, Rev. R. N. Dickson, Sir William Morrison, Kt., Mrs. G. V. Lockett, Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A.

STAFF—*Headmistress*, Miss M. F. Gartshore, M.A., (Glasgow); *Second Mistress*, Miss D. Stockhausen, Sen. Cam.; *Assistant Mistresses*—Miss A. L. Sherlock, Sen. Camb. Miss A. N. Grey, Lond. Matric.; Miss M. E. D. Jones, Teacher's Diploma (Lond.), Miss M. G. Stewart, M.A., (Glasgow), Miss C. E. Featherstone, M.A. (Edinburgh), Miss M. Williams, Sen. Camb., Miss G. I. Barker, B.A., Hon. Oxon., Miss N. Lumley, B.Sc., Hons. (Leeds), Miss J. C. Gartshore, M.A. (Glasgow); *Music*: Miss W. Surgeon, L.A.B., Miss G. Surgeon, L.A.B., Miss Verity, L.A.B.; *Drawing*—Miss R. G. Sinclair, R.D.S., Abletts Art Certificate; *Sewing*—Mrs. Schleifer; *Secretary*, Miss C. M. Baillie; *Matron*: Mrs. Williams.

Preparatory Department.—*Mistress in charge*—Miss A. A. Anderson, Froebel Certificates, *Assistant Mistress*—Miss J. McNeil Smith.

MANCHESTER SECONDARY SCHOOL.

THE School is recognised by the Jamaica Schools Commission under the 1920 regulations, and receives from the Government a Grant-in-Aid. In addition the funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the Island under the Acts 18, Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8% per annum. The income of the Manchester Trust is approximately £330 per annum.

The School is co-educational and the curriculum includes Latin, French, Mathematics, English and Shorthand. Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Free foundations are awarded each year, and particulars of these may be obtained from the Headmaster.

The School year is divided into three terms, fees £10 per annum being payable at the beginning of each term.

The Trustees consist of three members of the Parochial Board elected by that Board, two members elected by the School Board, and four members appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the Schools Commission, and the member of the Legislative Council for the parish.

TRUSTEES: Rev. Robert Johnson, M.A., *Chairman*; Hon. Dr. Geo. Hargreaves, *Vice-Chairman*; W. H. Coke, Rev. James Blake, Rev. Wm. Priestnal, Rev. E. B. Pike, Mrs. M. I. Godfrey, G. W. Harris, Rev. C. M. Buckley. *Secretary and Treasurer*—C. C. Lewis.

TEACHING STAFF—C. G. Webb-Harris, B.A., (Hons. Oxon.), G. Melvin-Harnden, Miss Kathlene Lumsden, Miss Muriel Smith, Miss B. Godfrey, James B. Dick.

ST. HILDA'S DIOCESAN SCHOOL BROWN'S TOWN.

THIS School began life in Brown's Town in 1907, as one of the Church of England schools in connection with the Deaconess Home, and was known as the Deaconess High School. In 1915, however, owing to the increase in numbers, the late Archbishop of the West Indies, Dr. Nuttall, appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of establishing the school upon a somewhat firmer basis. The result of this was that in 1917 the Diocesan Council decided to take over the school and to establish it as the Church of England High School for the Diocese of Jamaica. Hence it became the Diocesan High School. The new buildings (Major Caws, Architect) were opened in 1922. The object of the school is to afford a liberal and thorough education for girls combined with moral and religious training in the doctrines of the Church of England.

The course of study in the Upper School is arranged each year to meet the requirements of the Cambridge Local Examinations.

Girls are also prepared for the London Matriculation and the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, and of the Royal Drawing Society.

Trustees—The Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica, *Visitor*—The Right Reverend, The Lord Bishop of the Diocese; *Supervising Committee*.—The Diocesan Education Board, *Secretary*—R. C. B. Foster.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.—Rev. Canon Swaby, *Chairman*; C. Kelly, *Hon. Sec. & Treasurer*; Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, c.m.g., Rev. Canon H. Sharp, C. Costa, Mrs. J. H. Allwood, Mrs. W. E. Wilson, Mrs. C. W. Howard.

STAFF.—*Headmistress*, Miss C. M. M. Bevan, s.th.; *Assistant Mistresses*, Miss M. Wilkinson, B.A., s.th., A.L.C.M. (Singing); Miss K. Andrews, B.A., (Hons., Diploma of Education, M.A.); Miss M. Prescott, B.Sc., 1st Class, Manchester, Oxford University, Diploma in Secondary Education; Miss G. E. Morris, London Matric.; Miss A. Logan, Miss G. Mallalieu, Camb. Univ. Dip. Sec. Edu., Miss P. M. Knollys, Miss L. Walder, Miss S. Levy; *Music Mistresses*—Miss L. T. Bussey, A.R.C.M., Miss W. W. Coward, L.R.A.M., Miss E. Figueroa, L.A.B.; *Violin*—Miss B. M. Peters, A.R.C.M.; *Hon. School Secretary*—Miss Hartley; *Nurse*—Miss C. Norsworthy.

WESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, STEWART TOWN.

THIS School was founded in January, 1882, at Manchester Pen, in the parish of Trelawny, to provide at moderate cost, on evangelical and undenominational principles, a higher education and training for Jamaica girls of all classes. In 1881-82 the Rev. William M. Webb, Baptist Minister of Stewart Town, brought the need to the notice of Dr. and Mrs. Trestrail of Bristol, who enlisted the aid of other wealthy and influential friends in England, and the result was his being placed in a position to found "The Trelawny Girls School."

In August 1895, the name of the school was changed to "Westwood High School for Girls," on its removal to its present site. Buildings were erected for the purpose, at a cost of over £2,500. Many additional buildings have since been erected.

Generous English friends stood by the school, and gave financial aid till 1913, when it seemed able to stand alone. Four Scholarships have been established in the school, called respectively, the Trestrail, Underhill, Trafford and Webb Scholarships, in honour of the founders; and an effort is being made to raise an endowment sufficient to put these on a secure financial base and for general purposes. A fifth Scholarship of the annual value of £12 10s. 0d. provided by an anonymous friend, is open to residents in Brown's Town, St. Ann. The school is a first class Secondary School, receiving a Government grant under Law. The School is entirely undenominational.

JAMAICA TRUSTEES.—A. V. Kingdon, Hon. J. H. Phillippes, Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.; F. M. Kerr-Jarrett.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.—Rev. J. S. Rowe, B.A., B.D., (*Chairman*); Rev. Scrivener Lea, John Stockhausen, Mrs. Allwood, Rev. T. B. Prentice, Mrs. W. E. Wilson, Mrs. W. S. Lea, Rev. Goldstone Edwards, H. E. Capstick, Rev. C. M. Bennett, Joseph Stockhausen, W. E. Wilson, M.D.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Lady Principal*—Miss M. Jeffrey-Smith, B.A., Hons., Lond., and English Registry of Teachers; *First Assistant*, Miss F. Sherran, B.Sc., Hons., Lond. and Camb. Teach. Dip.; *Assistant Mistresses*: Miss V. Chevannes, Miss R. Mornan, B.Sc., Colombia, U.S.A., Diploma in Psychology and Education, Univ. Coll., London; Miss C. Dundas, Miss E. Gibson, Miss M. Carnegie; Miss Beatrice Drew; *Commercial Mistress*—Miss E. M. Tavares, M.I.P. and Pitman's Register; *Music Mistresses*—Miss Muriel Strudwick, Miss Beulah Shirley; Miss D. F. Jeffrey-Smith; *Matrons*—Miss Agnes Thomas, Miss M. Davidson, Miss Hall.

Manager—Rev. W. Scrivener Lea, Jackson Town P.O.

Treasurer—John Stockhausen, Stewart Town.

deCARTERET PREPARATORY SCHOOL, MANDEVILLE.

THIS School, the successor of the Diocesan College for boys, reorganized in 1929, and in 1931 re-named the deCarteret Preparatory School is intended to provide a sound preparatory education for boys up to 14 years of age for the English and other Public Schools. Though under the direction of the Church of England in Jamaica the School is open to boys of any religious denomination.

The School is situated near Mandeville, about four miles from Williamsfield Railway Station, in 22 acres of grounds.

The fees are: For Boarders over 12 years of age £22 a term; under 12, £20 a term. For Day boys (Day boarding extra) over 12, £9 9s. 0d. a term; under 12, £8 8s. 0d. a term. A reduction is made in the case of two or more brothers. Four Scholarships of £20 per annum each one-third are tenable by sons of the Clergy.

Trustees—The Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Supervising Committee: The Diocesan Education Board.

STAFF.—Rev. R. Morton-York, B.A., Dublin, *Headmaster*; *Assistant Masters*, F. L. Peacock, G. G. de T. Symons; Miss E. H. Burgess, *Junior Department*; Miss L. Trench, L.A.B., *Music*; Mrs. Mott-Trille, *Drawing*.

ST. HUGH'S HIGH SCHOOL, HANOVER STREET, KINGSTON.

THE Deaconess High School began its work in 1913: in 1925, the Diocesan Education Board took it under control and drew up a scheme and by-laws, under which it appoints a Board of Governors supplemented by nominees of the Jamaica Schools Commission and the Head Mistress. In October, 1927, the school, under the name of St. Hugh's High School, was placed on the list of schools eligible for the Government grant.

The aim of the school is to provide for girls a liberal and thorough education combined with moral and religious training.

Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and the curriculum includes Religious Instruction, English, Latin, French, Arithmetic and Mathematics, History, Geography, Natural Science (including Hygiene), Singing, Drawing, Needlework, Drill.

The fees for Day Pupils are £10 (under 12), £12 (12 or more); pupils in the Preparatory Department, £6 6s. 0d.

Board of Governors.—Rev. L. E. P. Erith, M.A., *Chairman*; F. N. Isaacs, *Vice-Chairman*; E. Haughton Sanguinetti, *Hon. Treasurer and Secretary*; Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.A., B.D.;

Miss Marvin Mrs. H. C. Robinson, Head Deaconess Turner; *Nominated by the Jamaica Schools Commission*—N. B. Livingston, G. C. Gunter.

Teaching Staff—Head Deaconess Turner, *Head Mistress*; Miss H. Joels, B.A., London, Miss I. Nelson, Miss M. Cotterell, Mrs. Astill; Miss Marjorie Harvey, *Art Mistress*.

KINGSTON COLLEGE, EAST STREET, KINGSTON.

KINGSTON College was opened by the late Bishop DeCarteret, D.D., on the 16th of April, 1925.

Boys are prepared for the Cambridge and London Examinations, and the curriculum includes English, Latin, French, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Geography, History, Natural Science, Drawing, Book-keeping, Elocution, Drill.

Fees:—For boys who enter under fourteen £12 per annum. For boys who enter over fourteen years of age £14 per annum. For two or more boys of the same family a reduction of £1 each per annum is made.

Staff—Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.A., B.D., (Hons.) Lond., *Headmaster*; Rev. R. O. C. King, B.A., George Clough, B.A. (Lond.); Rev. E. Maxwell, L.Th.; D. E. Forrest (Lond. Matric.); A. Morais, Lond. Matric.; Mrs. A. S. Ashman, (Cambridge School Certificate).

ST. HELENA'S HIGH SCHOOL, MONTEGO BAY.

This School provides secondary education for both Boarders and Day Pupils.

There are 43 pupils in the school of which 33 are in the Secondary School and 5 in the Preparatory. The Curriculum includes English, French, Spanish, Botany, English History, Geography, Hygiene, Mathematics, Bookkeeping, Drawing, Needlework, Drill and Class Singing. Extra subjects: Music (Pianoforte), Shorthand, Typewriting.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—(Nominated by the Jamaica Schools Commission and appointed by the Governor)—

Rev. Canon Harrison, *Chairman*, Kingsley Clark, *Treasurer and Secretary*; D. Kelly Lawson, Rev. G. Herbert Moon, Rev. S. McDowell, G. Phillipotts-Brown, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Mrs. C. M. Kelly-Lawson, Mrs. W. Coke-Kerr, M.B.E., Mrs. David Mills, Mrs. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett.

Teaching Staff—Miss G. E. Mitchell, Lond. Matric., *Head Mistress*; Miss K. McLeod, Camb. Sch. Certificate, Miss P. St. Clair Mitchell, Camb. Sch. Certificate, Miss E. Campbell, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., *Visiting Music Mistress*. *Preparatory School*—Mrs. E. V. Mortlock, *Medical Officer*: Dr. D. L. Tate, M.D., B.S.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

This School, was first housed in the Church Hall; then a part of Old King's House was granted for its use for some years until the School acquired a building of its own into which it moved in May, 1924.

The curriculum is such as is required by the Government Regulations for Secondary Schools. The girls are prepared for the Examinations of the Cambridge Locals, the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music and the Royal Drawing Society. The fees are £9 9s. per annum.

The School is under a Board of Management.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—Rev. Canon Jolly, *Chairman*—Hon. J. H. McPhail, C. H. Dent, Deaconess Turner, Mrs. P. Ryley, Mrs. Robertson-Watson, Mr. C. Lacey, *Secretary*.

STAFF.

Headmistress—Miss B. Jeffrey-Smith, (Higher Locals); *Assistants*—Miss D. E. Jeffrey-Smith, *Music Mistress*—Miss Gilpin-Hudson, L.R.A.M.

CARRON HALL CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

This School is in Saint Mary. Girls who have reached their fourteenth birthday or who have reached the necessary standard are received. Special attention is given to training in Domestic Economy, Sick-nursing and care of children. Students are also

trained for the Pupil Teachers Examination and Junior Cambridge Examinations. Shorthand and Book-keeping are also taught and pupils are trained for the Examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music.

The Government makes an annual grant towards the support of the school. The fees for Boarders are £30 per annum and for Day Scholars £5 per annum.

STAFF—*Hon. Principal*—Mrs. K. J. Gellatly, *Head Mistress*—Miss Muir, Glasgow, Miss Johnstone, Glasgow, Miss Richards, Shortwood Training College, Miss Scott, Shortwood Training College. *Domestic Economy*—Mrs. K. J. Gellatly, Diploma. Edinburgh School of Cookery; *Assistant*—Miss Rhoda Tucker; *Sewing Mistress*—Miss L. A. Scott, *Assistant*—Miss Kelly; *Teachers of Music*—Miss Burris, Miss Scott, Miss Tucker.

A Kindergarten Training Centre, recognised by the Education Department, is under the management of a Board of Directors of whom Hon. T. J. Cawley, M.L.C. is Chairman, and Mrs. Gellatly, Carron Hall P.O., Secretary.

The training given is for three sessions in one year and Second or Third Year Students are eligible to receive Training—preference being given to Third Year Students from any of the Women's Training Colleges.

The training is under the care of Miss J. Johnstone, N.F.U., who holds the Higher Froebel Certificate—the Diploma in Britain for Infant Teachers.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A CONFERENCE of Head Masters of Secondary Schools was held in September, 1916, at which the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission were present by invitation. At this meeting it was resolved that it was desirable that the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination should be made the Jamaica Scholarship Examination for Boys in July, 1919, and thereafter. In 1917 a Committee, which adopted the above name, met in September, the Committee to consist of the Head Masters and Head Mistresses of all Secondary Schools in the Colony with a properly constituted governing body, together with the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission ex-officio. At that meeting the Regulations of the Jamaica Scholarship Examination (Boys) were considered in detail in readiness to be laid before the Legislative Council. These Regulations were adopted by the Council in April, 1918. At its request Archdeacon Simms joined the Committee, and at a meeting held in September, 1918, it was decided that the Committee should be convened by the Director of Education and should when in session elect its Chairman for the occasion. The last meeting of this Committee was held on January, 1929.

LUDFORD BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the will, dated 12th July, 1875, of Thomas Ludford of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine:—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a school, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this Island, for the time being, the establishment of such schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

There are three elementary schools supported by the Trust, with the help of the usual government grant, at Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay and Good Hope.

Old Harbour Bay and Good Hope have been made Government Schools under the School Board from 1st July, 1927, but these occupy buildings owned and maintained by the Trust.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON BEQUEST.

THIS Fund was founded by the benevolence of James Guthrie-Davidson, of Montego Bay and later of Ardgath, Scotland. The bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 23 Vic. cap. 23, yields a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

The Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme which came into force on the 1st of November, 1898, under which the half of the bequest hitherto devoted to the education and maintenance of one boy was to be devoted to the education of four boys at the Montego Bay Government Secondary School (now Cornwall College), and the other half to the education of four girls.

Four boys are now being educated under the provisions of the trust at the Cornwall College. Four girls, elected as beneficiaries, are now being educated at the St. Helena's High School, Montego Bay. The election of beneficiaries is in the hands of the Parochial Board of St. James.

MORGAN BEQUEST

THE Will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved 29th July, 1889, provides that a sum not exceeding £500 be paid from the residue of his estate to the Jamaica Schools Commission to provide two Scholarships of £9 each at the Training College at Shortwood for two poor girls from the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the Custos of that parish. £473 19s. 0d. was paid over in November, 1893, and invested in Inscribed Stock, bringing in an annual interest of £18.

The Trust is administered by the Jamaica Schools Commission under rules originally passed in 1895 and revised in 1907 and again in 1917. Application forms may be obtained from the Lady Principal, Shortwood College, Constant Spring P.O.

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

THE Charity is given under the will of the late Charles Merrick, of the old Parish of St. George now parts of the parishes of Portland and St. Mary.*

Under Law 18 of 1915, Scholarships are offered as follows:—

- (A) annually, beginning in January, 1917, a Scholarship of the annual value of £20 at the Farm School for three years subject to re-election at the end of the first and second year, and
- (B) in alternate years, beginning in January, 1917, a Scholarship of the annual value of £45, tenable at a school approved by the Board of Education for Scholarships under Articles 124-127 of the Regulations of the Education Department for four years, subject to re-election at the end of the first, second and third year.

The boys eligible for the Scholarships must be the children of persons who,

- (a) are in the opinion of the Trustees unable to pay for such higher education as is to be given,
- (b) have continuously lived within the district consisting of the former parish of St. George for at least three years next preceding the year in which the Scholarships begin.

Candidates for the Scholarship under (A) must be not under fifteen nor over eighteen years of age on the 1st day of January in the year in which the Scholarship begins and are required to have passed the second year pupil teachers' examination either as pupil teachers (excluding the subject of teaching) or as volunteer candidates, prior to being admitted as candidates for the Scholarship. Candidates for the scholarship under B must be not under ten years nor over thirteen years of age on the 1st of January, in the year in which the Scholarships begin. Examinations are held alternately at Annotto Bay and Buff Bay.

TRUSTEES—Appointed by the Governor: The Director of Education; the Chairman of the Board of Supervision; the member of the Legislative Council for Portland, the Custos of St. Mary. Secretary—W. A. Logan.

*For historical data, see Handbooks prior to 1927.

Winners of Merrick's Scholarships—

A—1917 (No candidate of sufficient merit).

1918 (No candidate).

1919 J. L. Anderson H. M. King.

1920 W. L. Shirley.

1922 T. P. Lecky.

1923 C. S. Lafayette.

1924 E. M. Falloon

1925 (No candidate.)

1926 Bertram Lecky.

1927 Wesley Clement Wynter.

1928 (No candidate)

1929 (No award)

A—1930 Chas. Emanuel Edwards.

1931 Frank E. DaCosta

B—1917 K. R. Middleton.

1919 E. C. Sutherland.

1921 E. V. A. Valentine.

1923 H. G. Helps.

1925 Wesley Augustus King.

1927 No award.

1929 Extension to W. A. King.

1931 No award.

C—1930 Chas. Emanuel Edwards.

1931 Frank Emanuel DaCosta.

1932 Theophilus Carby.

CALABAR COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust, were the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands and Africa. The institution has the distinction of being the first in the world for training for the ministry the converts of the modern foreign missionary movement.

Under the Rev. President David Jonathan East, the premises were transferred in the year 1874 to a site at Kingston at the back of the East Queen Street Baptist Church, but were transferred in the year 1904 under the Rev. President James to Chetolah Park, Kingston. The Normal Department for training Day School Teachers was closed at the end of 1900 owing to the withdrawal by the Government of all aid to Colleges for male students that were under denominational management. 235 students were trained in this department. The Theological Department for the training of ministers was still continued, provision being made for an average number of eight students in residence. In the year 1911 a new departure was made by extending the scope of the college's work to young men in England who wished to devote their lives to the ministry for the Gospel in Jamaica, and five men were trained under this scheme.

There are now eight Baptist Students in the Theological Hall.

The ordinary course of study is four years. This may be extended to five in special cases. The students are examined annually by examiners in England.

The conditions of entrance are set forth in the Annual Report and can be obtained on application to the President. The minimum standard set forth therein for entrance is low, but in actual practice more is expected of and offered by candidates.

The Institution is maintained in the following way:—1. The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and pays the teaching staff. 2. The Baptist Churches of Jamaica provide for the board and residence of the Theological Students and for the general current expenses of the College.

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing contributing churches in the island. The Theological Students of the Wesleyan College at Caenwood take some classes at Calabar, and the Calabar Students go to Caenwood for some classes, as part of a united education scheme between the two churches.

TUTORIAL STAFF—Rev. Ernest Price, B.A., Hons., B.D., Hons., (Lond.) and B.A., (Bristol) *President and Treasurer*; the Rev. David Davis, B.A., Adelaide, B.D., Lond.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, CROSS ROADS.

ST. PETER'S College was established, as the Church of England Theological College at Spanish Town in 1876 (1) to assist in the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders in the diocese of Jamaica. (2) to direct and assist the catechists and evangelists in the Diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work. Its name was changed to St. Peter's College in 1918.

The College stands in its own grounds between Bishop's Lodge and Up-Park Camp. It is affiliated with Durham University.

The property of the College is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. The general management of the college is entrusted to a General Committee. Further information may be obtained from the Statutes of the College, Section V. of Appendix to the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica, and the Annual Reports published in the Appendix to the Journal of Synod.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon MacCalla, Ven. Archdeacon Graham, Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.D., Rev. H. G. Lovell, Rev. Canon Swaby, B.D., Rev. Canon Jolly, Rev. G. Bathurst Hall, Rev. G. H. Thompson, V. E. Manton, J. M. Nethersole, F. Cundall, The Warden. R. C. B. Foster, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

TEACHING STAFF—Warden, Rev. L. E. P. Erith, M.A., *Tutor*: Rev. D. S. Currey, B.A.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, WINCHESTER PARK, KINGSTON.

St. George's College was founded in 1850, and is under the direct control of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus who are personally responsible for the training of the students entrusted to their care.

The object of the College is to prepare students for a commercial or a professional career by solid and complete education which is based upon careful religious training.

The institution is a day school, though accommodations are offered by respectable families in and about Kingston to board such students as are desirous of attending St. George's College and are recommended by the faculty.

Applicants for admission to the College, unless personally known to some member of the faculty, must bring a satisfactory testimonial of good conduct. Those who come from other secondary schools must present a like testimonial from the school authorities.

The tuition fee is £10 14s. for the full year; for two brothers £18 4s. payable in advance quarterly.

The organizations at the College include The Debating Society, St. George's College Dramatic Association, The Athletic Association, the Sodality of Our Lady, and the League of the Sacred Heart.

TEACHING STAFF.—Rev. Leo. T. Butler, S.J., M.A., *Head Master*; Rev. Joseph Countie, S.J., M.A.; Rev. Jeremiah O'Keefe, S.J., M.A.; Joseph Leroy, S.J., M.A.; Charles Judah, S.J.; David Dunigan, S.J., M.A.; Dennis Cruchley, S.J.; Adrian Chaplain; Harold Briggs; Rudolph McDowell, *Assistant Masters*.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Sisters of the Third Order Regular of Saint Francis, established a Boarding School at 76 Duke Street in 1858, and since that time have devoted themselves to the education of the children of Jamaica.

Although the Course of Studies in the Boarding School is not mapped out to fit any particular examination, but rather to give a good general education, still those pupils whose parents desire them to sit for the Cambridge Local Examinations are prepared for these. The fee is £13 0s. a quarter. Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music form extra charges. In connection with the Academy there is a Business Course where girls are prepared for Commercial Life.

Besides the Convent and Academy in Kingston the Sisters have a country residence where with the Boarders they spend the vacations.

The Franciscan Sisters also have charge of Saint Joseph's Training College for Catholic or Protestant women teachers, Saint Bonaventure's Preparatory School for boys, Saint Joseph's first class Elementary and Infant Schools on the premises, Saint Aloysius Boys School in East Street, Saint Francis School, Hope Road, Saint Ann's Elementary and Infant Schools in North Street, and Saint Anthony's Orange Street. In 1925, an Elementary School in connection with St. James Catholic Church in Montego Bay and Mt. Alvernia High School on Prospect Hill, Montego Bay, were opened.

CONVENT OF MERCY, ST. MARY'S ("ALPHA").

The Convent High School comprises boarding and day schools in which pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and for the Examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music.

The Orphanage contains at present 45 children. A sound elementary education is given them in addition to a training in such domestic duties as may assist them afterwards in the earning of a livelihood.

The House of Mercy is for the protection of young women of good character, irrespective of religious belief. The girls who have been in the industrial schools are encouraged to pass on to this part of the Institution where the training commenced in the Industrial School is continued.

The Industrial Schools are certified for 250 boys and 125 girls. In these schools whilst being grounded in elementary education, the girls are trained for domestic service and the boys receive practical instruction in the culture of vegetables, fruits and flowers, carpentry and cabinet making, tailoring and bootmaking under experienced masters.

The elementary schools have 900 children on the books. There is a Kindergarten for the little ones. A Commercial School has been opened. Shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping are taught. A cane-seating department has been opened in both the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools. The Sisters are also in charge of the elementary school known as East Branch, an elementary school in Spanish Town, a High School and a voluntary school in Port Antonio and a voluntary school in Gordon Town.

BELMONT ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, STONY HILL.

THE Belmont Orphanage was established by Archbishop Nuttall in November, 1892, as a home and industrial school for orphan and destitute children, and was registered to accommodate twenty-six girls. The object of the institution was to provide a comfortable, though frugal home, where a number of children, so limited as to be not much larger than a good sized family, might be cared for and trained for the duties of life, chiefly as domestic servants. The orphanage was built, and was partly supported, by voluntary contributions; it received also the Government grant-in-aid under the Industrial Schools Law. The training provided included the ordinary branches of household work, cooking, house cleaning, washing, baking and needlework, straw plaiting and dairy work. Miss Nuttall from its inception until 1921, conducted the Institution, and subsequently was Secretary and Treasurer till November, 1924, when the Orphanage, was temporarily closed.

The Institution was re-opened in October, 1925 as a Boys' Home and has been recognised as an Industrial School. There are now 24 boys in the Home.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—The Bishop of Jamaica, Mrs. H. G. Lovell, J. M. Nethersole, Noel B. Livingston, J. J. G. Mair, R. C. B. Foster, *Hon. Secretary*; *Superintendent*—C. S. Elliott. *Matron*—Mrs. C. S. Elliott.

HAPPY GROVE SCHOOL, PORTLAND.

HAPPY GROVE is a co-educational school, recognised as efficient by the Jamaica Schools Commission. It was formed in 1898. The school offers a good secondary education, under Christian influences, to boys and girls of good character.

The school has an Endowment Fund, which has been steadily increasing, by voluntary gifts since 1918, and at present amounts to over three thousand pounds. Besides this Endowment the school receives an annual subsidy from the Religious Society of Friends, who are the founders and sponsors of Happy Grove School.

There are separate buildings of residence for boys and girls, but academic classes are held jointly. There is a large playing field which offers full opportunity for football, cricket and other games.

Happy Grove is located in the eastern portion of Portland, twenty-five miles east of Port Antonio, on the main road between Port Antonio and Kingston. The property of thirty-five acres is well watered, and located in a district entirely free from malaria. The educational standard is that of the Cambridge Local Examinations.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—*Chairman*; Miss S. F. Stanley, *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. C. S. Vincent, T. A. Gray, J.P., F. M. Jones, J.P., P. H. Michener, B.A., Miss A. M. Andrews. *Secretary-Treasurer*, Mrs. H. A. Swift.

TEACHING STAFF—M. E. Hoffman, B.A., *Headmaster*; T. A. M. Grant, (Inter. Arts, Lond.); Miss F. M. Smith, B.A., *Lady Principal*; Miss G. K. Cunningham, B.A.; Miss M. I. Burris, L.R.A.M., *Music Mistress*; W. S. Green, (Lond. Matric.), Miss E. V. Pitter,

CHILDREN'S HOME, CONSTANT SPRING.

THE Children's Home which was opened at Halfway Tree in May, 1918, and was in 1921 removed to Constant Spring, is chiefly for destitute children of respectable parentage who are unsuitable for Industrial Schools or Alms Houses and for whom no provision is made by Government. This Home is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

A trained nurse is on the staff always. The children receive ordinary education and are trained in household duties, sewing, and gardening.

In connection with the Home, a Home for East Indian Orphans was opened in 1921. During 1931 there were 45 children attending our Day School for East Indians.

The Government made a grant of £100 towards the cost of the school buildings and assist in the maintenance of the children. During the year 1931 forty-two young people were maintained in these Homes.

Hon. Superintendent—Mrs. Wortley, Maurice Hill, Constant Spring.

MANNING HOME, ST. ELIZABETH.

A very protracted period of drought, extending from 1907 to 1914, caused keen suffering in various parts of this parish of St. Elizabeth, but more particularly in the south-eastern districts. Infantile mortality was particularly noticeable and the Parochial Board on the suggestion of Mr. Bowen, opened food depots at several centres. These depots continued for over a year, but they did not seem to check the mortality amongst the children. Then it was that the idea occurred to the late Mr. Bowen, Clerk to the Parochial Board, to take over all the children in the district, house, feed and clothe them. The late Hon. J. M. Farquharson, then Chairman, and other members of the Board adopted the suggestion and the Governor Sir William Henry Manning gave his support. Belvue House was then rented for the purpose of a Rescue Home and opened on the 4th April, 1913.

At present there are 44 children in the Home under the care of Mrs. Lamb the Matron. Those children are taught the elementary subjects just as in the Government Schools, and all also taught Elementary Agriculture and Domestic Work. Many of them have been sent out to employments, while others have been taken out by their parents. In 1929, there was as many as 99 children cared for but as conditions improved in the parish, many were sent home.

The Home is financed by the Parochial Board, aided by a grant from the Government.

LYNDALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND GIRLS' HOME, HIGHGATE.

FROM 1904 the Friend's Jamaica Mission conducted an Industrial School for girls (East Indian) at Happy Grove, Hector's River. In 1921 larger premises were secured at Highgate and were certified by the Government in June of that year, as an Industrial School for 18 East Indian girls.

The Government supports the 18 girls, whom the Protector of Immigrants has committed to Lyndale and a grant of £50 was received during the past year (1931) from the Grants to Orphanages.

Besides the 18 East Indian Orphans, supported from School Funds, there were 10 East Indian girls, 23 Jamaicans, and 2 white girls, supported by relatives or friends.

Three of these have been supported by the Parochial Board of St. Mary and 1 through the Immigration Office.

The total number of girls in the Home for 1931, was 53, of whom 28 were orphans.

Thirty-four of the girls have attended the Highgate Continuation School, 7 attended the Highgate Infant School, 9 attended the Middle School conducted by Friends at Highgate, and 3 were at Home engaged in industrial training.

The Home has accommodation for 50 girls.

BOARD OF MANAGERS—Mrs. H. A. Swift, *Chairman*; Miss A. M. Andrews, *Secretary*; Mrs. H. B. Wolcott, *Superintendent*; Sada F. Stanley, *Asst. Miss F. G. Smith*.

Matrons—Miss R. Parker, Miss E. M. Williams. *Hon. Physician*—Dr. F. A. Ritchie.

SWIFT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BOYS, HIGHGATE.

THE Swift Boys' Home was organized in 1919 as a home for orphan boys after the influenza epidemic of 1918. Mrs. H. Alma Swift opened her home at Buff Bay for the Institution and it was recognized as a Government Institution and Industrial School in 1923. The American Friends Board of Foreign Missions accepted this work as a part of their responsibility in 1924. From the time of the Founding until 1929, the Home was under the care of Mrs. H. A. Swift and her assistants, Misses Stella Lewis and

Phulmat Brown. In 1928 a larger property was purchased for the Home near Highgate. The new location is known as Glenleigh and includes ten acres of land. In January, 1929, the Home was moved from Buff Bay to Glenleigh, Highgate.

Beside the regular school work given in the Home, the boys are taught Agriculture and Manual Training a part of each day. Each boy is also given an opportunity to learn some particular trade. A total of 26 boys were maintained in the Home during 1931.

BOARD OF MANAGERS—F. M. Jones, J.P., H. A. Swift, S. F. Stanley, A. I. Kennedy, M. E. White.

STAFF—*Superintendent*: H. P. Michener, B.A. *Assistant Supt. and Matron*: M. H. Michener, B.A. *Teacher*: S. A. Henry. *Housemother*: A. M. Hoover.

PURSCELL ORPHANAGE.

The Purscell Orphanage was opened in 1929, though the formal opening ceremony, performed by Miss Barbara Stubbs, the Governor's little daughter, did not take place till January 31st, 1930. Miss Purscell, of Moneague, a lady unknown to public life, though well known to travellers in St. Ann in years past as the owner of a livery establishment, left the residue of her estate amounting to £6,100 to a body known as the Purscell Trustees to found "an Orphanage for needy children." (The Purscell Trust had been formed some years before to hold property in the interest of a Scholarship fund, the beneficiaries of which were to hold their Scholarships at Calabar High School, or if that school should ever cease to exist, at some other secondary school), Miss Purscell died in June 1927.

The Trustees have so far only spent a quarter of the sum left, leaving the balance invested for the support of the Home, which they have purchased at Camp Lodge, Arnold Road, Kingston. There are now nineteen boys in residence. The Home is undenominational. *Matron*—Mrs. E. G. Harris.

PRINGLE HOME.

The Home at Carron Hall in the parish of St. Mary, is under the care of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. Destitute and Orphan Girls are received from six years of age and retained in the Home until they are fitted to go out as domestic servants or to take situations as children's nurses.

At the close of 1930, there were 39 inmates in the Home.

The Home is supported by a grant from Government and by voluntary contributions. The Parochial Board also sends girls to the Home and pays for their support.

It is under the care of Mrs. Gellatly. *Honorary Superintendent*, Rev. James Macnee.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DEACONESS HOUSE

The work of Deaconesses in the Diocese of Jamaica was founded by the late Archbishop Nuttall in 1890. The Deaconess House serves a two fold purpose, (a) as a headquarters for the Deaconesses working in Kingston, (b) as a training centre for women wishing to undertake religious work in the Diocese.

There is a Bureau at the Deaconess House in connection with the Nurses Union, through which nurses can be obtained for private cases on application to the Deaconess in charge, either personally or by telegram, telephone or letter.

The Church Book Stall in connection with the Deaconess House was opened in 1906. Theological books, Sunday School literature, Devotional books as well as Bibles, Prayer and Hymn books may be obtained there.

ASTRONOMICAL STATION, MANDEVILLE.

The Astronomical Station of Harvard College, founded in 1912, on a site which had been used for the same purpose in 1901, was abandoned by the University, and taken over personally by the present Director in 1924. It is located about a mile and a half out of Mandeville, and is maintained as a private institution. The work on which it specializes is a study of the surface of the Moon and planets. It is provided with a 12.5 inch reflecting telescope but is not open to the public at night. *Professor*, William H. Pickering.

HAMILTON OBSERVATORY, MANDEVILLE.

The Hamilton Observatory is primarily established for observational research on the planets of our Solar System and especially the planet Mars.

The instruments used at present are, a 21 inch Newtonian reflector of ten foot eight inches focal length, a 12 inch of about ten feet focal length and a few smaller instruments including a three-inch refractor and a transit or meridian circle.

PART IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the deputy Governorship of Sir Charles Lyttleton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of crown government, was published in the Handbook for 1892 and previous issues and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

"Law 30 of 1870," Sir J. P. Grant stated in his Blue Book Report, "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property." The Law, framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents, also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."

A constitution was then drawn up, by which the Church is governed to-day. The government of the Church vested in a Synod consisting of a Bishop, the clergy and the representatives of the laity chosen by the registered male communicants and by such of the non-communicant members as may declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All representatives to Synod are to be themselves communicants. A Diocesan Council consisting of twelve clergymen and twelve laymen "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board" is appointed annually. The Diocesan Financial Board administers such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of Church property, according to such rules as the Synod may approve, and consists of the Bishop, the Assistant Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, the members of the corporate body and 12 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the Synod as chairman of such Board. The corporate body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) holds the property and funds of the Church and exercises all the other rights and duties required of them under the law of disestablishment, and consists of four communicants, lay members of the Church to be appointed by the Synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church is placed in the hands of church committees, elected by those qualified to vote for lay representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be communicants. The clergyman of the Church served was given the power of nomination, and was made chairman of the committee when in session. Two churchwardens were to be appointed for each Church from the elected Church committee—one to be chosen by the incumbent, the other by the church committee itself—and their duties were the care of the Church buildings, churchyards, and other Church property, the allocation of pews and sittings and the preservation of order in the Churches.

The Diocese of Jamaica is divided into fourteen rural Deaneries, which are generally conterminous with the civil parishes of the Island. A Council called "The Parochial Council" is appointed in each Deanery, and consists of the clergymen in the parish or Deanery and one communicant member of the Committee of each Church. The Councils are principally advisory bodies to the Bishop and central Bodies of the Church. The duties of a Parochial Council are to obtain the annual returns required by Synod, and to see that they are forwarded to the Secretary of the Synod, to receive reports every quarter from all the clergymen in the Deanery or combined Deaneries; to manage the local affairs of the Jamaica Home and Foreign Missionary Society; to enquire into the ecclesiastical condition and wants of the Deanery or Deaneries; the titles and tenure of land or property; the condition or repair of churches and other buildings, any cases of complaint against a congregation or its clergyman, or any other matter referred to the Parochial Council by the Diocesan Council, or the Diocesan Financial Board.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century

with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 15th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another Bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the incumbent of St. George's church, Kingston, was chosen, and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

In 1893 Bishop Nuttall was elected Primate of the West Indian Province; and under date 3rd May, 1893, the then Lord Bishop of Antigua (as Senior Bishop) duly notified the election to the Bishops of the Province.

At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the West Indies, held in London in July, 1897, Dr. Nuttall was unanimously chosen to be the first Archbishop of the West Indies.

In the year 1908 the Archbishop of the West Indies received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Durham and Cambridge, respectively.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. He returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and retired from the office on the 30th September, 1904.

At the Synod of February, 1905, the matter of the appointment of a successor to Bishop Douet was duly considered, and it was decided to appoint a Co-adjutor Bishop, with right of succession.

The selection of his co-adjutor was entrusted to the Archbishop, and the Rev. Albert Ernest Joselyne, D.D., Vicar of St. Peter's, Islington, accepted office. He was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, 1905, and arrived in Jamaica on 14th December, 1905. Towards the close of 1912 Bishop Joselyne resigned office as from the 31st March, 1913.

The Synod of 1913 decided that the Archbishop's assistant should be Assistant Bishop without right of succession. A special Synod was held on 15th July, 1913, to receive the Archbishop's nomination of his assistant, with a view to his election and appointment, if the Synod so decided. The result was the unanimous election of the Archbishop's nominee, the Rev. George Frederic Cecil deCarteret, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, East Greenwich, London. He was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Southwark Cathedral on 18th October, and arrived in Jamaica on 7th November.

On 31st May, 1916, Archbishop Nuttall died at Bishop's Lodge, Kingston, and Bishop deCarteret administered the Diocese till 10th August, 1916, when at a special Synod of the Diocese he was unanimously elected Bishop of Jamaica. The election was also unanimously confirmed by the other Bishops of the Province of the West Indies.

At the Synod of February, 1919, the Rev. David Williams Bentley, M.A., Canon Missioner of the Diocese and Warden of the Theological College was, on the nomination of Dr. deCarteret, the Bishop of the Diocese, unanimously elected Assistant Bishop of Jamaica. His election was also unanimously confirmed by the Bishops of the Province, and he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 24th (Nativity of St. John the Baptist) by the Lord Bishop of London, in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and 17 other assisting Bishops. Soon after, the degree of D.D. was conferred on Bishop Bentley by his Alma Mater, the University of Durham.

On 31st July, 1927, Bishop Bentley resigned his position as Assistant Bishop, having been elected Bishop of Barbados. At a special Synod held on 28th and 29th December, 1927, the Rev. William George Hardie, M.A., Vicar of St. Luke's, Finchley, London, on the nomination of the Bishop of the Diocese, was elected Assistant Bishop of Jamaica. He was consecrated in Lambeth Palace Chapel on May 6th, 1928, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Bishop deCarteret resigned on the 21st March, 1931 and died at Canterbury on January 3, 1932. Bishop Hardie was elected Bishop of Jamaica at a Special Synod on the 19th May.

According to the latest printed returns (with omissions supplied and mistakes corrected) there are about 44,000 registered communicants of the Church of England in Jamaica. This figure, however, does not include the large number of adherents of the

Church who, though they are nominally members and attend the services, have not been enrolled as full members taking an active share in the work and responsibilities of the Church.

At the Census in 1911, 266,478 persons returned themselves as belonging to the Church of England. In 1922, the number was given at 116,224.

In redgar to the finances of the Church for 1930, it may be stated that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £22,813 14s. 9d.

The expenditure for Episcopal Supervision was £1,727 13s. 5d.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £3,129 18s. 11d. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the Churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributed £300 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £126 13s. 9d. to a Special Clergy Pension Fund; £68 6s. 3d. for removal expenses of clergy. The staff connected with the office—including Secretaries to the Synod, Diocesan Secretary, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board and Diocesan Education Board, the Accountant, two Clerks, and the Auditor—costs £1,317 17s. 10d. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise stipend of Canon Missioner, grant towards the insurance of the Cathedral, travelling expenses of Diocesan Secretary, printing, postages, stationery, rent, furniture, books and contingencies.

The grants from the General Sustentation Fund to the poor Churches amounted in 1931 to £145 0s. 0d. Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the Bishop of the Diocese. The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the clergy and catechists and may roughly be stated at £19,318 8s. 1d. The capital funds of the Church on 31st December, 1931, consisted of £23,300 0s. 0d. in Debentures, Imperial War Loan, £24,750 15s. 0d., Canadian Victory Bonds, £2,045 2s. 3d., Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock, £67,841 5s. 5d., Colonial Bishoprics Fund, £2,700, Auckland City Tramway, £100, Conversion Stock, £500 0s. 0d. Total, £121,237 2s. 8d.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FOR LAST 10 YEARS.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Number of Schools.
		State-paid.			Non-State paid	Total.	
		Rectors.	Island Cu- rates.	Stipendiary Curates.			
54th Synod	Feb. 1922	..	..	..	96	96	182
55th "	Feb. 1923	..	..	..	97	97	182
56th "	Feb. 1924	..	..	..	99	99	178
57th "	Feb. 1925	..	..	..	99	99	176
58th "	Feb. 1926	..	..	..	102	102	174
59th "	Feb. 1927	..	..	..	103	103	174
60th "	Feb. 1928	..	..	..	102	102	174
61st "	Feb. 1929	..	..	..	99	99	174
62nd "	Feb. 1930	..	..	..	98	98	174
63rd "	Feb. 1931	..	..	..	94	94	174

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

President—Right Reverend William George Hardie, M.A., Bishop of Jamaica.

Secretary—Rev. D. S. Curry, B.A., *Solicitor and Legal Adviser*—Noel B. Livingston.

INCORPORATED LAY BODY.

J. M. Nethersole, C. F. Pengelley, F. Cundall, O.B.E.—Hon. W. M. Fraser.

Secretary—Noel B. Livingston.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL AND DIOCESAN EDUCATION BOARD.

The Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, Ven. Archdeacon Graham, Ven. Archdeacon MacCalla, Rev. Canon Ramson, Rev. Canon Swaby, Rev. Canon Harrison, Rev. R. L. Reid, Rev. G. Bathurst-Hall, Rev. G. H. Thompson, Rev. E. B. Pike, Rev. H. G. Lovell,

Rev. L. E. P. Erith, Rev. A. N. Thomson, Rev. W. L. Brown, Rev. P. W. Gibson, W. M. Fraser, F. Cundall, C. F. Pengelley, R. S. Tyndale Biscoe, G. C. Gunter, J. M. Nethersole, A. Chambers, Major W. H. Plant, C. D. Neilson, T. Kemp, E. L. Jack.

DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

J. M. Nethersole, *Chairman*; Hon. G. W. Muirhead, *Vice-Chairman*; The Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, Ven. Archdeacon Graham, Ven. Archdeacon MacCalla, Rev. Canon Ramson, Rev. G. H. Thompson, Rev. R. L. Reid, V. E. Manton, F. Cundall, C. F. Pengelley, G. C. Gunter, T. H. Sharp, Hon. Dr. J. Hudson, Lt.-Col. H. M. Burke, E. Haughton Sanguinetti, J. A. Miller, F. S. Messias.

Accountant—R. C. B. Foster.

Secretary—R. C. B. Foster.

Auditor—A. K. Williams.

Hon. Sec. W. O. & C. P. Funds—Ven.

Treasurer—Barclays Bank.

Archdeacon Simms

Business Referees—Hon J. H. McPhail, G. C. Wainwright, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARY OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.
(Vacant.)

COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES.
(Vacant.)

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Assistant Commissaries for the Diocese:

Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A.

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.—Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., and the Rev. L. E. P. Erith, M.A.

DIOCESAN SECRETARY—Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—R. C. B. Foster.

CANON MISSIONER—Rev. S. A. Swaby, B.D.

DIRECTOR OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK—Head Deaconess Marion Turner.

THE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER.

The Lord Bishop (Dean)

Ven. Archdeacon Graham

Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.

Ven. Archdeacon MacCalla.

Canons—The Revs. F. G. Jolly, J. L. Ramson, M.A., S. A. Swaby, B.D., (Canon Missioner) W. E. Evelyn, B.A., H. F. R. Sharpe and E. S. Harrison.

CLERGY AND CHURCHES.

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
Kingston—		St Andrew, <i>contd.</i> —	
Parish Church	.. G. B. Hall.	Pinfold	.. H. G. Lovell
“	.. C. C. Kelsey	Whitfield	.. “
St. George's	.. Canon J. L. Ramson,	The Grove	.. W. L. Brown
“	M.A.	Woodford	.. W. P. Freckleton
“	.. P. W. Gibson, B.A.,	Bowden Hill	.. “
“	B.D.	Maryland	.. “
Allman Town	.. E. Bardowell, B.A.	Jack's Hill	.. “
St. Barnabas	.. G. H. Thompson	Craigton	.. “
All Saints	.. E. L. Maxwell	Clifton	.. T. G. Brown
St. Michael's	.. W. L. Brown	Mavis Bank	.. “
St. Paul's	.. R. L. Reid	Mount James	.. C. E. Tomlinson
St. Patrick's	.. “	St. Christopher's	.. “
St. Alban's	.. (Vacant)	Brandon Hill	.. “
St. Mark's	.. G. B. Hall	Stony Hill	.. “
Port Royal	.. H. G. Lovell	St. Luke's	.. G. T. Armstrong
St. Andrew—		August Town	.. W. L. Brown
Halfway Tree	.. H. G. Lovell	Toms River	.. C. E. Tomlinson
Swallowfield	.. “		
Hunts Bay	.. “		

Church.	Clergyman.
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St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i>	
Padmore	.. C. E. Tomlinson
Essex Hall	.. “
Admiral Town	.. G. T. Armstrong
St. Thomas—	
Morant Bay	.. A. W. Finlason
St. Boniface	.. “
Wilmington	.. “
Danvers	.. E. N. Peart
Yallahs	.. “
Bull Bay	.. A. Cole
Woburn Lawn	.. E. N. Peart
Trinityville	.. “
The Abbey	.. “
Bath	.. A. N. Thomson
Golden Grove	.. “
Mt. Felix	.. “
Thornton	.. “
Port Morant	.. “
Portland—	
Port Antonio	.. P. Chaperlin
Manchioneal	.. H. A. Mitchell
Rural Hill	.. “
Boston	.. “
St. Margaret's Bay	.. H. G. Boothe
Hope Bay	.. “
Claverty Cottage	.. “
Mt. Hermon	.. “
Fruitful Vale	.. “
Buff Bay	.. J. A. L. Somerville
Rose Hill	.. “
Birnamwood	.. “
Fairfield	.. “
Bybrook	.. “
Moore Town	.. Vacant
Fellowship	.. “
Cooper's Hill	.. “
John's Hall	.. “
Comfort Castle	.. “
Bellevue	.. “
St. Mary—	
Port Maria	.. A. H. Webb
Boscobel	.. H. F. Sharpe
Bonnygate	.. “
Retreat	.. H. F. Sharpe
Gayle	.. J. J. Hay
Highgate	.. J. N. Swaby, L.T.H.
St. Martin	.. “
Annotto Bay	.. W. T. Graham, B.A.,
Devon	.. “
Labyrinth	.. H. F. Sharpe
Belfield	.. Vacant
Bromley	.. “
Woodside	.. “
Scott's Hall	.. C. E. Tomlinson
Enfield	.. W. T. Graham, B.A.,
Long Road	.. “
Epsom	.. “
Fort Stewart	.. “

Church.	Clergyman.
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St. Ann—	
St. Ann's Bay	.. R. W. Thornton
Chester	.. “
Priory	.. “
Steer Town	.. “
Clark Town	.. A. H. Mumford
(Lime Hall)	
Bamboo	.. “
Ocho Rios	.. S. M. A. Lenan
Salisbury	.. “
Clifton Lodge	.. “
Brown's Town	.. Canon Swaby
Aboukir	.. “
Gibraltar	.. J. S. Rowe
Moneague	.. J. T. H. Chandler
Claremont	.. F. A. Bond
Prickle Pole	.. “
Guy's Hill	.. H. A. Cover
Clapham	.. “

Trelawny—

Falmouth	.. H. D. Dickin
Lichfield	.. “
Swanswick	.. R. A. Evelyn
Retirement	.. “
Jackson Town	.. “
Rio Bueno	.. J. S. Rowe
Stewart Town	.. “
St. Silas	.. H. S. Lynch, L.T.H.
Albert Town	.. “
Wait-a-Bit	.. “
Wilson Valley	.. “

St. James—

Montego Bay	.. Canon E. S. Harrison
Grace Hill	.. “
Whitehouse	.. “
Holy Trinity,	
Montego Bay	.. H. C. Bateman, A.K.C.
Montpelier	.. B. A. S. McCalla
Cambridge	.. “
Catadupa	.. S. D. Sanguinetti
Hopewell,	.. “
(Hanover)	
Blue Hole	.. H. C. Bowen
Marley	.. “
Vaughnsfield	.. “
Mochó	.. “

Hanover—

Lucea	.. H. R. Bradshaw
Dalmally	.. “

Church	Clergyman.
Hanover, contd.—	
Green Island	.. A. B. Mullings
Church Hill	.. “
Grange	.. “
Chichester	.. Archdeacon B. A. S. MacCalla
Chester Castle	.. “
Chigwell	.. “

Westmoreland—

Sav.-la-Mar	.. H. W. Cope
George's Plain	.. “
Meylersfield	.. “
Grange Hill	.. A. A. McKenzie
Bluefields	.. “
Kings	.. C. L. Emanuel
St. Matthias	.. —
St. Paul's	.. J. W. Graham
Negril	.. “
Sheffield	.. “
Mt. Airey	.. “
Petersfield	.. E. P. Williams
Grange	.. “
Darliston	.. “
Kew Park	.. S. D. Sanguinetti
Ashton	.. (Vacant)
Berkshire	.. “
Beeston Spring	.. S. Negus
New Road	.. “

St. Elizabeth—

Black River	.. C. L. Emanuel
Pondside	.. “
Crawford	.. “
Lacovia	.. S. M. Binger
Whitehall	.. “
Slipe	.. “
Orange Grove	.. “
Gilnock	.. C. P. Russell
St. Alban's	.. “
Mount Hermon	.. J. N. Somerville
Nain	.. “
St. Mary	.. W. T. Mumford
Mayfield	.. “
Bull Savanna	.. “
Plains	.. T. E. McKay
Barbary Hall	.. “
Mountainside	.. “
Newell	.. “
Siloah	.. G. A. Brown
Mt. Trinity	.. “
Niagara	.. “

Manchester—

Mandeville	E. B. Pike
Old England	.. “

Church.	Clergyman.
Manchester, contd.—	
Mile Gully	.. Canon W. E. Evelyn
Christiana	.. T. J. Lloyd, B.A.
Coleyville	.. “
Battersea	.. “
Alston	.. “
Spaldings	.. “
Porus	.. R. Waite-Smith
Richmond Park	.. “
St. Toolies	.. “
Chantilly	.. M. F. Johns
Cumberland	.. “
Snowdon	.. C. H. Swaby
Providence	.. “
Pratville	.. W. A. Burris
Smithfield	.. “
Harmons	.. “
Keynsham	.. H. A. V. Graham
Balacava	.. “
Auchtembeddie	.. “
Comfort Hall	.. “
Crown Lands	.. H. S. Lynch, L.T.H.
Craig Head	.. “
Alligator Pond	.. R. Morton York, B.A.

Clarendon—

Chapelton	.. W. H. B. Carter
Wildmans Gift	.. “
Comfort	.. “
Frankfield	.. R. A. Llewellyn
Red Hills	.. “
Trinity	.. “
Arthur's Seat	.. W. H. B. Carter
Croft's Hill	.. “
Good Hope	.. F. A. Bond
May Pen	.. N. F. Reader
Mocho	.. “
Toll Gate	.. R. Waite-Smith
Milk River	.. A. H. Smythe
Kemp's Hill	.. “
Portland	.. “
Hayes	.. “
Vere, St. Peter's	.. “
Salt River	.. “
Mitchell Town	.. “
Ænon Town	.. Canon S. A. Swaby

St. Catherine—

The Cathedral	.. Rev. Canon F. G. Jolly
Highgate	.. —
Mt. Moreland	.. “
Crescent	.. “
St. John's O. P.	.. “
Church	.. “

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i> —		St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i> —	
Trinity, Sp. Town ..	—	Lluidas Vale ..	H. H. Simpson
Linstead (Holy Trinity) ..	W. Brassington, L.TH.	Point Hill ..	..
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale Old Parish Church ..	"	Top Hill ..	..
Ewarton ..	"	Camperdown ..	..
Harewood ..	T. E. Douglas	Juan de Bolas ..	..
St. Faith's ..	"	Old Harbour ..	Archdeacon Graham
St. Boniface ..	"	St. Dorothy ..	"
Morris Hall ..	"	St. Philip's ..	"
Somerset Hall ..	F. E. Smith	St. Gabriel's ..	"
Bellas Gate ..	"	Watermount ..	F. E. Smith
		Kentish ..	"
		Old Works ..	"
		Marlie Hill ..	"
		Macca Tree ..	"

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland in Jamaica has eleven Churches, four ministers, about 2,000 communicants, eight day schools, eleven Sunday Schools with scholars numbering about 1,300.

The Scots Church was built for the most part by Scottish people resident in Kingston, with the approval and aid of the Corporation, and was opened for service in 1819.

The building of the Scots Church in Kingston, cost £12,000 sterling. It was damaged in the earthquake, but was restored in 1910, at a cost of £2,000, when a new organ by Messrs. Rutt of London, England, was installed, at a cost of £1,000.

Two other congregations at Falmouth and at Montego Bay, were founded later, but seceded from the Church of Scotland in 1843, taking the Church buildings and property with them.

Since that date ten other congregations have been formed in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

The Presbytery is as follows:

Moderator: Rev. J. M. Hunt, *Clerk:* Hon. Sir W. Morrison, Solicitor, Kingston;
Members: all Ordained Ministers with a representative Elder from each Kirk Session.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Church.	Minister.	Church.	Minister.
Kingston ..	J. M. Hunt	Thornton ..	Hugh McTear
Giddy Hall ..	(Vacant)	Accompong ..	do
Cambridge ..	do	Glen Stuart ..	do
Happy Grove ..	do	Medina ..	R. A. Campbell
Kilmarnock ..	do	Hyde Park ..	do
Retirement ..	Hugh McTear	Mayfield ..	do

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Roman Catholic population of Jamaica numbers about 45,500 souls, of whom 20,000 are residents of Kingston.

Their principal church is the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity. It is situated at the eastern end of North Street. St. Anne's, Oxford Street and Holy Rosary on the Windward road form large parishes, also Holy Cross, near Half-way Tree.

Throughout Jamaica there are 80 churches, chapels or stations, served by the Fathers from Kingston or by pastors resident in the outlying districts.

There are 43 Catholic Elementary Schools in the Island; 6 Secondary Schools, 2 Continuation schools, 1 Orphanage, 2 Industrial Schools, 1 Hospital.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

The Cathedral.—Sundays—5.00, 6.00, 7.30 and 9.00 a.m. 3.15 and 7.00 p.m. Week Days—5.30, 6.00 and 6.30 a.m. Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

St. Anne's.—Sundays—6.00 and 7.30 a.m. 3.30 and 7.00 p.m. Week Days—6.00 6.30 a.m. Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

Holy Rosary.—Sundays—8.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Fridays—6.30 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.

Holy Cross.—“ 6.30 “ “ 7.30 a.m. “ 6.30 a.m.

POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE CLERGY.

Bishop's Residence, North Street, Kingston.—The Right Rev. Thomas Addis Emmet, D.D., S.J., Bishop of Tucumai, Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica; Rev. Edward M. Sullivan, S.J., Chancellor and Secretary.

Winchester Park, North St., Kingston.—Very Rev. Charles F. Arnold, S.J., Rev. John F. Shea, S.J., Rev. John A. Blatchford, S.J., Rev. Leo. T. Butler, S.J., Rev. William W. Kennedy, S.J., Rev. Charles P. Kenny, S.J., Rev. Joseph K. Countie, S.J., Rev. George F. McDonald, S.J., Rev. William F. McHale, S.J., Rev. Thomas L. McLaughlin, S.J., Rev. Jeremiah F. O'Keefe, S.J., Rev. Oliver M. Semmes, S.J., Mr. Dennis Cruchley, S.J., Mr. David R. Dunigan, S.J., Mr. Charles L. Judah, S.J., Mr. Joseph LeRoy, S.J., Rev. Joseph F. Ford, S.J., Linstead P.O., Rev. Frederick J. Donovan, S.J., Above Rocks P.O., Rev. Daniel A. Creed, S.J., Brown's Town P.O., Rev. Oliver B. Skelly, S.J., Port Antonio P.O., Rev. James J. Becker, S.J., Montego Bay P.O., Rev. Francis J. Kelly, S.J., Spanish Town P.O., Rev. Henry C. MacLeod, S.J., Port Maria P.O., Rev. Francis G. Kempel, S.J., Savanna-la-Mar P.O., Rev. Adolphus M. Vidal, 5½ Percy St., Kingston.

JAMAICA BAPTIST UNION.

THE report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1931, shows that there are 211 Churches in Jamaica and 21 in the Cayman Islands, Central America, Cuba and Corn Island (Nicaragua). In the Jamaica Churches there are 31,694 communicant members and over 500 in the churches abroad. There are 2,367 inquirers. Chapel accommodation is provided for over 84,000. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as East Queen Street, (Kingston), Spanish Town, Porus, Salter's Hill, Annotto Bay, Mt. Angus, Montego Bay (1st and 2nd), Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, Brown's Town, Stewart Town, St. Ann's Bay, Jericho and many others. In 1931 the churches raised £3,000 0s. 0d. for building purposes, besides the amounts raised for pastoral support and home and foreign missions.

The statements given above relate only to the churches included in the Jamaica Baptist Union. There are numerous Baptist churches in the island which do not belong to the Union. The Officers of the Union for 1932 are:—

Chairman.—Rev. J. T. Dillon. *Vice-Chairman.*—Rev. W. J. Thompson.

Secretary.—Rev. R. A. Knight, M.A., B.D., Falmouth

Treasurer.—Rev. Alfred Miller.

The following Denominational Institutions are connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica:—Calabar College and High School, Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, the Sunday School Society and the Jamaica Baptist Union Sustentation Scheme.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers, with which is affiliated the Calabar High School for the training of boys.—*Secretary*—Rev. J. T. Dillon.

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—*Secretary*—Rev. R. A. L. Knight, Falmouth. This Society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Sunday schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

There are at present 3 foreign missionaries connected with the society, labouring in Bocas-del-Toro, Hayti and Cuba.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—*Secretary*, Rev. R. G. Chambers, Spanish Town.

This Society exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. There are about 1,761 teachers and 25,185 scholars in the 188 Sunday Schools.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers who reside in the Island, with their postal addresses:—

RECOGNISED MINISTERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNION—1930.

Names.	Addresses.
Aljoe, E. H.	Alexandria P.O.
Bennett, C. M.	Rio Bueno P.O.
Bennett, W. C., J.P.	Kingston
Brown, H. M.	Brown's Town P.O.
Brown, W. D.	John's Hall P.O.
Brown, C. S., J.P.	Gayle P.O.
Brown, A. E.	Ocho Rios
Beverley, L. M.	Linstead P.O.
Burgess, M. B., B.TH.	15 Moore St., Woodford Park, Cross Roads
Coore, F. W.	Hector's River
Chambers, R. G.	Spanish Town
Christie, W. M.	Hopewell
Campbell, S. S., B.A., B.D.	Adelphi
Clarke, C. S., B.A., B.D.	James Hill
Davis, David, B.A., B.D.	Calabar, Kingston
Dillon, J. T.	Montego Bay
Donaldson, E. V.	Rock River
Eccleston, A. G.	Santa Cruz
Edwards, J. A.	Ulster Spring
Ferguson, C. V.	Port Maria
Gallimore, T. J.	Trinity Ville
Greaves, E. H.	Riversdale
Gordon, S. C.	Adelphi
Head, W. *	Cave Valley
Helwig, S. H.	Anchovy
Henderson, W. D.*	Oracabessa
Heighington, E. B.	Warsop
Hobson, R. H.	Chapelton
Jessop, E. A., M.A.	Sherwood Content
Johnson, O. T.	Crofts Hill
Jones, J. A., J.P.	Point
Kirkham, A. G.	Petersfield
Knight, R. A. L., M.A., B.D.	Falmouth
Knight, Glaister	Montego Bay
Knight, J. W.	Cave Valley
Knott, A. Wesley	Thompson Town
Linton, J. S.	Four Paths
Lloyd, F. Cowell, A.T.S.	East Queen Street, Kingston

* Retired.

RECOGNISED MINISTERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNION—1929, *contd.*

Names.	Addresses.
McLaughlin, E. E., J.P.	Lawrence Tavern
Meredith, A. W.	Cave Valley
Miller, Alfred, J.P.	Bethel Town
McDonald, A. N.	Ocho Rios
McFarlane, S. A.	Brown's Town
Maxwell, J. W.	Duncans
Mornan, V.	Petersfield
McNaughton, Angus A.	Morant Bay
Orr, Cyrenius,	Guy's Hill
Owen, C. A.	Point Hill
Parsons, I.	Stewart Town
Petgrave, A. V., J.P.	Port Antonio
Price, Ernest, B.A., B.D.	Calabar College, Kingston
Reid, J. E.	St. Margaret's Bay
Richards, A. R.	Spanish Town
Russell, C. A.	Old Harbour P.O.
Sawyers, M. E.	Calabar, Kingston
Touzalin, E. J.	Annotto Bay
Tharpe, R. M.	Grange Hill
Thompson, W. J., J.P.	Buff Bay
Veitch, F. G., M.D.	Lucea
Walters, J. M.	Linstead
Whaites, Robert	Balaclava
Williamson, S.J., B.A.	Clonmel

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish-Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a minister to instruct their slaves. The first Missionary, Rev. George Blyth, arrived in February, 1924, and began work at Hampden, in Trelawny.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with the others since gathered or added, in all now 78, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations, there are 18 out stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

In 1900 the United Presbyterian and the Free Church in Scotland were united to form the United Free Church of Scotland. In 1929 the United Free Church united with the Church of Scotland under the name of The Church of Scotland with which the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica is connected. The Theological College has its home at Woodlands, South Manchester. The Tutor is the Rev. Robert Johnstone, B.D.

The Synod of 1894 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants in the island. In September of that year two East Indian converts who had been training as Catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived, and the mission was commenced. There are now 6 Catechists at work, all of whom are the fruit of the Mission in Jamaica. This mission is superintended by the Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A.

The official organ of the Synod is "The Presbyterian," a monthly religious periodical.

In 1913 the Broughton Industrial Home was established in South Manchester with accommodation for 20 boys. While under the control of the Synod it is undenominational. It is an Industrial School under the law and is open to receive boys from any part of the

Island. In 1917 it was enlarged to accommodate 40 boys. In August, 1919, the foundation stone of a new wing was laid, which provides increased accommodation for the staff and for class work. Another Industrial Home for boys has been opened at "The Farm," Montego Bay, and the Home for girls which was opened on 1st August, 1922, at Carron Hall is now in operation. The Principal is Mrs. Gallatley. In connection with this Home Continuation Classes are held and a School of Domestic Science is conducted. There is a centre for training Kindergarten Teachers. These are also undenominational.

In 1884 the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the mission property is held in trust. The Corporation are, Rev. R. Johnston, M.A., B.D., Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Sir T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., *Chairman*; Rev. G. S. Grey, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., George Hicks, B.A. and F. G. Sale.

General Board—Rev. H. Ward, *Chairman*, Revs. J. Macnee, I. A. Dell, R. N. Dickson, C. N. Andrews, J. F. Gartshore, M.A., R. E. Phillips, J. G. Peterkin, G. S. Grey, E. L. Waite, J. Moon, C. M. Watler, G. Hicks, B.A., J. S. Blackman, R. E. Philips.

The General Board meets three times a year—in August, January, and after Synod. It has the oversight of the Mission work of the church, and deals with the questions of finance and education.

Each congregation is under the government of a Session of Elders, chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the ministers and an elder from each of the charges; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the ministers and an elder from each charge, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are six Presbyteries, North-eastern, South-eastern, Northern, Western, Southern, and Grand Cayman and in these the elders and ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

On the roll of Synod, there are 78 Congregations, 18 Outstations, 33 Ordained Ministers, of whom 9 have been sent out by the Mother Church and 23 belong to the Island. There are 33 catechists, 6 East Indian catechists, 418 ruling elders in the various congregations. The communicants on 31st December, 1930, numbered 12,759, the candidates 842, day schools 54, scholars on roll 9,563, average attendance 6,165; money raised for all purposes, £12,514 for ministerial salaries, £4,612. There is church accommodation for 22,000 persons. The Moderator for the year 1931, is the Right Rev. R. Johnston, B.A., B.D. The Clerk of Synod is the Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Lucea.

The Synod celebrated the Centenary of the work of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica in February, 1924, and as a Thank Offering instituted a Fund for Higher Education. From this has sprung the St. Andrew High School for Girls, Half-way Tree. Miss M. F. Gartshore, M.A., is Headmistress. There is a staff of eleven Teachers. There are 200 girls on the roll: 65 Boarders and 135 Day Scholars. It is a recognised Secondary School under the Jamaica Schools Commission. The Presbyterian and Wesleyan Churches are responsible for the school.

A Kindergarten Department has been opened with 24 boys and girls.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERY.

Church.	Minister.	Church.	Minister.
Falmouth	E. L. Waite	Somerton	I. A. Dell
Bellevue	do	Montego Bay	S. McDowell
Hampden	T. B. Prentice	Mount Horeb	J. S. Blackman
Reid's Friendship	do	Mount Hermon	G. S. Grey
Mount Zion	I. A. Dell	Retrieve	do

WESTERN PRESBYTERY.

Lucea	D. A. Rothnie, M.A.	Riverside	H. U. Messam
Campbell Memorial	do	Cacoon	do
Sav.-la-Mar	G. E. Kenny	Brownsville	Vacant
Negril	do	Carlisle Memorial	do
Friendship	R. C. Gordon	Askenish & Maryland	B. C. Lumsden
Stirling	J. J. Thomas	Green Island	Vacant
Little London	do	Lances Bay	do

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERY.

New Broughton	Robert Johnston, M.A., B.D.	Spalding	G. Hicks, B.A.
Grove Town	do	Baillieston	do
Alligator Pond	W. E. Maxwell	Bryce and Pike	W. B. Pouchie
Marley Hill	do	Victoria Town	J. W. Grant
Plowden Hill	do	Longwood	do
Ebenezer	C. N. Andrews	Pusey Hill	do
Mount Olivet	C. M. Watler	Lowe River	W. W. Hardie, M.A.
Robins Hall	do	Cascade	do

NORTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.

Port Maria and Rox- burgh Memorial	J. S. Wint	Jameson	R. C. Young, M.A.
Salem	H. Ward	Lauriston	C. C. Virtue
Kilancholly	do	Seafield	J. G. Peterkin
Hampstead	do	Cedar Valley	do
Carron Hall	J. Macnee	Rose Hill	T. H. Grant
Goshen and Welch Memorial	R. C. Young, M.A.	Brainerd	do
Gillies Memorial	do	Eliot	do

SOUTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.

St. Andrew's Church	R. N. Dickson	Light-of-the-Valley	R. E. Phillips
Lincoln Road	H. N. Wint	Ewing's Caymanas	Vacant
St. John's	do	Castleton, Chesterfield and Brandon Hill	do
St. Paul's	J. F. Gartshore, M.A.	Browns Hall	J. F. Hart
Mt. Carmel	R. E. Philips	Doddington	do

GRAND CAYMAN PRESBYTERY.

George Town, Gd. Cayman	James Moon	Bodden Town and Savannah	Rev. S. F. Douce
Prospect and North Side	do	East End, Gun Bay	do
West Bay	Vacant		

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA.

(In connection with the Colonial Missionary Society, London, Incorporated.)

THESE Churches were founded by the London Missionary Society, which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its churches in the island, the Congregational or Independent form of church government was adopted; and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed. The work is now carried on in connection with, and is subsidized by, the Colonial Missionary Society, London, (Incorporated.)

In connection with this Union there are 34 churches, and a number of out-stations and meeting houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 11 ordained ministers, 2 of which are retired, 3,155 church members (communicants) and 128 candidates and inquirers. In connection with the Sunday Schools there are 38 schools, 183 teachers, and 2,771 scholars.

The educational work of the churches is represented by 21 public elementary day schools, in which there are 3,087 children, with an average attendance of 1,820.

The Secretary of the Union is Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Kingston.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA.

Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister.	Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister.
Kings. Nth.-st.	700	A. F. Blandford, B.A. Kingston.	Chapelton (Union Salem)	550	T. E. Hughes, Chapelton.
Shortwood ..	300		Mt. Zion ..	450	
Rosedale	250		Longlook ..	100	
Porus, White-field	900	Rev. J. Henrie Allen, A.T.S., J.P., Porus.	Beulah ..	60	
Four Paths ..	500		Mt. Providence ..	100	W. Scrivener Lea, J.P. Jackson Town.
Content ..	110		Alexandria ..	60	
Breadnut Bottom ..	310		First Hill ..	500	
Redberry ..	140		Runaway Bay	200	C. A. Spencer, Trout Hall.
Trinity ..	140		Dry Harbour	300	
Broad Leaf ..	100		Jackson Town	200	
Mandeville (Ridgemount)	800	Wm. Priestnal, Mandeville.	Taremount (Bunyan) ..	300	
Richmond ..	200		Collington ..	160	Mr. H. R. Andrews, Chapelton P.O.
New Green ..	180		Brae Head	150	
Royal Flat ..	180		Tabernacle	140	
Jubilee ..	100		Rutlands ..	150	
Hanbury ..	100	Walter L. Lewis, Williamsfield.	Wilbury ..	300	Mr. H. R. Andrews, Chapelton P.O.
Davyton ..	650		Mt. Effort ..	60	
Blue Mountain	135		Crooked River (St. Marks)	300	
Bellefield ..	160		Mt. Liberty	100	
Bethel ..	120	T. Clifford Lewis, Brixton Hill Mochó	Mahoe Hill ..	200	
Brixton Hill ..	490		Mt. Tabor ..	120	
Richmd. Park	180				
Mount Airey	140				
Rock ..	160				
Stewarton ..	100				
Pleasant Valley	100				
Woodside ..	30				

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church in the West Indies is the result of the labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

The Churches in the West Indies are divided into five Districts under the care and control of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The Jamaica District, which includes missions in the Republics of Panama, Costa Rica and Haiti, numbers nearly 22,000 full and accredited members, 18,000 Sunday School Scholars, 43 Ministers and Preachers on trial, 500 Lay Preachers and 1,744 Class Leaders.

There is also a College and Hostel for Theological Students in Kingston, and a Cottage Home for Orphan Children at St. Ann's Bay. Two Deaconesses are employed to work among women and girls in Kingston. The St. Andrew High School for Girls, Half-way Tree, is run conjointly by the Presbyterian and Wesleyan Churches.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica commenced the work of Foreign Missions in 1888, by sending its first missionary to the Isthmus of Panama. There are now other stations, and resident missionaries living in Colon, Costa Rica and Bocas-del-Toro. In the last named, successful missionary work is being done among the aboriginal Indians of the Valiente Tribe.

Rev. E. Armon Jones is Chairman of the District and General Superintendent. Rev. Percy Heyworth is the Secretary. The Synod meets annually in Jamaica.

STATISTICS FOR THE JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Chapels	..	..	175	Attendants at public worship,		
Ministers	..	..	43	estimated	..	60,000
Lay Preachers	..	..	523	Sunday Schools	..	190
Members	..	..	21,269	" Scholars	..	18,352
Members on trial	..	..	1,264	Day Schools	..	82
				Pupils	..	14,031

Value of Property estimated £220,000.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CIRCUITS AND MINISTERS, 1932.

Circuits.	Ministers.	Circuits.	Ministers.
Chairman of District	E. Armon Jones	Black River	B. E. Siley
Kingston—Coke	A. T. Skyrme	Mountainside	K. Cameron
"	W. Easton, B.D.	Spanish Town	S. R. Sandiford
"	H. Gillies Clerk	St. Ann's Bay	Percy Heyworth
Kingston—Wesley	R. E. R. Wade	Watsonville	E. McNeil
Kingston—St. Andrew	S. Lee	Ocho Rios	D. D. Parnter,
"	K. W. Sauerlender		B.A.
"	Jonathan Grant	Beechamville and	C. S. Cousins
Theological Institution	J. L. Webb, B.A.	Bensonton	D. G. Ebanks
Clarendon—May Pen	C. C. Wallace	Brown's Town and	H. G. Edwards
Frankfield	C. C. Neilson	Edmondson	—
Manchester	J. A. MacIntosh	Morant Bay	M. C. Surgeon
"	Wm. Baillie	Bath and Port	W. Z. Getfield
"	T. W. Halliday	Morant	
Mount Fletcher	T. A. Glasspole	Manchioneal	C. A. Wilson
"	Elijah Mair	Port Antonio and	
Grateful Hill	R. O. Webster	Buff Bay	F. Pilkington
Montego Bay	G. Herbert Moon	Yallahs	M. C. Surgeon
Lucea	F. W. Coward	Turks Islands	H. B. Sherlock
Falmouth	A. W. Geddes	Panama and Colon	J. W. Wright
Duncans	T. M. Sherlock	"	G. F. W. Sowden
Mount Ward	T. Whitfield	Costa Rica	C. S. Berry
"	E. T. Dickson	"	E. A. Pitt
Sav.-la-Mar	T. S. Cannon	Bocas del Toro	J. H. Denis Jones
		Valiente Mission	E. S. Alphonse

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

THE Christian Church, known as Disciples of Christ, is a religious movement which had its beginning in 1809. It has as its object the union of all Christians on the common ground of the teachings of Christ and His apostles. It has as a governing body a yearly convention. The Jamaica work was opened in 1858, by the American Christian Missionary Society, and was taken over by the Christian Women's Board of Missions, in 1876. This society later became one of six co-operating societies that made up the United Christian Missionary Society which now works through a local organization known as the Jamaica Association of Christian Churches.

The Jamaica Association of Christian Churches has twenty-nine churches and a membership of about 3,500. The missionaries on the field, sent out by the United Christian Missionary Society are Rev. L. M. Matson, B.A., and Ruth A. Matson. The local organisation is supported by a central fund and is guided by a central committee.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Berea and Fairy Hill, Rev. A. O. Aitcheson; *Friendship Brook, Mount Carmel, New Bethel and Bloxburg*, Rev. W. C. Darby; *Mt. Olivet, Bushy Park, Mt. Zion and New Bethlehem*, Rev. E. A. Edwards; *Providence, Chesterfield, Flint River and High Gate*, Rev. E. W. Hunt; *Torrington and King's Gate*, Rev. L. M. Matson; *Duke Street*, Vacant; *Lucky Hill, Mt. Industry and Airy Mount*, Rev. E. J. Robertson; *Oberlin, Mannings Hill, Salisbury Plains and Mt. Prospect*, Rev. C. S. Shirley; *Mt. Vernon and Seaton*, Rev. C. H. Randall; *Creigmill, Rock Hall and Cainwood*, Rev. T. Lawrence.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the *Unitas Fratrum*, or *Unity of the Brethren* (commonly and now officially styled *The Moravian Church*, from the fact, that the original seats were in *Bohemia and Moravia*), commenced its labours in *Jamaica* as far back as 1754.

The number of communicants at the close of 1930 was 6,346 with a total membership of 13,304. There are 56 schools with 9,738 names on the books. The latest census gives the number of professed adherents as 35,522.

The Church for many years maintained two training colleges, one for males at *Fairfield*, the other for women at *Bethlehem*. Within recent years these colleges have received Government aid. The *Fairfield College* was begun in 1839, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Holland, and was successfully carried on till 1899, when, owing to the enlargement of the *Mico Training College* and the subsequent withdrawal of aid by the Government from voluntary colleges for training male teachers, it was closed.

The *Training College* for women was begun at *Bethabara* in 1861. It was temporarily removed to *Salem* in *Westmoreland* in 1888; but has now been established in commodious buildings at *Bethlehem*, in the *Santa Cruz Mountains*. The teaching staff consists of the Rev. R. J. Fleming, Director, Mr. Eric Brown, B.A. (Hon.) with three resident instructresses.

The Church in *Jamaica* is governed by the Synod which meets, as a rule, once in three years. The Church is directed, between Synods, by its Executive, the Provincial Elders Conference, the members of which are Bishop Westphal (President), Lincoln P.O., Rev. F. Weiss, Treasurer, and the Rev. J. A. Black, J.P., Secretary. The Right Rev. Bishop Westphal, B.D., is the Bishop in the *Jamaica Province*.

The following is a list of the congregations and the Ministers serving them—

Parish.	Congregation.	Minister.
Kingston Manchester	.. Church of the Redeemer	John Kneale
	.. Bethabara	Frank P. Wilde, B.A., B.D.
	Bethany	Wm. A. Kaltreider, B.A., B.D.
	Broadleaf	W. M. O'Meally
	Fairfield	A. Westphal, B.D.
	Mizpah	W. M. O'Meally
	Nazareth	J. A. Black
	Moravia	C. F. Smith
	Patrick Town	An Assistant
	Beulah, Christiansa	An Assistant
	St. Elizabeth	R. J. Fleming, B.Th.
St. Elizabeth	.. Bethlehem	
	Carisbrook	
	Langton	} J. Carnegie, J.P.
	Lacovia	
	Dober	An Assistant
	Eden	S. E. Morrison, J.P.
	Ockbrook	"
	Fulneck	S. J. Swaby, J.P.
	Merrywood	"
	Lititz	A. H. Coke, B.Th.
	Ballard's Valley	"

Parish.	Congregation.	Minister.	
St. Elizabeth, contd.—	Springfield	W. J. Driver, J.P.	
	Pisgah	“	
	Pepper	An Assistant	
Westmoreland ..	Beaufort	}	S. H. Crawford
	Cairn Curran		
	Ashton	}	F. Weiss, P. E. Holness, Asst.
	Carmel		
	Kilmarnock	}	Cyril Edwards
	Salem		
	Content		
	Dober	}	S. H. Crawford
St. James ..	Irwin Hill		
St. Ann ..	Bohemia		An Assistant
Clarendon ..	Ritchies		An Assistant

FRIENDS CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

THERE had been considerable work accomplished in and about Kingston in the seventeenth century, when George Fox, the founder of the Religious Society of Friends in England, visited Barbados and Jamaica. Unfortunately, that good work was allowed to cease with no permanent organization to continue what was well begun. But there was a Friends Meeting House in Kingston in 1740.

The present work of Friends in Jamaica covers a period of fifty years, beginning with a religious visit to the Island of Rev. Evi Sharpless of Iowa, U.S.A., early in the eighties. Schools were opened wherever churches or evangelistic work was begun—sometimes the school preceded all other efforts, for it was recognized that the education of Jamaica's children was inseparable from evangelization of her people. Two properties were purchased in East Portland and St. Thomas, portions of which were sold in small plots to those who could not own a home except it could be purchased on easy terms.

The organization now comprises twelve churches, ten day schools, two Industrial Schools, the Happy Grove Secondary School, and a Continuation School for Girls at Highgate. The Secondary School is also at this point. The Industrial Schools are at Highgate. The Churches are along the east and north-east coast from Amity Hall in St. Thomas to Port Maria, also Cedar Hurst and Fort Stewart somewhat inland.

With the above is a group of American Friends, missionaries employed and sent here by the American Friends Board of Missions, with headquarters in Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A.

MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES.—A. M. Andrews, M. E. White, Port Antonio P.O., A. A. Jacobs, Port Antonio, Mrs. H. A. Swift, Buff Bay P.O., C. S. Vincent, Buff Bay P.O., A. I. Kennedy, Albany P.O., H. Paul and M. H. Michener, and Mrs. A. Hoover, Glenleigh, Highgate, L. P. Arms, Percy Smith, and S. F. Stanley, Highgate.

SALVATION ARMY.

THE Salvation Army Central America West Indies; West Territory. Territorial Headquarters Staff.—Colonel Mary B. Booth, C.B.E., Territorial Commander; Brigadier John C. Martin, General Secretary; Brigadier Eva Smith, Territorial Young People's Secretary; Staff-Captain Little, Financial Secretary; Staff-Captain Robinson, Training College Principal; Adjutant J. S. Austen, Social Department.

The Headquarters for the Salvation Army in the Central America West Indies (Western) Territory: is under the command of a Territorial Commander, and is located at North Parade, and Upper King Street, Kingston. The Headquarters is divided into various Offices, with a responsible officer who has the oversight of particular branches of work. From this centre the work of The Salvation Army is directed in the following places: Jamaica, Cuba, Honduras, British Honduras, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Bermuda, Colombia and the Canal Zone.

The Territory is formed into five Divisions, these are under the direction of Divisional Commanders in British Honduras, Bermuda, Cuba and Panama.

The Divisional Headquarters of the Salvation Army in Jamaica is at the Parade Gardens. Brigadier Martin, the General Secretary, is in charge. His division comprises 54 Corps and Societies of the Salvation Army. The majority of the officers assist him in the probation work of nine of the parishes in the Island. These officers deal with discharged prisoners when they go to the country, and they assist Adjutant Austen, the Social Secretary, in trying to find them work.

The chief officer in charge of the Central Hall, is Adjutant Oliver Dadd. *Life-saving Scouts of the World.*—This is a Salvation Army Organization for boys, with Headquarters in Kingston. Lads between the ages of eleven and eighteen are eligible for enrolment as Scouts.

Life-saving Guards of the World.—This movement is along similar lines to the Life-Saving Scouts, and has been organized on behalf of young girls from the ages of eleven to eighteen. The uniform is blue with red facings. There is also in connection with this movement an organization for the younger boys and girls between the ages of eight to eleven, and these are known as the Chums and Sunbeams.

Life-Saving Scouts and Guards—Colonel Mary B. Booth, C.B.E., Commander-in-Chief. Brigadier Eva Smith. Chief Superintendent.

The Social work of the Salvation Army apart from the other branches and other parts of the Territory, includes the Bethesda Home; a home for girls, 153½ Orange Street; The Women's Hostel, Orange Street; The Men's Metropole, Peters Lane; The Home for waifs and strays, Orange Street; The Children's Home; The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society Department; Enquiry Department for missing relatives; a labour Bureau for Men and Youths; a Bureau for domestic servants; The Police Court; affiliation work, Prison and Poor House visitation.

The affiliation cases under the Child's Welfare Association of Jamaica are dealt with. In the Central America West Indies West Territory, there are a net work of Hostels, Santiago de Cuba, Havana, Belize, Cristobal. The Officer in charge of Jamaica is Adjutant Austen; Cuba, Brigadier Jose Walker; British Honduras, Commandant Lewis; Central America including Costa Rica, Panama, and the Zone, Brigadier James Nicklin, Bermuda and Bahamas, Staff-Captain Morrison.

The work among the Blind reaches throughout the Central America West Indies West Territory. There is a blind school, and industrial school in Kingston.

There is a library, whence books are sent to students free of postage. From the industrial side many of these young people have been able to earn a little money at the moment. From an educational standpoint they are being taught reading, writing, arithmetic, typewriting, geography, sewing, in fact a fair elementary and industrial education. There are 2,000 blind people in Jamaica.

Salvation Army Discharged Prisoners' Aid Department.—The Salvation Army carries on the work among the ex-prisoners, on lines the same as those which were employed by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, which ceased to operate in December, 1928.

The funds entrusted to the Salvation Army for this purpose, are dispersed in the following manner: (1) To provide temporary food and shelter when necessary, for a day or two, so as to give the released man or woman an opportunity to seek employment. (2) To assist them, when possible, in seeking work. (3) To supply necessary tools with which to work. (4) To assist with railway or boat fares, when thought advisable. (5) To supply necessary articles of clothing. (6) All conditionals from the chaplains as formerly, will be dealt with.

There are now, Probation Officers in most of the parishes in the island.

The following officers form the department for aiding discharged prisoners: Colonel Mary Booth, C.B.E., Territorial Commander, *Chairman*; Brigadier John C. Martin, *Vice-Chairman*, *Supervisor*; Adjutant J. S. Austen, *Secretary*.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF JAMAICA.

THE African Methodist Episcopal Church Denomination was established in Philadelphia, Pa., in the year 1787 by Free Negroes. They separated from the white Methodist Episcopal Church, because they felt an under-current of racial feeling which prohibited complete religious freedom in that church to persons having African blood in their veins.

This denomination was introduced and an organization formed in Jamaica in 1914 by the Rev. Alfonso Dumar, B.D., from the United States of North America.

Officers: Right Rev. S. L. Greene, M.A., D.D., Bishop of the West Indies, Rev. H. Milton Mickens, D.D., LL.D., Superintendent and Presiding Elder of the Western District, Rev. O. H. Williams, Western District, S. M. Jones, Secretary.

Elders: Revs. Dr. H. Milton Mickens, O. H. Williams, G. S. Patterson, G. T. Hollar, S. M. Jones, F. A. Robinson, T. B. Ulett, George Mead, S. L. E. Hall, S. L. M. Spencer, B.Th.

Deacons: Revs. D. S. Rowe, A. H. Smikle, A. S. Downie, W. T. Hall, E. B. Hinds, I. C. Higgins, B.Th., James Francis, J. C. Mitchell, B.Th.

Licentiates: Messrs. I. C. Truth, Panton Chambers, J. L. Vickerage, L. J. Bennett, S. Clarke.

There are 35 Churches, 2,500 members, 1,200 Sunday School Scholars and four infant schools.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

THE first Seventh-Day Adventist Church in Jamaica was organized in Kingston in the year 1894. At the present time, there are about 95 organized churches and a few small companies, with a membership of about 4,250. Twelve ordained ministers and two licensed ministers are now employed by the Conference. 105 Sabbath Schools with a membership of 4,555.

In 1919, the West Indian Training College was opened at Mandeville. This school occupies a property of 171 acres, two miles south of Mandeville. There are about one hundred students. The object of the school "is to lay a solid foundation for a Christian character and to give young people a broad symmetrical training for usefulness." With this idea in view, Agriculture, Cabinet Work, Sheet Metal Work, Baking, poultry-keeping and other industries are taught in connection with the literary branches. There are now eight buildings, a library, and physical and chemical laboratory facilities. *Chairman of School Board*—Pastor H. J. Edmed.

FACULTY: Robert E. Shafer, B.A., *President*; F. O. Rathbun, B.Sc., Mrs. Laura Rathbun, B.A., L. L. Dunn, B.Th., Mrs. L. L. Dunn, B.A., Mrs. Bertha Peake, E. E. Parchment, Mrs. J. D. Parchment, Miss F. Morgan, Miss R. Harrison, Miss E. M. Edmed, B. R. Hamilton and E. M. Beresford.

INDEPENDENT BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

This Independent Baptist Association was organized in 1914 by the Rev. Morris L. L. Abisid, an ordained Minister who then was connected to the National Baptist Convention of America in Jamaica.

The present membership of the Society is 2,000.

The Churches are Mt. Bethel, Constitutional Hill, St. Andrew; Daniel's, Craig Town, Kingston; Mt. Carmel, Smith Village, Kingston; Mt. Olivet, Rollington Pen; Bethel, Gordon Town, Calvary, Mt. James; Ebenezer, New Land, St. Catherine; Zion, Trumbull; Mt. Olivet, Morant Bay, St. Thomas, St. John's, Trench Pen, Kingston; St. Paul's, Barry Street, Kingston; New Zion, Trench Pen.

The Ministers are Rev. Morris L. L. Abisid, President, Kingston P.O.; Rev. Vivian H. Quallo, Secretary, St. Andrew; Rev. William P. J. Clarke, Kingston; Rev. Nathaniel Harris, Kingston.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

Synagogue of the United Congregation of Israelites, Duke Street.

Minister—Rev. Nathaniel Jacobs.

Chazan—Rev. M. H. Solomon.

President—Vernon C. Henriques, *Vice-President*—Ellis Levy.

Treasurer—Owen L. Samuel.

JEWISH LADIES CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

THE object of this organization is to support the Jewish Home and all Jamaica Jewish charities.

President—Mrs. Michael deCordova; *Treasurer*—Mrs. Fred. L. Abrahams, *Secretary*—Mrs. Cecil deCordova.

JEWISH LADIES ZIONIST ORGANIZATION.

THE object of this Organization which was founded in 1929 is to help Palestine women's and children's work and to help with local charities.

President—Mrs. Louis Philips; *Vice-President*—Mrs. Fred. Abrahams; *Secretary*—Miss Vera Delgado; *Treasurer*—Mrs. Alan Samuel.

The Organization is affiliated to the Women's International Zionist Organization.
President—Lady (Herbert) Samuel.

JEWISH CIRCLE OF JAMAICA.

THE Jewish Circle of Jamaica was founded in 1928 to promote the higher study of Judaism.

President—Lewis Ashenheim; *Vice-President*—Alfred deC. Myers; *Organiser and Founder*—The Rev. Nathaniel Jacobs.

PART X.

PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.

THE PARISHES.

GENERAL HISTORY.

In Hickerlingill's "Jamaica View'd" published in the year 1661 appears what is probably the oldest English Map of the island. With the exception of Guanaboa, The Seven Plantations, The Angels and St. Jago de la Vega, only towns on the sea-board are mentioned in it, and there is no attempt to divide the island into parishes.

In a census taken in 1662 the Island was divided into ten districts as follows:—ten Precincts of Port Moranto; Morant; Yealoth; and Legene; the town of Saint Angelo Delvega [St. Jago de la Vega]; Between Black River, Bowen Savanna, and thereaboutss In the Angels Quarter; In the Sevens Plantations, Macaria, Quathebeca: In the Quarter; Quainaboa and Quardelena; and Upon Point Caugway.

Sir Thomas Modyford, in his "View of the condition of Jamaica, the 1st of October 1664," reprinted in the appendix to the first volume of the "Journals of the House of Assembly" (Spanish Town, 1811), says "there is in the said Island but seven established parishes *videlicet* the town and parish of St. Katherine's, St. Johns, to the town and parish of Port Royal, Clarendon, St. David's, St. Andrew's and St. Thomas, which are very large, and in them all but one church, that at St. Katherine's."

The parish of St. David was part of the precinct of St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George was part of the precinct of St. Mary.

As a result of the survey ordered by Sir Thomas Modyford, and made by "Sergeant-Major John Man, Surveyor-General for His Majesty," who calculated that the Island comprised seven millions of acres, a map was prepared by Man and copied by "Mr. Innians, the surveyor," and published in the Blome's "Description of the Island of Jamaica" in 1671. There are included on this Map in addition to two unnamed precincts occupying approximately the positions of the present Hanover and Manchester; the precincts of St. Catherine, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas, St. George, St. Mary, St. John, St. Ann, St. James, St. Elizabeth and Clarendon.

In the year 1673, Vere was formed by cutting off a portion of Clarendon, but it still remained part of the precinct of Clarendon; and in 1675 when an act was passed for dividing His Majesty's Island of Jamaica into several parishes and precincts, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was taken from St. Catherine; and Clarendon lost another piece out of which was formed St. Dorothy, which parish became part of the precinct of St. Catherine.

In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch, His Majesty's present Captain General and Chief Governour, September 20th 1683," prefixed to the "Laws of Jamaica," (London 1684), it states "since that time (1661) it has been divided into Fifteen Parishes and they into eight Provinces or Precincts."

The first act on record having reference to the parishes of the island was read on the 11th May, 1675, by the Council, and sent to the Assembly with this Amendment, that the Magotty be annexed to the Sixteen-Mile-Walk, but continue still to pay all parochial duties to St. John's except to the repairing of the highways, until a church be built and a parish settled in the parish of St. Thomas in-the-Vale (Journals of Assembly I. 9). A law was passed in 1677. The law itself had not been preserved, but it is recited in a law passed in 1861 (33 Car. 2). "An Act for the maintenance of Ministers and the Poor, and erecting and repairing of churches." ("The Laws of Jamaica," London 1684): "and whereas this island, in the twenty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign, by an Act of this Country, was divided into fifteen parishes, which were called, distinguished and known, by the several names hereafter mentioned, that is to say, *St. Thomas, St. David, Port Royal, St. Andrews, St. Katherine's, St. Dorothys, St. Thomas in the Valley, Clarendon, Vere, St. Johns, St. Georges, St. Maries, St. Anns, St. James and St. Elizabeths*; Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the said Parishes rest, remain and for ever hereafter be distinguished and known by the aforesaid respective Names, and by no other whatsoever, anything in this or any other Law to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1692, on the destruction of the greater part of Port Royal by earthquake, most of the inhabitants that survived settled in hastily erected buildings in St. Andrew, on the harbour, and in the following year the parish of Kingston was formed.

In 1703, Westmoreland was formed out of a portion of St. Elizabeth. In 1723, Portland was formed, the land being taken partly from St. Thomas-in-the-East, and partly from St. George (by 10 Geo. I.); and Hanover was formed out of part of Westmoreland. In 1739 (12 Geo. II. ch. 6) parts of the Carpenters Mountains, heretofore esteemed part of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon, were transferred to Vere.

In 1758, the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall were created (by 31 Geo. II. ch. 15.) with a view to the more convenient holding of Courts of Justice. Kingston was declared the county town of Surrey; St. Jago de la Vega, that of Middlesex; and Savanna-la-Mar that of Cornwall. In the first named were the seven parishes of Port Royal, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. David, Portland, St. George and St. Thomas-in-the-East; Middlesex comprised St. Catherine, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy, Clarendon, Vere, St. Ann and St. Mary; while Cornwall had but four parishes. St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover, and St. James. The next change was in 1770 when Trelawny was formed out of a portion of St. James.

In 1814 Manchester was created by taking parts from Clarendon, Vere and St. Elizabeth, thus transferring a portion of Cornwall to Middlesex.

In 1809 a law was passed (50 Geo. III.) for fixing the boundaries of the several Counties and parishes of this Island by which the extent and boundaries of the said several and respective Counties and Parishes of this Island, as laid down and delineated in the three maps of the representative counties and the general map of this Island, made and published by James Robertson, were taken as the bounds of the counties and parishes, and printed copies of the maps were recognized as evidence in all Courts of Justice in the Island of the boundaries of the said several counties and parishes.

In 1831, McGeachy and Smith, Surveyors, proposed to publish by subscription maps of the three counties at £20 apiece. They received the names of eighty-six subscribers, but the maps were never published. (*St. Jago Gazette*, Feb. 12, 1831.)

In 1841, the last parish to be created in the history of Jamaica, Metcalfe, was formed out of the parishes of St. Mary and St. George, whereby Middlesex again gained land this time at the expense of Surrey. The parishes then numbered 22. In 1844, an Act, (8 Vic. c. 39) was passed defining the boundaries of Kingston harbour.

In 1867, was passed the law for the reduction of the number of parishes. In Surrey, Kingston was increased by taking part of St. Andrew, a part of the parish and the whole town of Port Royal. St. Andrew took the remaining part of Port Royal parish; and St. David was merged into St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George into Portland, which also took the Manchioneal district of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

In Middlesex the recently created parish of Metcalfe was merged again into the parish of St. Mary. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. John and St. Dorothy were all merged into St. Catherine, and Vere again became part of Clarendon; St. Ann and Manchester remaining as they were. In Cornwall there was no alteration, the five parishes remaining as they were.

In 1901 Port Royal was made a separate parish for municipal purposes, remaining still part of the electoral district of Kingston.

KINGSTON.

Topography.—Kingston is the Capital of the Island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground (of about 90 feet per mile) on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shoreline, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees. In consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets a plaza, or parade ground, was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the Town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and

militia,, but the central portion is now enclosed and converted into a garden, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants. A road has recently been made through the centre, and the old buildings which latterly were used as a Court House and Offices pulled down, making possible an extension and improvement of the Gardens. A building has been erected in Sutton Street near East Street, as a Court House, for the lower courts of the parish.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope river and other smaller streams from the Liguanea mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malarial conditions.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before the water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. The government purchased the entire plant from the company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses. A further supply of water was obtained from the Wag Water, a river which flows to the northside of the island. This water is brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall estates to this water have been purchased by the Government, as has the Mona Estates with its water rights. This further supply of water largely augmented the delivery; but the increase of population, particularly in the suburbs, rendered it necessary to seek additional sources of supply and these were obtained by purchase of the water rights of the Ferry River, about seven miles to the west of the city, and in 1927, the Hermitage Dam was built.

History.—In 1848 a prize of £40 was awarded to Dr. Arnold for his History of the parish of Kingston, but there is no evidence that it was ever published. The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692, in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor of the Island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan of which was drawn up by Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being Kingston. There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the parish of Saint Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees; and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1708) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "forever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish," and, further, "that it should have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly."

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by a historian of the time:—

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. * * *

It is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out

happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

In 1721 an Act was passed empowering the inhabitants to erect a Court House and Exchange: and for nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of Government. The Governor (Admiral Knowles) twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length Knowles obtained a majority in the Assembly and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, (after Knowles had left) the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange Streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal: On the obverse the island arms, crest, supporters and mottoes Legend. *Sigi Commune Civil: Kingston in Jamaica*. Reverse, Britannia in the dress of Minerva, holding a trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the Island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos fovet, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater*.

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city. It began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour Street and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal Streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £80,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council. Since 1885, its affairs have been administered by a Mayor elected every three years, similar to the parochial boards of the other parishes.

In 1923 for the purposes of administration the Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew were amalgamated.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarters House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former resi-

dence of the Bishops of Jamaica situated in the Liguanea Plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Governor's Residence. The Legislative Council was thereafter convened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the ground floor of Head Quarters House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows: Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2; Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street, 55; Princess Street, 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthew's Lane 35; Peter's Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthew's Lane and one in Peter's Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank and several wharf premises.

On the 14th January, 1907, the city suffered great damage from the disastrous Earthquake of that date and from fire. Much the same area as that devastated by fire in 1882 was destroyed in the fire of 1907 in addition to the havoc caused by the Earthquake. The loss of life was variously estimated as between 1,000 and 1,500. The value of property destroyed amounted to between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000. A Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers, amounted to £55,395, and a free Imperial Grant was made by Parliament of £150,000 and a loan of £800,000 was authorised. The relief funds were distributed by a Relief Committee afterwards the Assistance Committee, constituted by the Assistance Committee Law 20 of 1907. After considerable delay and much negotiations and on the failure of an appeal in a test case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Insurance Companies agreed to pay the claims to the extent of 85 per cent. on the face value of the policies, and the money was distributed in 1909.

The Imperial Loan was administered by a Loan Board created by Law. Up to 31st March, 1910, loans were made to the value of £326,000.

The city has in great measure recovered from the disaster of 1907. Myrtle Bank hotel is rebuilt; and in King Street substantial structures have been erected. Among these may be specially named the Bank of Nova Scotia and the building of Messrs. Nathan and Co., Ltd., Messrs. D. Henderson & Co., the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bee Hive. On the western and eastern sides stand the blocks of the new Public Buildings (Sir Charles Nicholson, Architect). The western block houses the Post Office, Treasury, Audit Office, and Customs; the eastern block contains the Supreme Court and Law Offices, the Office of Titles, and Surveyor General and the Colonial Secretary. The Kingston Court House (J. C. Young, Architect) in Sutton Street, the Colonial Bank in Harbour Street, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Nova Scotia in King Street also demand notice.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in North Street was opened for service on Sunday, 5th February, 1911. It is dedicated to Holy Trinity, and is a substantial building, beautifully decorated internally with mural paintings. In East Street there is the re-built Institute of Jamaica. The Ward Theatre, North Parade, was presented to the city by the late Lieut.-Colonel Ward, C.M.G., for many years Custos of the City. The offices of the Royal Mail Company in Port Royal Street, are also worthy of note. In 1924 Kingston was amalgamated with St. Andrew for the purposes of administration.

In January, 1927, H.R.H. the Duke of York laid the foundation stone of a War Memorial Clock Tower at the Parish Church which was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1931.

The population of the city by the census of 1911, was 59,674; males, 25,037, females, 34,657. In 1921 the population was 62,707; 26,185 males and 36,522 females. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 71,704.

There are two Building Societies doing business in the city and many of the important Fire and Life Insurance Companies of the world are represented by agents in Kingston. Besides these a Discount Society, an Ice Company, a Marine Insurance Company, a Telephone Company, an Electric Light and Power Company, and an Electric Tramway Company are in successful operation. The Banks now doing business are Barclay's Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The city is lighted with gas, and many of the public and private buildings with electric

flight. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by electric cars. There is a commodious market at the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place; and another market in Orange Street, near the Parade. In the upper part of King Street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Gardens is a statue of Queen Victoria, by Geflowksi, erected in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne by a vote of the Legislature. A statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe stands at the foot of King Street. On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence stands another full length marble statue, that of Edward Jordan, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities," erected by public subscription. The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881, on the northern side of the garden, by his numerous friends and admirers. A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the city, erected at the north-east corner of the garden, was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907—a replica was erected in 1927. The Jamaica War Memorial, made of Jamaica stone and marble, unveiled and dedicated on the 11th of November, 1922, stands in Memorial Square east of the Public Buildings. There is a building in Orange Street known as the "Night Shelter" for the convenience of the peasantry coming to the Kingston markets.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States, Canada and Europe. Electric Cars run to Constant Spring to the north and Papine Corner to the north-east, about six miles in each direction. A branch runs along the harbour shore to Rock Fort Gardens. Another branch runs through Up-Park Camp and connects with Cross Roads. There are also a number of Motor Omnibusses running on various routes.

One daily and one weekly newspapers are published in the city, and there are several monthly publications. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and post are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and by all trains leaving Kingston, and for all the country parishes. The markets are plentifully supplied. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 66° in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL

The Harbour of Kingston is enclosed to the southward by a narrow strip about 7 miles in length; at the western extremity of which, at the mouth of the harbour lies the old town of Port Royal. This strip is known as the Palisadoes, and the town formed part of the parish of Kingston until 1900 when a law was passed creating the separate parish of Port Royal with a Parochial Board consisting of 1 naval and 1 military member, and elected members, with the Commodore as Chairman *ex officio*; until the removal of the Naval Authorities from Jamaica and the closing of the dock-yard on 31st March, 1905. By section 10 of the law (13 of 1900) it is provided that for purposes of collection of rates and taxes, Registration of Voters and for all judicial purposes the parish shall still form a part of the parish of Kingston. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe," the head quarters of the buccaneers, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. The rector of the parish at that time states in his narrative of the occurrence: "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth, by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the Harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves. At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who, according to the inscription thereon, "was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gun

powder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the Royal Forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal Harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

In 1779 Nelson was in command at Fort Charles, when the island was in a critical state through fear of invasion.

In 1816 on the 13th July, about mid-day, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole of the town, including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of the fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal for several years was of importance only as a naval and military station. Its importance in this respect has, however, been much reduced by the recent abolition of the naval yard and the removal of the Commodore from the station. Victoria Battery and other parts of Port Royal were much injured in the earthquake of 1907.

The naval hospital, which is now in charge of the Military Authorities, is a very fine building, built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more. A yellow fever hospital, added by Dr. Thomas Colan, as Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases could be isolated and treated was damaged in the earthquake and has since been demolished.

There has been established at the Admiralty Coal Wharf, which has been leased from the Naval Authorities, a Bunkering Station for supplying Coal, Water and Stores to British Vessels and others who in the past have been taking these commodities at St. Thomas, Norfolk and Newport News as also at Colon.

Port Royal has always hitherto been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West Indian station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to re-fit. The Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships-of-war.

A line of piping has recently been run between Rock Spring connecting the supply with that of Up-Park-Camp which does away with the constant pumping operations at Rock Spring, which is resorted to on occasions when the supply at Camp is limited. A road is being constructed from Rock Fort to Port Royal along the Palisadoes.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemic of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house-accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change. In the church is a monument by Roubiliac. The streets of the town were first lighted by electricity in April, 1920. In 1911, the population was 1,268; 748 males and 520 females. In 1921 it was 1,004; 516 males and 488 females. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 1,055.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea, and there is still a Post Office of that name. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the Town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill, while a large settlement of villa residences has recently sprung up round Cross Roads, where a market has been erected and on the land bordering on the Old Hope Road.

Halfway Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its name from a cotton tree dating from the conquest, which as late as 1866 stood at the intersection of four roads from Passage Fort to Stony Hill, and Spanish Town to Gordon Town, near the church. It is the head court-station of the parish and has a post and a telegraph office, and a revenue office. The parish church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has been enlarged and renovated from time to time at considerable cost. It was much

damaged by the earthquake of 1907, but has since been restored and enlarged. The original church stood on the old burial ground between King's House and the Constant Spring Road. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the church and churchyard. There is a good monument inside the church to James Lawes (son of Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Governor of the island) by John Cheer: monuments also to General Villetes, commander of the forces, to Admiral Davers, to Zachary Bayley and to Sir James Fergusson killed in the earthquake of 1907, whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, and Christopher Lipscomb, Bishop of Jamaica are commemorated in the churchyard. In the centre of this village stands a clock tower erected in 1913 in the memory of Edward VII. Not far from Halfway Tree is situated King's House, rebuilt since the earthquake of 1907: (Sir Charles Nicholson, Architect) the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica. The hotel at Constant Spring, three miles distant, burnt down in 1923, was rebuilt and opened in 1930.

Between Halfway Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations with the office of the Director of Agriculture, the Island Chemist's Laboratory, the Farm School and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Saint Andrew Corporation Water Works. The buildings of the Jamaica College stand on a portion of the lands. The cars of the Jamaica Public Service Company run between Kingston and Halfway Tree, and between Halfway Tree, Constant Spring and Hope Gardens.

There are two social clubs, the Liguanea, between Halfway Tree and Cross Roads, and the St. Andrew by Cross Roads. At both lawn tennis is a great attraction. At the former there is a golf course. There is another course at Constant Spring. By Cross Roads is the Nuttall Memorial Hospital opened in 1923 (Mr. S. C. Henriques, Architect).

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a constabulary station, a court house and a post office and telegraph station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place.

The detachment of British Infantry (before its withdrawal from Jamaica in 1905) was permanently stationed at the military cantonment at Newcastle on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range. It is however now used as a health resort by the military authorities, it being situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place which formerly constituted the military barracks are now used for the purposes of a Boys and Girls Industrial School. In the Wag Water Valley is the Hermitage Dam which forms a reservoir for Kingston.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kingston, contain the headquarters of the military authorities.

The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from those barracks, which consist of parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. Most of them have been reconstructed since the earthquake of 1907. There is a Garrison Chapel, a hospital for the troops and a swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field officers are separate buildings, each standing in its own compound.

On the northern boundary of Kingston are the Mico Training College—which was wrecked by the earthquake, rebuilt, later destroyed by fire, and again reconstructed—and Wolmer's Schools removed from Kingston in 1908.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish, of which it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew especially in the higher altitudes commands a high price in the English markets. The properties were much damaged by the floods of 1909. In 1837 there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish, but now there are only seven of any importance. The Government established, many years ago, a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of Cinchona was carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of Crown Lands being purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. Owing, however, to the heavy fall in the price of bark the cultivation was discontinued and the exportation ceased. The cultivation of tea was taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation, but was not a success. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. The area of the parish is 166 square miles. Resident Magistrates' Courts and Petty Sessions Courts

are held at Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill. There is a house to house post office delivery in part of lower St. Andrew twice daily.

According to the census of 1911 the population of St. Andrew was 52,773; 24,861 males and 27,912 females. In 1921 it was 54,598; 24,717 males and 29,881 females. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 58,977.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It may have been named after Thomas, Lord Windsor, Governor in 1662. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by General Venables of the army of occupation in 1655: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish ranks high in the island. The sugar estates and banana plantations in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called Quaw Hill. From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates, but is now utilized largely for banana cultivation.

There is still one large Sugar Estate in cultivation in the parish, Serge Island where a dam, recently constructed on the property, supplies electricity for the factory. One of the oldest of Sugar Estates now established in bananas, is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first speaker of the House of Assembly. A Central Sugar Factory was opened at Duckenfield in 1926. Albion is now owned by the United Fruit Company and is a banana plantation along with Norris and Friendship.

The United Fruit Company has put in an extensive Irrigation Scheme, and the lands between Yallahs and Easington which were dry and of little use are now growing Bananas.

There are three important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs, Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Of late years additional bridges have, however, been built in the parish. The Morant Point Light House (erected by Sir George Grove, better known in connection with music) stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath, Yallahs Bay, Trinity Ville, Cedar Valley and Seaforth.

Morant Bay is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down.

The town now contains a public general hospital, an alms house, a public works office, a court house, a constabulary station, a post office and telegraph station, three banks, an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a market and a system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance. It is a very secure harbour, and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind. The village of Trinityville, about 10½ miles from Morant Bay, is a populous and thriving place.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal church and a Wesleyan chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained for the sake of its valuable trees and plants and for the propagation of cocoa.

There are an Episcopal church (originally built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is at Easington a Market and Pound. There is a steel girder bridge over the Yallahs river at Easington.

Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, on which there is also a small Episcopal church, market, Cable Office and Post Office.

The area of this parish is 274 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the

population of the parish was 39,330; males 18,873, females 20,457. In 1921 it was 42,501; males 20,508, females 21,993. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 48,000.

PORTLAND.

A lengthy essay on the Natural and Political History of Portland, by Andrew Gregory Johnston, was published in the "Literary and Scientific Journal" in 1848, having won one of the prizes of £50 offered to each parish of the island by the Government for the best account of such parish. This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was governor of the Island at the date of its formation. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723 in accordance with proposals made by Sir Nicholas Lawes, a former governor, for revesting in the Crown Lands in the north-east of the island to be made available for intending settlers from the Virgin Islands. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery.

In 1732 it was decided to send a doctor to Port Antonio to look after the people there.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet, now called Navy Island (formerly Ruther's or Lynch's island). The entrance has been widened to suit the conveniences of large vessels which can lie alongside its wharves. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula (formerly known as Patterson's Fort and Point) and contains, beside the residences of the gentry, Fort George, the old military barracks (dating from 1733), which have been converted into a school managed by a Local Board, the Titchfield School Board, financed by the Titchfield Trust, under the Jamaica Schools Commission. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea-shore where the stores, wharves, court house and gaol are situated. The Episcopal church stands conspicuously in the lower portion of the town at the south-east end.

There is a light-house on the Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour, which is a great aid to navigation. The A. G. A. lamp which was erected in 1916, to replace a lamp first erected in 1888, shows a flashing white light. Port Antonio has been supplied with water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel which is only a mile and a half from the town. The supply was improved 20 years ago by the erection of a Dam of 10 millions capacity and the installation of Mechanical pressure Filters at a cost of nearly £7,000. Owing to the increased growth of the population this supply has however within recent years been found inadequate during dry weather and the Parochial Board in the year 1930 constructed two Reservoirs of approximately 250,000 gallons capacity each at Turtle Crawl on the Williamsfield Property, 5 miles from Port Antonio, laying the necessary Pipe Lines therefrom to Red Hazel to augment this supply. Additional Mechanical Filters, Chlorinating Plant, and Alumina Plant have also been installed. Port Antonio is a very favourite place with Americans. The Hotel Titchfield, which was totally destroyed by fire in January, 1910, was rebuilt during the same year and extended in 1911, to accommodate 250 guests.

There is a large and handsome Court House. The lower storey contains the offices of the court and Parochial Board and the upper storey contains the Town Hall and court room. Market building were completed one on either side of West Street in 1885. Some years after the buildings on the southern side of the street was removed and attached to that on the northern side thus making one complete Market building. On the side vacated which formed a square for quite a number of years, was erected in 1929 by voluntary subscriptions, a Cenotaph over 30 feet high in memory of the sons of Portland who died in the Great World War. The revenue office erected in 1886, was blown down in the hurricane of 1917 and was re-erected as a one storey building. The extension of Port Antonio was previously retarded by the fact that all the lands in the immediate vicinity of the town are the properties of the Titchfield Trustees and the United Fruit Company. A law was passed giving power to sell the Titchfield lands, but it has not been thought advisable to put it in force. The Trustees have, however, realized the possibilities of the land, and have filled up the swampy portions, joining the Government and the Parochial Board in constructing concrete cement drains, also laying out new roads, and leasing the lands on easier terms. Five acres of these lands have been leased by the Parochial Board, who have laid it out as a Park and Pleasure Ground, called the Olivier Park, after a former governor, who opened it in 1904. The Port Antonio Cricket Club have also leased eight acres of the swampy land, reclaimed it and converted it into one of the best recreation grounds in the Island. An American gentleman also purchased a property called the Folly, adjacent to these lands and expended a considerable sum in erecting the first reinforced concrete building here, filled the

adjacent swamps, and laid out the ground as a beautiful private park. Over £3,000 has been expended in recent years in improving the streets and laying concrete drains. Most of the residences, and all the streets and public buildings are lighted with electricity. The almshouses are at Prospect. The population of Port Antonio has increased from 1,784 in 1891 to a little over 7,000 at the census taken in April, 1911.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, made Port Antonio a town of considerable importance, and the parish of Portland one of the wealthiest communities in the island. Fruit cultivation is the business of the large proprietor as well as the peasant, and the shipment of fruits constitutes the great bulk of the trade of the port. Port Antonio is chiefly interested in the fruit business, several shipping companies having offices there. The United Fruit Company own a large acreage of land in the parish.

The Maroon settlement, called Moore Town, is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of no use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village of the west of the Rio Grande and on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio; it contains a substantial Episcopal church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. There is a police station and the United Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay, a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains an Episcopal church, about 500 inhabitants, a Wesleyan church, a Constabulary station, a Telegraph station, and a Market.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George: it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River and is on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio. This town contains a fine Episcopal church, and Wesleyan, Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, a court house and town hall, a public general hospital, a constabulary station, a telegraph station and a market. Buff Bay is an important centre of the fruit trade. At times during the "northers" the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of Buff Bay river, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town. From Spring Garden east of Buff Bay river, going up the Spanish River Valley for four-and-a-half miles at Chepstowe there is a very fine waterfall known as "Fishdone." On Spring Garden were, until the latter years of the last century when they were washed away by a storm, the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the buccaneers. There are at Low Layton 105 feet above sea-level, the remains of an extinct volcano. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White Rivers which formerly presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, have now been bridged. The bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the island, the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it is become of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. In the town are an Episcopal church a Wesleyan chapel, a court house, a Telegraph office and a Market. Its principal exports are bananas and coconuts. The harbour, situated at the southern extremity of a coconut plantation, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifto Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log; and the Great House on Muirton is said to be one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

Darlingford, an extensive coconut plantation belonging to the heirs of Sir Charles Darling, a former Governor of Jamaica, stands around the village of Manchioneal.

There are great demands for lands with roads to them, especially by the small cultivators in the parish, owing to nearly all the large landowners needing their lands for their own purposes, and steps are being taken to open up new roads, some of which will give access to Crown Lands.

The area of the parish is 338 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 49,360; 24,843 males and 24,517 females. In 1921 it was 48,970; males, 23,750 and females 25,220. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 56,863.

ST. MARY.

This parish was probably called after the Spanish port, Santa Maria. It includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, and possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a

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geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious, necessitating the somewhat extensive employment of East Indian immigrants. The roads, owing to the natural formation of the soil and the heavy traffic they are called upon to carry are difficult to keep in good condition. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the upland plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; while in the hills it is cool though moist. Generally speaking, the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, coco, coffee and coconuts and sugar (manufactured chiefly by the small settlers). Copra and coconut oil are also manufactured in fairly large quantities. The banana cultivation is considerable, and the exports of the fruit exceed those of any other parish in the island.

The parish has three considerable towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the last named having come into prominence as the result of the banana trade and of its good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Lampstead, Gayle and Richmond and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Nuevo.

The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northerly" being broken by Cabaritta Isle, which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. Port Maria contains a public general hospital and an alms-house, a church, a kirk, a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house, a fine market, a post office and telegraph office and a government elementary school. The municipal buildings which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, were erected out of the bequest of Thomas Manning. They contain the town hall, the court house and offices, the revenue and parochial board offices and the constabulary station. There is a war memorial. The St. Mary poor house at Simpson Hill, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the town built in 1896, at a cost of £4,200 has accommodation for 120 inmates and the staff. There are also several fine stores seven wharves and a comfortable hotel. The Victoria Park opened in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next to the church. Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, where evidence of its military uses in the past still exist in the vicinity of, and possessing a commanding view of the town and harbour. Here a substantial building has been erected for the inmates connected with the charity. A supply of wholesome water is afforded the town by works constructed in 1886, and subsequently improved and extended. There is an organized fire brigade. There are social, tennis and cricket clubs.

Annotto Bay, on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio, is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water river (a corruption of *Agua alta*) and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the junction road. The town of Annotto Bay is intersected by three sluggish rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas, the shipment of which is greatly facilitated by the recent construction of a railway to the siding at the sea beach. The town contains a public general hospital and alms-house, a court house and constabulary station, post office and telegraph office; also a fine large church at the eastern end of the town, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels and a government elementary school. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the junction road behind Castleton Gardens, 11 miles from Annotto Bay and 19 miles from Kingston. The parochial board in the year 1910 furnished the town with a fine and abundant supply of water, meeting the cost, nearly £5,000, entirely from its own resources. The reclaiming of the swamp lands is receiving attention. There is an organized fire brigade. There is a central sugar factory at Gray's Inn near Annotto Bay.

Oracabessa (Golden Head), situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay, has a safe little harbour, and is visited by steamers for bananas. It has a post and telegraph office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel and schools and a police station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health resort. The Parochial Board partly by loan and partly from their own funds have established a fine water supply. The water after being chlorinated is piped to the town and affords a house to house service.

On the western side of the Gayle estate, is the village of Gayle. It contains a post and telegraph office, a market, pound and constabulary station, a church and a school. The court house a mile away was destroyed by the earthquake in 1907, and the local courts are now held in rented premises.

The village of Highgate is eight miles from Port Maria on the main road to Richmond. Owing to the proximity to the railway station at that place, and being within a mile of the recently constructed railway siding it has made considerable progress within the past few years. There are a market, a number of shops, a post and telegraph office, a church and an elementary school.

The village of Richmond (Meek Spring) sprang into existence as the result of railway extension. Upon its selection for a railway station; many stores, shops and residences were erected, and now Richmond is a populous and thriving centre in which a large volume of business connected with the fruit trade is transacted; there is a court house and constabulary station, a post and telegraph office, a market, a pound and a social tennis club.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish governor of Jamaica, Ysassi, built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The fort having been captured by the English, Ysassi escaped and left the island from Runaway Bay in St. Ann.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry river, Annotto river, Wag Water, Antrim river, Oracabessa river, Rio Nuevo and White river; there are also White Hall river, Haughton, Tiber, Flint and Pencar rivers, all of which are now bridged.

The area of the parish is 249 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 72,953—37,523 males and 35,433 females. In 1921 it was 71,404—males 35,157 and females 36,247. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 83,584.

ST. ANN.

This parish was for many years supposed to have been named after Ann Hyde, wife of James II; but the name really dates from the days of the Spaniards. It is the largest parish of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica."

"When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it 'on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the 'parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety 'and beauty of the prospect.' Hill, in his 'Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History,' thus writes of the parish, 'Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann:—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty.'"

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. It contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, a Salvation Army hall, a court house, a new public general hospital, a post office, a telegraph station, a good hotel and movie theatre. There is a fine market, and an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring river. A war memorial has been erected in this township. The old vestry and slave records of the Board Office, now in the Jamaica Institute, provide interesting reading of bygone days. It does a large shipping trade, to which trade the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive. Two miles to the westward of the town are the poor houses. Fine sea-bathing can be obtained at the Dunn's river sea-beach, four miles out from the town, at the Drax Hall Cove, and at Mamee Bay where the reef forms a large natural basin, secure from sharks. The scenery between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios is unrivalled, especially from Belle Vue, situated midway between these points.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Juan de Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November, 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a monastery, a cathedral, a theatre and many places. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. Various reasons for the change have been given; some say that it was owing

to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to a "visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." As a matter of fact the Spaniards found it unhealthy; but conditions have been vastly improved in recent years from the drainage of swamps, and the construction of concrete drains throughout the town. To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall estate there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels. Priory contains the remains of an old English church. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest in the island; the scenery there and at Belle Vue overlooking Roaring river with its magnificent sea view, is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the gate keeper of Roaring River and the payment of a small fee for keeping the road in repair will always ensure permission to view the falls, and a guide can easily be obtained. The power available from this splendid waterfall has not yet been taken advantage of, but is one of the dormant assets of the colony, awaiting capital and enterprise.

Colonel Charles Drax left a sum of money and a claim on his estate for founding a free school, which was held for a time at Walton, near Moneague. In 1885 this was, by law, merged in the Jamaica High School (now Jamaica College) at Hope, in St. Andrew and a certain number of Scholarships were provided for St. Ann's boys.

Fonthill, once the property of William Beckford (now attached to Drax Hall), was named after Beckford's property in England, Fonthill Abbey.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water at the Sailor's Hole and provisions, Ocho Rios was at one time very frequently visited by British Warships for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park estate, where there is a hotel and Ice Factory. Here Ysassi, the last of the Spanish Governors, pitched his tent. He was discovered and pursued by the British troops, but subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about ten miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, court house and police station. On the way to Moneague the road runs through the celebrated Fern Gully. The Cascade Falls, 4 miles from Ocho Rios, are worthy of note, and has been acquired by the Public Service Co. for Electrical Power, but not yet utilized. Another dormant asset that would transform the parish if the capital was forthcoming for electrical and irrigation purposes. The Bogue and Belmont properties near Ocho Rios, with the river running down through both properties, are worth seeing.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann, and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, an Evangelist tabernacle, a court house, a government elementary school, a police station, a market called the "Norman Market," with a clock tower, in which is a clock presented by Sir Henry Norman, and the Addison Park.

There is a Corn Meal Factory that provides for the consumption of native grown corn and has enhanced the value of this product. It possesses a large reservoir that provides for the inhabitants of this dry district a constant water supply in the most severe droughts. The Diocesan High School for Girls here erected from designs by Major Caws, is now one of the foremost educational institutions in the colony; and there is also a secondary school for boys.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island. There are some very large caves about a mile-and-a-half from the village at Dairy that are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to explore them thoroughly: a guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour or Runaway Bay, but permission must first be obtained from the owner of the property. There is also a large lagoon near by. There is a banana fig factory here. Subterranean springs discharge along this coast. There are excellent spots for sea-bathing, the white sands and clear water, rivalling Montego Bay.

In the Dry Harbour Mountains there is an underground stream (probably the Cave River) flowing through a natural tunnel which can be explored for a considerable distance. At Cave Valley there is a thriving market and a police station. At Moseley Hall in the south-eastern corner of the parish there is a very fine cave that used to be frequently visited and there are several smaller but not less interesting ones in other parts of the parish. The dry bracing climate of the Dry Harbour Mountains is in high repute.

In the Pedro Hills is Edinburgh Castle on which property is situated the "sink hole" where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The village of Claremont, (formerly called Finger Post) is increasing in size and importance; it has an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, a police station and a clock tower.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a court house, a police station, a post office and telegraph station and a market. A good produce business is done here. There is also a fine hotel on a commanding site. The building is a handsome and comfortable one, and situate as it is, in one of the most charming districts of the island, attracts visitors from the northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter. Here a lake of considerable extent is apt to appear from time to time and last for a year or more. It last rose in 1916 and disappeared in 1918.

St. Ann with its healthy climate affords good prospects for settlers with capital. The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, coconuts, pimento, and coffee. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and the soil is suitable for citrus fruits. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann in which it is indigenous, and cattle rearing is one of the chief industries of the parish. Coffee is extensively cultivated and sisal does well in the dry parts. There have been constructed in nearly all the dry areas of the parish large public tanks which have materially improved the well-being of the peasantry.

The area of the parish is 476 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 70,651; 34,024 males and 36,627 females. In 1921 it was 70,922, males 33,190 and females 37,732. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 86,159.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. It was taken out of part of St. James in 1770. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans, Clark's Town and Ulster Spring.

Falmouth is a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island, except Kingston; the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The court house, a building erected in 1815 at a cost of £20,000 currency in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, lofty and spacious, and affording accommodation for all the parochial and judicial offices, was almost destroyed by fire on 19th August, 1926. It contains full length portraits of General Sir John Keane, lieutenant-governor from 1827 to 1829, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe governor from 1839 to 1842, which were fortunately saved at the time of the fire. These Governors figured conspicuously in the life of Trelawny, and as tribute to their memory the gentry with whom they were intimately associated, contributed funds in procuring these paintings. Sir John Keane, a keen sportsman occupied his holidays by coming to this parish, among other things, to shoot and fish; while Sir Charles Metcalfe interested himself in the planters by inducing His Majesty's Government in England to reduce the duty on sugar. The building was restored in 1929 at a cost of £11,200. There are internal improvements and a fine set of electrolliers installed. The outward appearance remains as before. The other public buildings are the former district prison, now used as constabulary barracks and alms house, and the public general hospital. The Episcopal church, the Wesleyan chapel and the Kirk are all good buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist chapel was erected under the auspices of William Knibb who played an important part in Trelawny both before and after emancipation. His body lies in the Baptist church yard. The military barracks now used as the Falmouth Government School, are spacious, solid buildings, and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae River; it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square. The inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses. There is a market in the square, and a park called Victoria Park to the west of the town.

The entrance to the harbour, which was difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, has recently been widened and deepened. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is accommodation for a number of ships or steamers of large size.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, the first capital of Trelawny, is supposed by some to have been the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. The secret gold mine of the Spaniards is said to be in its neighbourhood.

Clark's Town, ten miles from Falmouth is the next largest town in the parish, and is important by reason of its central position. There is a good trade in produce here, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring are nearly all sold here. There is an Episcopal church, a Baptist church, a post office, police station and a court house.

Stewart Town the only corporate town outside of Falmouth is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains an Episcopal church and spacious chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, a post office and police station; and there is a high school for girls at Westwood, hard by. The new Webb memorial church makes a good addition to the town.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. There is a post office, telegraph station and police station, court house and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, and an Episcopal Mission Station.

Rio Bueno is an important shipping roadstead, known as one of the deepest harbours in Jamaica. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. It contains an Episcopal church, a telegraph office, police station and a Government School. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely: the Rock, Salt Marsh, Jackson Town, Wakefield, Deeside, Sawyers, Ulster Spring and Albert Town. The last named has become a place of importance. The land is very fertile and there are a great number of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Baptist church at Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity. There are also a Wesleyan chapel and a Baptist chapel, court house, a government school, police station and telegraph office at Ulster Spring. There is a constabulary station and a telegraph office and a cottage hospital in this district. Albert Town is also a place of some importance possessing an Anglican church and post office, and is growing in importance.

The long discussed Dornock Water Supply came into use during 1926-27. It affords to a very large area of the lowlands of the parish, a good and wholesome domestic supply of water, the beneficial effects of which are already being experienced. The work was executed by the Public Works Department and cost some £40,000, being borne equally by the Island and the Parochial Board of Trelawny. This is one of the most successful Water Schemes inaugurated in the Island, and is being extended to Calabar, Stewart Castle and Duanvale. At date over 27 miles of pipe have been laid.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee, coconuts and ginger and a large quantity of dyewoods and some bananas. The parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums, the prices obtained for which enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons when the price of sugar did not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively good supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837, Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island. The cultivation of bananas was considerable. The parish offers fine scope for the operations of sugar factories, three of which are now in operation. The area is 332½ square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 35,463; 16,432 males and 19,031 females. In 1921 it was 34,602; males 15,954, females 18,648. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 40,596.

There are 125 miles of main roads and 309 miles of parochial roads in the parish

ST. JAMES.

This, one of the smaller parishes of the island, was named after the Duke of York (afterwards James II). Montego Bay, the most important town in the parish ranks next to Kingston and Port Antonio in point of population. The chief buildings in the town are the court house, the Episcopal church, with the monument to Rosa Palmer by Bacon, and Trinity chapel, the Presbyterian church, the Roman Catholic church, the chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and the Baptist denominations, the custom house and the old barracks. The terminus of the railway line from Kingston is at Montego Bay.

The sanitary condition of the town has been much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large market, and extensive mercantile stores indicate the commercial importance of the town.

Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northers sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cove" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. The town has a supply of excellent water. There is an ice factory and a telephone system in the town, which is lighted by electricity.

The surrounding hills are dotted with fine residences, some of which like Grove Hill (mentioned in "Tom Cringle's Log") have historic interest.

The late Spring Hill Hotel, overlooks the Bay and is now attached to Pleasant Hill, the home of Cornwall College, with accommodation for boarders as well as day scholars.

The productions of the parish are principally sugar, coffee and bananas.

At Ducketts, Seven Rivers and Chesterfield, in a district of large rainfall, are considerable estates in banana cultivation, while the United Fruit Company have a large area under cultivation at Mocho, and Garlands near Catadupa station.

Cambridge, now the second place of importance in the parish, owes its position entirely to the fruit cultivation in its vicinity.

The provision of a road from Catadupa station into the interior has immensely stimulated the development of a district rich in agricultural resources, while the land in the Montego River valley is eagerly sought and rapidly rising in value.

There is a central sugar factory at Rose Hall. The area is 234 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 18,767 males and 22,609 females. In 1921 it was 34,602; males 15,954 and females 18,648. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 49,153.

HANOVER.

Kingston and Port Royal excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. When it was formed the Assembly wished to call it St. Sophia in honour of the mother of George I., but in this it was over-ridden by the Council, and the name was chosen with reference to the reigning family in England. The only town, Lucea, is one of the most picturesque of the towns of Jamaica. It contains amongst its principal buildings a handsome court house; Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, Catholic church opposite the Court House and chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations and a market. The Episcopal church is beautifully situated at the entrance of the fine harbour. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with the pure, fresh sea-breeze. The harbour although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within, it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. The banana trade has attained to considerable dimensions here, while the export trade in yams to the ports of the island is vigorously maintained. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that overlooks the channel. In the barracks is kept Rusea's school, which affords secondary education for boys and girls; Government elementary schools; Public Works office and residence, residence of Inspector of Police, Public General Hospital, Customs boat-house and boatmen's quarters. The former prison buildings are used as constabulary barracks and almshouse.

The village at Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel. Of recent years this township has witnessed considerable development chiefly of the banana trade.

On the other side of Lucea, about 8 miles eastward is Mosquito Cove.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known are Shettlewood, Burnt Ground, Knockalva, Haughton Grove and Sadler's Hall. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purposes to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood as well as their immunity from the attacks of ticks.

The parish is mountainous and well watered, the highest summit is the Dolphin Head which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally bananas, sugar and rum, pimento, ginger and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions of which the Lucea yam enjoys a great reputation in the island.

The area is 167 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 37,432; 17,615 males and 19,817 females. In 1921 it was 38,360; males 18,046 and females 20,314. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 45,450.

WESTMORELAND.

The parish of Westmorland (now for many years misspelt Westmoreland) was formed in 1703. It was probably so called as being the westernmost parish in the island.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce, and the chief town of the county of Cornwall. The chief places of worship are the Episcopal church, the Presbyterian church, the Baptist chapel, the Wesleyan chapel and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. Distributed through the parish are at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations. The town is supplied with water from one of the numerous springs which rise from the Rock at Sweet River Pen, four miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by the late Mr. E. J. Sadler; a commodious new market was opened during 1892. There is also a telephone service and an ice factory. A reading room has been established and there is a Masonic Lodge, a Forrester's Court, Ancient Order of Mechanics and Burial Scheme Society. Electric Light was installed in June, 1932.

A new police station constructed of stone has been erected on the Park Lands to replace that destroyed by fire in 1922, and a new court house has also been put up at an estimated cost of £14,000.

The water supply to Savanna-la-Mar has been improved at a cost of £2,674 the source being on Carawina pen. In 1925 the water supply was improved at a cost of £9,248. There is a building society which has been in existence since 1874 and there are two Banks doing business, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Colonial Bank.

Between 16th and 18th November, 1912, the parish was visited by a hurricane which caused destruction and destitution throughout the parish; only one life however was reported lost. Owing to the great destruction of houses and the need for accommodation for the poorer classes of persons the Parochial Board erected six tenement buildings, four on the Poor House land and two at Newmarket. The buildings have since been used for other purposes.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, managed by a local Board under the Jamaica Schools Commission, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place amongst the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1780 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits, overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove, and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields, the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, was for a time the residence of Grosse the naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is said to be still in existence.

Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres of the parish are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being low lands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

Of late years an impetus has been given to the growing of sugar cane for which the parish has always been famous. In 1909 a large factory was established at Frome at which the canes grown on Belle Isle, Fontabelle and Frome are made into sugar.

Westmoreland is still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation to the great advantage of its labouring population.

Cane farming has increased considerably, also the cultivating of rice which affords a permanent source of income to the small agriculturists and East Indians. Cattle rearing is also extensively carried on.

The parish is also well watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which

are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the last named being navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some twelve miles from its mouth.

There is a considerable East Indian settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies successfully grow large quantities of that article and sell it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Considerable business is also done in logwood. An Electric Light Plant at an estimated cost of £1,200 is being erected to light the streets, certain business places and private residences in the town of Savanna-la-Mar.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees. Rum, sugar, logwood, pimento, banana, coffee and honey are the chief products. The West Indies Chemical Works do a large business in dyewood and circulate thousands of pounds annually.

A new industry has been started in the parish, viz.—The banana, and hundreds of acres have been planted out particularly in the Grange, Williamsfield, Water Works and St. Johns Districts. New markets have been erected at Savanna-la-Mar, Grange Hill, Petersfield, Little London, Frome, Bethel Town and Barham at a cost of £9,411 14s. 9d.

On the 28th of July, 1931, a model Apiary was established in the parish to serve the western end of the island, the money having been voted by the Legislative Council.

Private Wards were erected at the Public Hospital, Savanna-la-Mar, and are equipped with up-to-date appliances and electric light, the money having been partly subscribed by the public, £200 of which was granted by the Parochial Board. A dining Room was erected at the Poor House, the same being a gift by Hon. Dr. Hudson, M.L.C.

The area of the parish is 308 square miles. The population in 1911 was 66,456; males 31,795, and females 34,661; the increase for the last twenty-year period being 13,006. In 1921 it was 68,853; males 32,437 and females 36,416. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 80,853.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth, one of the largest parishes, was probably named in honour of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Modyford. It comprises an area of 462 square miles.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation for unhealthiness is not warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the court house, the public general hospital, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Collectorate—the two former of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the commercial part of the town—the parish church, the prison and the market.

The court house presents a fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. In the parish church are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed Saint Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Robert Hugh Munro and Caleb Dickenson, founders of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust. The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house-to-house supply of pure water brought from the Y.S. Spring. It was the first town in Jamaica lighted by electricity.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels; the lighters which convey the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour. The factories at Lacovia and Elim for the extraction of dye from logwood are now closed. At Appleton is an up-to-date sugar factory.

The principal villages of the parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newmarket, Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called Accompong on the northern boundary of the parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish of the island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea. This precipice, known as "Lovers Leap," is on Yardly Chase.

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rise above 80° F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is a serious drawback to much of the higher lands of the island. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situate in the bracing air of these Mountains, are the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust that for girls at Hampton and that for boys at Munro College, and the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem. On the slope of the mountain is the Manning Home for the waifs and stray children.

At Malvern there are boarding houses. The lowlands of the parish may be divided into three parts: one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y.S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with crocodiles; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The Y.S. Falls are an object of interest to sightseers, as are the Maggotty Falls on the Black River.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes, but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest corn-producing parish of the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses, which are reckoned amongst the best bred in Jamaica. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Gilnock, Font Hill, Pepper, Longhill, Goshen, Friendship and Warminster; these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle, horses and mules.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the parish. Banana cultivation is becoming extensive in the northern parts of the parish. Sisal hemp also grows freely, as is shown by the cultivation at Lititz by the Government.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organized alms-house, with an infirmary attached. Poor relief is also afforded extensively on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads. One hundred and ten miles of parochial roads were transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1890, thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities.

According to the census of 1911 the population was 78,700; 36,967 males and 41,733 females. The increase since the census of 1891 was 16,444. In 1921 it was 79,381; males 36,090 and females 43,291. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 95,006

MANCHESTER.

Manchester was created from parts of the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth, Clarendon and Vere in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was then governor of the island. In August, 1816, a meeting of the committee of the vestry was held to arrange the erection of a court house, church, gaol, and parsonage to make the town of Mandeville. Sixty acres were purchased from Robert Crawford, owner of Caledonia property, and thus Mandeville, the chief town, and one of the prettiest towns in the island, came into being. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,061 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist chapel, a free school, a court house, a constabulary station and a public general hospital, a large and convenient market, and a maternity hospital. It has billiard, tennis, golf, cricket, football, and ladies clubs, and polo and gymkhana grounds and cinema theatres at Mandeville and Christiana.

Mandeville has a very good water supply, with three large reservoirs holding 1,800,000 gallons. The hotels, some boarding houses and the hospitals are supplied with water from the reservoir. There are a good private school for girls, a Diocesan preparatory school for boys and an amalgamated secondary school for boys and girls managed by the trustees of the Manchester schools. There is a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time, to 48° to 54° at night. Here are situated two private Observatories, a General Hospital and a Maternity Hospital.

The Government Elementary School is built of local stone.

Christiana, the centre of the ginger growing district, also produces bananas in the district. It has a court house and police station. Porus is a populous village; containing an Episcopal church, a Baptist chapel and a fine chapel of the London Missionary Society, a court house and a constabulary station. Alligator Pond is a shipping port of some importance. There are four Railway stations in the parish: Porus, Williamsfield, Kendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, five miles distant. The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the foreign markets for its flavour, and is exported to a considerable extent. The principal products of the parish are coffee, pimento, ginger, and citrus fruit.

The area of the parish is 302 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 65,194; 30,931 males and 34,262 females. In 1921 it was 63,942 males 29,506, females 34,436. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 76,549.

CLARENDON.

The parish was named in honour of the celebrated Lord Chancellor. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three districts, upper, middle and lower.

The principal towns or villages in the upper district are Chapelton, Spaldings, Rock River and Frankfield; in the middle district, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vere or lower district, the Alley and Milk River. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River and Carlisle Bay. Since the purchase of the Vere Estates by the United Fruit Company, they have been developing Salt River, concentrating all their shipping there and are gradually abandoning Carlisle Bay.

May Pen is the most important township of the parish and is the head station under Law 20 of 1867. In the court house are the courts office, collectorate and parochial offices. The town contains a hotel, a market, an almshouse, a police station, an Anglican church, a Wesleyan church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a post and telegraph office, a Public Works Office and Superintendent's quarters, a garage, a cordage factory, and several up-to-date stores. The town is lighted by electricity. The Bell Memorial Clock Tower is in the centre of the town. A Building Society has now been established with office in May Pen, also Talking Picture Theatre and new elementary school building.

A new railway bridge has been constructed, the old bridge being used for road purposes only. Another rope factory has been erected at Hunts Pen, owned and operated by Mr. Addison Lankester who grows his own sisal.

There is a flourishing industry of Sisal cultivation carried on in the neighbourhood.

Spaldings is a prosperous village situated near to the border of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester. It contains a market, Presbyterian and Anglican churches, dry goods stores, post and telegraph office, Court House and Police Station. The climate is unsurpassed and a thriving business is done in the purchasing of island produce, principally ginger, coffee and bananas. A large Parish Tank constructed by the Parochial Board now supplies Spaldings with water.

Chapelton, the principal town of Upper Clarendon, is on the Rio Minho branch of the Railway, and contains an Episcopal church, St. Paul's; a Congregational church, Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a court house, (containing offices of the Assistant Collector of Taxes, and the Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton), constabulary barracks, and Inspector's quarters, a public general hospital, public works office and store, a large covered market, post and telegraph office, and several large stores. There is a War Memorial Clock Tower and a new public elementary school. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton market, near an abandoned sugar estate of the same name, and contains a constabulary station and market and a few shops.

Frankfield, the terminus of the Rio Minho branch of the Railway, is an important village 12 miles to the north-west of Chapelton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district and the temporary terminus of the Rio Minho Valley railway extension. In the village are a court house, two churches, a market, a post office and a dispensary, and new public elementary school building. A District Medical Officer resides in Frankfield.

Frankfield is the most important buying centre for bananas in the parish, and there has been great expansion due to the railway extension, and the construction of several important feeder roads.

The small settlers of Upper Clarendon produce quite a considerable amount of sugar known as "wet sugar" for local consumption. This is manufactured by an iron mill known as the "Exhibition" mill drawn by one animal—the principal make being the "Chattanooga"—The name "Exhibition" was adopted by the peasantry because it was first shown at the Exhibition in 1891, and replaced the old "John Crow" mills made of wood. The small settlers used to produce quite a considerable amount of cane which is sold to the Mercedes Central Factory and other Centrals in Mid Clarendon and Vere, but owing to the depression in the Sugar Industry this cultivation has nearly all been done away with.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a railway station in its immediate vicinity. It also has a new Government School Building and a few shops. It has a public market, constabulary station, a post office and public water supply by a bore hole, constructed by Parochial Board.

Hayes is a small village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same name. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial public market, generally well attended and supplied, post office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been improved at the instance of the Parochial Board and an aermotor and tank have been erected in the only available well in the locality. Banana cultivation is now being carried on in the vicinity on the Dry River property, recently acquired by the United Fruit Company, and there are two central sugar factories unfortunately not operating at present due to drought and low sugar prices. One factory is now in operation, and a sugar refinery has been lately erected at Money Musk.

Milk River (formerly called The Rest) is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park station, a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has a church, shops, a post and telegraph office, and a constabulary station. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles. The river used to abound in crocodiles, but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the village.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates, all under one ownership (except Bog) the United Fruit Company. In this district may be seen some of the finest cane and banana cultivation in the island, the estates of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Moreland, Hillside, having very large acreages in canes and bananas. while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. A large acreage has been put under banana cultivation which acreage is being continually increased. The village contains an interesting Episcopal church, one of the oldest in the island, a court house, (with a sub-collectorate), constabulary station, a post and telegraph office, market, and in the vicinity is a large public general hospital [For an account of the irrigation works see Part XIII of this Handbook.]

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694, and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. This, in words of Bridges, was "the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Standford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica." Copper mining on Keyes, Retreat and

Provost, has been carried on from time to time. The Retreat mines are now being worked.

There is a very fine main road from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish. Further important main road construction is now being carried out to provide feeders for the Railway.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak.

The Round Hill in Vere is a conspicuous object arising out of the plain, and seen from great distances. The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho mountains is unsurpassed in the island, and the scenery is beautiful.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton (once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name). It was abandoned some years ago, but tobacco cultivation on a considerable scale has since been resumed. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. At one time 50,000 cwts. of indigo per annum were produced from these plantations. The area of the parish is 474 square miles. According to the census of 1911, the population of the parish was 73,914; 36,412 males and 37,502 females. In 1921 it was 82,455; 39,554 males, and 42,901 females. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 99,609.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. In the first act in which it is mentioned it is correctly spelled Katherine. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the more important public buildings was the old King's House (formerly the official residence of governors of the island) built in 1762, but unfortunately burnt down in 1925. Other important buildings are the building formerly used for the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, the cathedral, the court house, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey county gaol, the St. Catherine District Prison, the Lepers Home, and the constabulary depot buildings. There are two Episcopal churches, namely, the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Catherine, and Trinity chapel. The remains of several of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the cathedral or in the churchyard attached. There are several good monuments by Bacon, the Effingham tomb, the memorial to Archbishop Nuttall and others. The town also contains a Roman Catholic church, and chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; and a Synagogue, the land for which was purchased in 1704, commodious markets, an alms house and a public general hospital, Beckford and Smith's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There is also a town hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, and a club and telephone service. At this town is the junction of the north and west branches of the railway.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Rodney, by Bacon, and the two large bronze guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1782 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny in 1660, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

The drive from Spanish Town to Bog Walk, past the power station which supplies the electric motive power for the Kingston tramways from the Rio Cobre, is a favourite with visitors. The "Bog Walk" affords one of the finest bits of scenery in the island.

"A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steep-

ness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur." This, written by King in 1830, is equally true to-day.

Old Harbour contains a court house, an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a public market. About a mile from the town stands the old parish church, built by the earlier English settlers. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off. The Ludford endowed school is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. When Columbus discovered it, it was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen. There are an Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel in the village.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow shut in by mountains, is a thriving township. It contains a court house, a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan chapel, a public general hospital, an almshouse and many fine stores. There is a good water supply and a market. An Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel are in the vicinity. The railway extension to this place developed the great resources of the surrounding country and rendered it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The Episcopal church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805. Ewarton is the terminus of one branch of the railway which joins the Port Antonio branch at Bog Walk.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors in 1655, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with a few houses, the principal building being a small chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six miles from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood is the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's lookout, from which the admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.

Not far from Spanish Town is Bernard Lodge Sugar Factory one of the most modern in the island.

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station. All ammunition and other combustible materials used to be deposited here by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson, and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known calipeva. The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, grape fruit, corn, tobacco, cocoa, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plains has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The cultivation of fruit, especially bananas, is fast superseding the sugar cane. There is an important factory of logwood dye at Spanish Town.

The area of the parish is 470 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population was 88,104, of whom 43,359 were males and 44,745 were females. In 1921 it was 96,501, males 47,650 and females 48,851. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1931, was 111,488.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

The Parochial Board of each parish, except Port Royal, and the united parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, consists of the person representing the electoral district in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 9 to 15 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In 1900 Port Royal was constituted a separate parish for all purposes of municipal administration, and a Board was formed consisting of the Commodore (Chairman), a Naval Officer, Military Officer and two elected members (Law 13 of 1900). When the naval station was abandoned the senior military officer became chairman.

In 1923 the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew were amalgamated for the purposes of civic administration.

The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that had formerly been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885 now repealed, with amendment Laws; and Law 17 of 1901 in the consolidated law.

The qualifications and disqualifications of members of a Parochial Board under Law 17 of 1901, Section 24 are as follows:—

No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Parochial Board of any Parish, or, having been elected, of sitting or voting at any meeting of such Board:—

- (1) Who is not able to read and write English, or
- (2) Who is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of such Board, or
- (3) Who is not
 - (a) Either registered as a voter as aforesaid in respect of the payment of rates or taxes, or rates and taxes, to the amount of three pounds annually, or
 - (b) in receipt of the clear annual income of one hundred pounds or
 - (c) the owner or tenant of a house or land of the value of two hundred pounds or
- (4) Who is the holder of any office of emolument, the emolument of which is payable out of the funds of the Public or Parish, or
- (5) Who is either directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise, interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of such Parish, although such contract shall, by virtue of the provisions hereinafter contained, be null and void.

Provided, that no person shall be deemed to be directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of any Parish, within the meaning of this section, by reason only of his having any share or interest in—

- (a) Any agreement for the loan of money, or any security for the payment of money only, or
- (b) Any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Parish or Board is inserted, or
- (c) Any Incorporated Company or Society, which contracts with the Board, in which he does not hold more than one-tenth of the shares:

Provided always, that no Member of a Board shall have any vote on any question relating to any contract within the meaning of this section:

Provided further, that the seat of a duly elected member of a Parochial Board shall not be vacated under the provisions of this Law, merely by reason of his being interested in a contract with such Board, unless it appears that the contract has been entered into with the actual knowledge of the member.

ASSOCIATION OF PAROCHIAL BOARDS OF JAMAICA.

The first meeting of the delegates of the Parochial Boards of Jamaica, was held at Headquarters House, Kingston, on the 16th of October, 1928, when the Association was duly instituted.

The Association came into being as a result of a resolution moved by Mr. H. E. Allan at a regular meeting of the Portland Parochial Board in 1928.

It consists of two representatives of each Parochial Board, and the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, elected at a Regular or Special Meeting of the Board or Corporation. Such representatives shall be members of the Association for a period of one year and shall be eligible for re-election, provided however that in the event of any vacancy occurring by death, resignation or otherwise, the Parochial Board or Corporation shall elect another representative to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

The objects of the Association are—(1) to deal with matters affecting the welfare of

Executive Committee.—Hon. G. Seymour-Seymour, *President*; W. N. Meeks, *1st Vice-President*; T. C. Geddes, *2nd Vice-President*; H. E. Allan, *Secretary*.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CORPORATION.

Town Clerk—William J. Walker, J.P.; *Deputy Town Clerk*—Herbert L. Harris; *City Engineer*—B. T. Judah, A.M.I.C.E.; *Asst. Engineer*—F. L. Bronstorph, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.; *Supt. Roads and Works, Kingston*—H. L. Plummer, Supt. Roads and Works, St. Andrew—C. A. Adams; *Mechanical Engineer*—W. Alveranga; *Water Engineer*—D. G. Strachan; *Medical Officer of Health, Kingston*—Dr. I. J. Cruchley, M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P. Lond.; *Medical Officer of Health, St. Andrew*—Dr. E. E. Murray, M.B.; *Chief Sanitary Officer*—E. A. Glen Campbell, *Attached to Water, Gas and Sewage Department*—Collector—W. S. Myers; *Clerks*—G. C. Linton, T. W. Drew; *Chief Accountant*—C. G. Wilson; *Registrar*—V. S. Morris; *Clerk to Town Clerk*—R. E. LeWars; *Storekeeper*—L. E. East; *Inspector of Poor*—
Asst. Inspector of Poor—A. C. Ballen; *Parochial Dispenser*—C. H. Cole; *Superintendent Fire Brigade*—William Graham; *Chief Officer, Fire Brigade*—J. Mitchell; *Attached to Parochial Department*—*Clerks*—F. W. Humphries, F. L. Patterson, Edna Lamont, Iris A. Campbell.

Parochial Board.

£75

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

J. H. Williams, *Chairman*; R. A. Lightbourne, *Vice Chairman*; A. H. Phillippo, E. A. James, A. S. Downie, Ambrose Hearne, R. A. Burke, L. J. Burke, E. J. Whittle, O. C. E. Friend, C. H. Murray, J. Gordon, T. Halliburton, E. G. Miles, Hon. J. H. Phillippo, *Custos, ex-officio*. Hon. R. Ehrenstein, *M.L.C.*

STAFF.

Clerk—T. L. Pearson	Salary	£400
Bonus		100
Travelling Allowance		75
Asst. Clerk and Pay Clerk—C. E. Harty, Salary and Travelling Allowance		220
Typist and General Assistant—Miss B. E. P. Lannaman	Salary	100
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—R. C. S. McFarlane	"	400
Travelling Allowance		150
Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—J. A. Halliburton	"	200
Travelling Allowance		100
Medical Officer of Health—Dr. F. A. Norton	"	300
Travelling Allowance		100
Inspector of Poor—D. E. Moyston	"	84

Office of Board at Morant Bay.

PARISH OF PORTLAND.

The parish has four divisions No. 1 returns 2 members, No. 2—6 members, No. 3—2 Members and No. 4—5 members

L. A. Scott, *Chairman*; G. H. Gray, *Vice-Chairman*; T. C. Geddes, *Acting Custos*, Hon. K. V. Abendana, M.L.C., T. A. Gray, T. A. Howell, H. E. Allan, A. E. Bryan, Dr. T. A. Campbell, H. A. Forsyth, Rev. A. V. Petgrave, W. T. Small, Rev. W. J. Thompson, G. D. Henriques, N. A. Clare, S. C. Haughton, A. N. Benn.

Clerk—S. L. Hillary	Salary (£400—£500)	£440
Travelling Allowance		25
Asst. Clerk Board—L. L. Nunes	" (£150—£190)	170
Stenographer and Typist—Miss H. Wates	" (£100—£120)	120
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—D. O. Spence	(£360—£420)	360
Travelling Allowance		120
Medical Officers of Health—Dr. F. H. N. Cruchley (Paid by Central Government (Salary £600—£800)		£600
Travelling Allowances		150
Insp. of Poor and Pay Clerk—W. H. Stewart	Salary and Trav. Allow. (£180—£200)	307
Chief Sanitary Inspector—Theo. Robertson	"	200
Asst. Supt. of Roads, Keeper of Cemetery and Clerk Market—No. 4 Division:—F. B. Francis	"	197
Asst. Supt. of Roads, Asst. Ins. Poor San. Insp. and Clerk Market—No. 1 Division:—E. A. Dyer,	"	158
Asst. Supt. Roads, Asst. Ins. Poor San: Insp. & Clk. Market No. 3 Division—A. A. Lecky	"	143
Asst. Ins. Poor and San. Inspector—No. 4 Division, J. N. Vassall	"	105

Office of the Board at Port Antonio.

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

The parish has five divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns two and No. 3, 4 and 5 return three each.

S. M. Walker, *Chairman*; J. H. Jefferson, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. A. C. Westmorland, *Custos*; Hon. W. H. Westmorland, M.L.C., C. L. Clemetson, A. D. Goffe, J. Vincent Goffe, N. L. Marsh, K. McCarthy, J. L. Lord, J. H. Jefferson, H. E. Vernon, J. E. C. Sharp, M. E. Henriques, H. S. Schliefer, J. H. Byles, Rev. H. Ward, Rev. Jas. McNee.

Clerk—Daniel H. Jackson	Salary	£550
Superintendent of Roads and Works—L. G. Nash	"	400
(Travelling Allowance)		200
Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk—H. B. Philpotts (including Travelling Allowance)		375

Office of the Board at Port Maria.

PARISH OF ST. ANN.

This parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns two members: Nos. 2 and 3, four members each; No. 4 Division returns five members.

C. O. Cover, *Chairman*; H. Stephenson, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. D. T. Wint, M.L.C., J. L. Mais, A. G. Hinds, J. G. O'Hara, C. Long, Rev. Canon H. F. Sharp, S. M.

x

Fisher, M. Scott, G. L. McLean, T. A. Bramwell, L. W. Levy, Captain P. Blagrove, S. A. Tapper, G. McCaulay.

<i>Clerk</i> —P. Arscott	..	..	Salary	£500
Personal Allowance	..	..		100
Travelling Allowance	..	..		80
<i>Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —H. N. Pullar	..	..	"	295
Travelling Allowance	..	..		90
<i>Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works</i> —B. D. Streadwick	..	..	"	400
Travelling Allowance	..	..		200

Office of the Board at St. Ann's Bay.

PARISH OF TRELAUNTY.

The parish has four divisions. Nos. 1, 2, 3, return four members each No. 4 returns three members.

Rev. J. W. Maxwell, *Chairman*; A. W. Gordon, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. G. S. Ewen, *Custos* and M.L.C.; H. V. Young, D. A. Delgado, P. E. F. Robertson, J. H. Beckford, L. C. Veira, C. A. Neita, R. E. Gentles, M. L. Veira, Rev. H. S. Lynch, H. L. Arnett, V. Gentles, W. F. Donald Hill.

<i>Clerk</i> —D. L. Ogilvie	..	..	Salary	£400-450
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —A. C. Goodin	..	..	"	350
Travelling Allowance	..	..		70
<i>Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —C. E. Ingram (Travelling £30)	..	..		210
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —H. J. Whiting	..	..	"	180
Travelling Allowance	..	..	"	70
Dr J. M. Hall, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.O.H.	..	..	"	750
Travelling Allowance	..	..	"	200
<i>Sanitary Inspector—Falmouth</i>				
Chas. McFarlane	..	..	"	150
Travelling	..	..	"	36

Office of the Board at Falmouth.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns five members, No. 2 four members, Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

A. H. Browne, *Chairman*; A. B. Lowe, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. D. O. Kelly-Lawson, *Custos*; Hon. P. F. Lighbody, M.L.C.; E. T. Hart, A. Stephenson, H. G. Scudamore, H. G. Murray, Rev. I. A. Dell, R. Grant, J. Shore, C. DeLisser, T. Reid, E. Perkins, S. H. Whittingham, A. V. Thomas, F. A. Cory.

<i>Clerk</i> —W. R. Bayley	..	..	Salary	£480
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —E. M. Cohen	..	..	"	200
<i>Supts. Roads and Works</i> —W. J. Connolley	..	..	"	500

Office of the Board at Montego Bay.

PARISH OF HANOVER.

The parish has three divisions. No. 1 returns three members, No. 2 six members, No. 3 four members.

Rev. A. B. Mullings, *Chairman*; Rev. B. Lumsden, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Rev. F. G. Veitch, M.L.C.; Rev. W. M. Christie, F. R. Atkins, O. Donaldson, Rev. H. U. Messam, C. R. Grant, J. A. Watson, H. A. Samuels, C. H. Hemans, A. G. Blair, J. Thomson-Evans, T. C. Grant.

<i>Clerk</i> —O. L. Reckord	..	..	Salary	£350
<i>Pay Clerk</i> —L. A. Grant	..	..	"	45
<i>Superintendent Roads and Works</i> —R. A. Hogg	..	..	"	350
<i>Assistant Superintendent Roads</i> —H. O. Alexander	..	..	"	72
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —L. A. Grant	..	..	"	120

Office of the Board at Luca.

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

William N. Marks, *Chairman*; E. Morris, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. H. Clarke, *Custos*, Ernest B. Whitelocke, V. B. L. Segre, W. J. Tomlinson, T. B. Goodin, W. E. Tullis, P. T. Meany, F. R. Evans, A. Campbell, Z. Wedderburn, R. B. Leslie, R. F. Lindo, C. Chambers, C. W. Foote, J. W. N. Hudson, M.L.C.

<i>Clerk</i> —Oscar M. Seaton, D.D.S.	..	..	Salary	£500
<i>Assistant Clerk</i> —James H. Jones	..	..	"	150
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Thomas R. Wainwright	..	..	"	200
<i>Assistant Inspector of Poor and Sanitary</i> —				
St. Paul's—Daniel B. Tait	..	..	"	45
Trinity—Alfred D. Anglin	..	..	"	45
St. Peter's—Vacant	..	..	"	40
St. Thomas—Ernest E. Jones	..	..	"	45
St. John's—Richard W. Smith	..	..	"	100
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —				
Cleveland Samuel Lindo	..	..	"	340
Travelling Allowance	..	..		175
				525
<i>Assistant Superintendent</i> —				
Vacant	..	..	"	120
Travelling Allowance	..	..		30
George W. Griffiths	..	..	"	170
Travelling Allowance	..	..		30
Edmund C. Riddell	..	..	"	160
Travelling Allowance	..	..		30
				190
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Savanna-la-Mar	..	..
St. Peter's, St. Thomas				
Trinity—Dr. S. A. Isaacs	..	..	"	250
St. John's—Dr. Noel Sanford	..	..	"	150
Fordings	..	..	"	150
				300
<i>Sanitary Inspector</i> —Savanna-la-Mar—Alfred B. Allwood	..	..	"	120
<i>Master and Dispenser, Poor House</i> —Cecil S. DePass	..	..	"	180
<i>Matron, Poor House</i> —Albertha Louise McIntyre	..	..	"	70
<i>Turncock</i> —Robert Clarke	..	..	"	95
<i>Assistant Turncock</i> —Leonard Anglin	..	..	"	65

PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

This parish has 6 divisions. Nos. 1, 2 and 6 return three members each; Nos. 3, 4 and 5 return two members each.

F. C. Tomlinson, *Chairman*; R. G. Sinclair, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. P. W. Sangster, R. D. Binns, Hon. A. E. Harrison, *Custos*; E. V. V. Allen, G. A. Ford, E. C. Bennett, C. G. Hutchinson, R. A. MacFarlane, J. C. Earle, W. J. Hutchinson, C. R. Gregory, J. T. Calder, E. J. Smith, L. C. Hibbert, J. S. Witter.

<i>Clerk</i> —William Weller	..	..	Salary	£425
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —L. McFarlane	..	..	"	375
Travelling Allowance	..	..		175
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —H. Hamilton	..	..	"	250
Travelling	..	..		100
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —G. Kinlock	..	..	"	120
Office of the Board at Black River.				

PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

The parish has three divisions, each returning five members.

W. H. Coke, *Chairman*; D. D. Phillips, *Vice-Chairman*; H. T. Anderson, *Custos*; Hon. C. A. Reid, M.L.C., H. H. Heron, J. E. Fractus, S. T. Glanville, R. E. Gentles, A. G. Benjamin, G. W. Harris, H. E. Lewis, E. E. Sampson, G. F. Lumsden, J. D. Forbes, R. S. Tyndale-Biscoe, William Cradwick.

<i>Clerk</i> —Cyril C. Lewis, <i>Assistant Clerk</i> —J. T. G. Grant	
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —F. J. Foord	
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Alan Lewis	
Office of the Board at Mandeville.	

PARISH OF CLARENDON.

The parish has three divisions. Nos. 1 and 2 return four members each; No. 3 returns six members.

H. G. Dunkley, *Chairman*; W. E. C. Buchanan, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. G. W. Muirhead,

Custos; Hon. J. A. G. Smith, K.C., M.L.C. *Ex-Officio*; Rev. C. A. Spencer, Rev. T. C. Lewis, Rev. R. A. Llewellyn, N. P. McKay, T. Abrahams, W. F. March, E. L. Tapper, A. W. Lawson, A. A. Lewis, D. Tewari, and I. B. Fox, T. McWhinnie.

<i>Clerk</i> —E. W. Monaghan	..	Salary	£550
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Dr. D. H. MacPhail	..	"	£600 to £800 by £25
Travelling Allowance	..	"	150
<i>Supt. Roads and Works</i> —A. L. Byles	..	"	350
Travelling Allowance	..	"	200
<i>Chief Sanitary Officer</i> —A. E. Elliott	..	"	200
Travelling Allowance	..	"	150
<i>Clerical Assistant and Typist</i> —Miss B. E. Campbell	..	"	160
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —C. A. Thompson	..	"	100
Travelling Allowance	..	"	100
Office of the Board at May Pen.			

PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns five members, Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

J. P. McPhail, *Chairman*; C. Storks Soares, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. J. H. McPhail, *Custos*, Hon. T. J. Cawley, M.L.C.; R. A. Thompson, A. E. Lopez, V. P. DaCosta, C. A. McPherson, L. E. Cawley, G. N. Turner, T. C. Golding, J. M. Gregory, R. L. Rivett, Stanley Vaz, A. W. Campbell, A. Dolphy.

<i>Clerk</i> —L. A. Prendergast	..	Salary	£500
<i>Asst. Clerk and Pay Clerk</i> —W. G. Soares	..	"	208
<i>Typist</i> —Miss M. Abrahams	..	"	130
<i>Clerical Assistant</i> —L. A. Williams	..	"	140
<i>Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works</i> —N. G. Silvera	..	"	500
Travelling Allowance	..	"	200
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —G. A. Miller	..	"	200
Travelling	..	"	32

Office of the Board at Spanish Town

PART XI.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

THE Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was incorporated in September, 1921, as the outcome of recommendations made by the Tropical Agricultural College Committee appointed by Viscount Milner in 1919 in their Report (Command Paper 562).

The object of the College is to promote the study of Tropical Agriculture in suitable surroundings and to create a body of British expert agriculturists well versed in the knowledge of the cultivation of land in the tropics, of chemists and of scientific advisers possessing an intimate knowledge of the means of combating pests and diseases and to conduct research. The college buildings are at St. Augustine, near St. Joseph, Trinidad, on land granted to the College by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The funds of the College are derived from contributions from Colonies and industries participating in the movement and an imperial grant. The Imperial Department of Agriculture, founded in 1898, was amalgamated with the College on April 1st, 1922. The academic year extends from October 1st to June 30th. The following courses and facilities for study are available:—

1. A three years course leading to a Diploma. This is primarily intended to give instruction in West Indian Agriculture and admission to it is limited to students from the Caribbean area, save in exceptional circumstances.

2. A three years course leading to a Diploma followed by a fourth year is provided for students wishing to qualify as sugar Technologists.

3. Post Graduate Courses for Post Graduates of any British University, University College or other academic institution approved by the Governing Body.

4. Refresher Courses for officers of Agricultural Departments in the tropics.

The tuition fees for the Diploma Course are £50 per annum but a limited number of students from Contributing Colonies and Industries are admitted on nomination without payment of fees.

For the Post Graduate Course the fees are £75 per annum.

The fees for other than British subjects are £100 per annum for all courses. Further particulars regarding the College can be obtained from the Secretary, The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, 14 Trinity Square, London, or from the Chief Clerk and Registrar, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W.I.

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, *Patron*—H. M. The King. *Governing Body: Chairman*—Sir James Currie, K.B.E., C.M.G.; *Vice-Chairman*—Lieut.-Colonel Sir David Praeger, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.; George Moody Stuart, C.B.E., *Chairman Finance Committee*; Professor Frederick Orpen Bower, SC.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; His Honour Sir Frederick James Clarke, K.C.M.G.; The Hon. Archibald Edgar Collens, F.I.C. F.C.S.; Ernest Rowland Darnley, M.A., B.Sc.; Sir Edward Davson, B.T., Sir Elliot Arthur dePass, Hon. Carl de Verteuil, C.M.G.; The Right Hon. the Viscount Elibank, Professor F. L. Engledow, M.A., B.Sc., Dip. Agr., Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E., M.A., Dip. Agric., *Principal*; Professor Sir John Bretland Farmer, M.A., D. SC., LL.D., F.R.S.; Hon. Frederick Geddes Grant; Cecil Hanbury, M.P., William Scott Herriot, Assoc. M. INST. C.E., M.I., M.E.C.H.E.; Sir Arthur William Hill, K.C.M.G., M.A. SC.D., F.R.S. F.L.S.; Sir William Henry Himbury; Sir Norman Lamont, B.T., J.P., D.L.; The Right Hon. Lord Lugard, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D.; Eric Macfadyen; C. G. T. Morison, M.A., The Hon. G. McG. Peter, Ernest Augustus Robinson; Professor Ernest Shearer, M.A. B.Sc.; Ambrose Thomas Stanton, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.; Frank Arthur Stockdale, C.B.E., M.A., F.L.S., Guy B. Westwood, Edward Jocelyn Wortley, O.B.E., Sir Algernon Edward Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E., B.A., *Secretary*

Professors and Lecturers—Agriculture: R. Cecil Wood, M.A., DIP. AGR.; Botany and Genetics: Ernest Entwisle Cheesman, M.Sc., A.R.C.S.; Chemistry and Soil Science: Frederick Hardy, M.A. DIP. AGR.; Economics: Cecil Yaxley Shephard, B.Sc. (ECON.); Mycology and Bacteriology: Harry Richard Britton-Jones, D.Sc., (LOND.) PH.D., D.I.C., A.R.C.S.; Sugar Technology: Vacant; Entomology: Henry Arthur Ballou, M.Sc.; Assistant Pro-

fessor of Entomology: Frederick William Ulrich, F.E.S., C.M.Z.S., V.D.; Agriculture: D. D. Paterson, B.Sc., (Agric.); Botany: Ralph Edward Hunter, M.Sc.; Chemistry: Percival Elisha Turner, M.Sc., F.I.C., (Seconded for special research); Chemistry: Douglas Watt Duthie, M.A., B.Sc.; Chemistry (for Sugar): Vacant; Mycology and Bacteriology: Andrew Kerr Briant; M.A., DIP. AGRIC.; A.I.C.T.A., Technologist (for Sugar): John Gardiner Davies, DIP., AGRIC., A.I.C.T.A.; Medical and Health Officer: John Rhodes Dickson, O.B.E., M.B. B.Sc., D.P.H.; Veterinary Science: Harry Vincent Mercer Metivier, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. (Trinidad Department of Agriculture), Officers for Banana Research: Claude Wilson Wardlaw, Ph.D., D.Sc.; F.R.S.E., Lawrence Patrick McGuire, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.I.C.
Officers for Cocoa Research—Frederick John Pound, B.Sc., Edwin Ernest Pyke, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., John Archibald McDonald, Dip. Agr. A.I.C.T.A.,
Advisory Department; Professor H. A. Ballou, M.Sc., Commissioner of Agriculture, Gwilym Authur Jones Dip. Agr., Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

THE following establishments are maintained under the Department of Science and Agriculture:—

1. *Hope Gardens and Agricultural Experiment Station*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plain, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingston, consist of about 200 acres under cultivation. The inner portion is laid out as a botanical garden and experimental station. There are large nurseries containing plants, such as cacao, citrus, coffee, tropical plants, fruit, timber, seedlings etc., a large assortment of ornamental foliage and flowering plants. Elevation between 600 and 700 feet. Annual mean temperature 76.1° Fah.; average rainfall for 51 years is 51.93 inches.

2. *Casileton*, the Botanic Garden in the parish of St. Mary, on the road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven from Annotto Bay, contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum and a collection of economic spice and fruit trees. Elevation 496 feet. Annual mean temperature 75.4° Fah.; average annual rainfall for 57 years, 116.81 inches.

3. *The Hill Gardens*, Cinchona, in the parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountain about 21 miles from Kingston, by way of Gordon Town.

Elevation, 4,900 feet. Annual mean temperature 62.5° Fah.; average rainfall 96.63 inches, both for 60 years.

4. *Victoria Park, Kingston*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, and tank for aquatics. Area 7 acres. Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 52 years is 28.71 inches.

5. *The Public Gardens, Kingston*, is in the neighbourhood of the Public Buildings, with lawns, flower beds and palms.

6. *The Bath Garden, St. Thomas-in-the-East*. This old garden has been resuscitated and is now used as a centre for the propagation of economic plants, etc.

7. *King's House Garden and Grounds*, 4 miles from Kingston, contain about 177 acres of which about 30 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 39 years is 45.57 inches.

GOVERNMENT FARM SCHOOL.

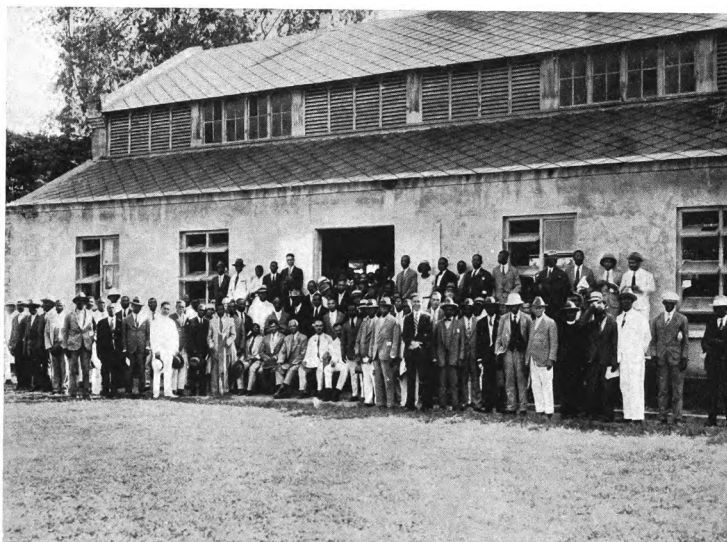
Prospectus.

1. *The School*.—The Government Farm School, founded in 1909, is situated on the lands of the Hope Stock Farm, adjoining Hope Gardens and the Government Experiment Station, six miles from Kingston and accessible by tram and bus service. Students attend the Government Experiment Station daily for practical work and instruction in Agriculture. The livestock of the Hope Stock Farm, which includes pure bred dual purpose and dairy cattle of the Red Polled, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Holstein, Brown Swiss and Montgomery breeds, is tended by the Students.

Grove Place.—Senior Students attend the Government Stud Farm and Experiment Station at Grove Place in Manchester for a period of six weeks in each term. This provides an opportunity for gaining experience along practical lines in property management, the breeding of horses and cattle, rearing of small stock and the management of labour.



THE STUBBS BRIDGE, SPANISH TOWN



JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

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2. *Objects.*—The School offers to young men a practical training in all branches of Tropical Agriculture, including the breeding, feeding and management of livestock and the operating of Farm Machinery. This training fits them for positions on properties and the improvement of their own lands.

3. *Curriculum.*—This includes:—

Cultivation of staple, minor and truck crops	Book-keeping
Animal Husbandry	English
Poultry Husbandry	Arithmetic
Veterinary Surgery	Carpentry
Dairying	Metal Working
Bee-keeping	Farm Machinery
Surveying	Farriery
Chemistry and Physics	

Instruction in Swedish and Military Drill.

4. *Course.*—A full course extends over three years. There are three terms of 12 weeks in each year. Certificates are awarded to successful Students at the end of the course.

5. *Scholarships.*—(a) Two Scholarships each of the annual value of £30 and tenable for three years are offered by the Government to *bona fide* pupils from Elementary Schools in Jamaica. Candidates must possess the qualifications set forth in paragraph 6 following.

(b) An annual Scholarship of the value of £20 for three years, subject to re-election at the end of the first and second years is offered by the Merrick's Trust.

(c) Government Trade Scholars may elect to serve their apprenticeship at the Farm School.

6. *Qualifications for admission.*—Candidates must

(a) be at least 15 years of age

(b) have passed either the Junior Cambridge or the First Year Government examination as a Pupil Teacher or Volunteer.

(c) produce a certificate of good character from a Justice of the Peace or a Minister of Religion.

7. *Fees.*—The fee is £6 13s. 4d. per term, *payable in advance*. This is to cover the cost of food. *No Student will be allowed admission unless his fees have been paid prior to or on the day of his arrival.* Tuition, lodging, washing and medical attendance are free.

8. *Sports Club.*—Membership of the Sports Club is compulsory. The fee is 5s. per term, *payable in advance*.

9. *Clothing.*—The provision of suitable working clothes is advised and the following is suggested as a minimum requirement:—

Two Khaki suits, 2 extra Khaki pants, 3 Khaki shirts, 1 pair hard boots, 1 Khaki helmet.

10. *Officers and Instructors:*—

J. W. Howe, B.S.A., M.Sc.	..	..	Director
Arthur Thelwell	..	..	Headmaster
Stephen Lockett, V.M.D.	..	..	Superintendent Grove Place
L. A. Powell	..	..	Veterinarian
H. C. Virtue	..	..	Agricultural Master
V. A. Valentine	..	..	Science Master
G. E. Redshaw	..	..	Junior Assistant Master
R. A. Armiel	..	..	Stock Foreman
H. S. Holt	..	..	Estate Foreman
I. B. Cunningham	..	..	Apiarist
R. M. Rainford	..	..	Instructor in Metal Work
C. F. Wickers	..	..	Instructor in Woodwork
Miss E. Miles	..	..	Drill Instructor
	..	..	Matron
	..	..	Medical Officer

GOVERNMENT STOCK FARM.

This Farm was started in 1910 and has been mainly devoted to the development of tropical dairying. Milk is supplied to the public institutions in Kingston.

The stock of the Farm on 31.3.31. consisted of the following:—

Cattle.

34 Pedigree Red Polls (1 imported)	1 Pedigree Holstein (1 imported)
32 Pedigree Jerseys (1 imported)	1 Pedigree Montgomery (1 imported)
7 Pedigree Guernseys (1 imported)	6 Pedigree Brown Swiss
1 Pedigree Ayrshire	244 Native Dairy Cows, Bulls and Heifers
	12 Plough Steers.

The value of the live stock at the end of March, 1931, was set at £8,395 0s. 0d. The gain on the year's working for 1930-1931 was £1,658 7s. 11d. The average output of milk in 1931 was 568 quarts per diem and the revenue for 1930-1931 was 5,504.

Bull calves are sold to the public at moderate prices. Female cattle are sold at public sale from time to time.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

The Government Laboratory was in 1901 made a branch of the Agricultural service, and is now a part of the Department of Agriculture (*See part V.*)

GOVERNMENT STUD FARM.

GROVE PLACE.

The Government Stud Farm was established in 1920 by the purchase of Grove Place Pen in Manchester and its equipment with stock, buildings and accessories for use as a public Stud Farm.

Dipping Tank—A dipping tank with a capacity of 2,000 gallons is available to the public, the fee charged being one penny per head.

Public Weighbridge—A Fairbanks Cattle Platform Scale has been erected at a convenient spot for the purpose. Stock are weighed for the public on demand at a small charge.

Cows—can be delivered at Grove Place for service by any bull desired at a fee of 10s. with one month's free pasturage, thereafter 6s. per head per month.

Mares—can be delivered at Grove Place for service by proof ass at a fee of two pounds with one month's free pasturage, thereafter 8s. per month per head

Jennets—will be admitted for service by the stallion ass on conditions obtainable from the Superintendent by request.

Stud—includes (1) "Snow Boy," (2) The Kentucky Proof Ass, "Kentucky Boy"; (3) The Ayrshire Bull, "Food Controller"; (4) The American Jersey Bull "Glen's Fontaine Lad"; (5) The Jersey Bull, "Etta's Pogis"; (6) The Montgomery-Guernsey Bull "Cortes," (7) The Montgomery-Swiss Bull "Justice," (8) Native Jersey Bull "Glen's Perfect."

Letters—should be addressed to The Superintendent Government Stud Farm, Grove Place, Mile Gully P.O.

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Office—11 North Parade, Kingston.

A SOCIETY of Agriculture was formed in 1895, with the Governor as President, the objects being to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation of products, improved breeds of stock, and watch over the interests of agricultural industry generally.

A Board of Management was formed, originally, consisting of the elected members of the Legislative Council, who were members of the Board *ex-officio*, 14 members elected by the Society, and 14 members nominated by the Governor, who held office for three years.

Changes have been made and the Board now consists of the Governor as President, the Colonial Secretary and the Director of Agriculture, *ex-officio*; three vice-presidents, and fourteen members elected by the Society triennially.

The Society receives a grant from the Government.

The subscription for membership of the Society is five shillings per annum, foreign members six shillings.

One of the first matters undertaken was that of organizing local associations of agriculturists in different parts of the island; and there are now 248 affiliated Branch Societies at work in the various parishes. Some of the Branch Societies are important local organizations, holding shows and local competitions in agriculture, and watching over the agricultural interests of their community.

Premiums have been offered for new cultivations of staple products. Seeds and plants together with printed instructions, have been widely distributed. Lectures and demonstrations under the auspices of the Society are regularly given by the various Agricultural Instructors, of whom there are now nineteen (including one specialist for Bee-keeping); and a Supervisor.

The attention of the society was early given to the important question of stock-breeding. Two Hackney stallions, one Welsh pony stallion and a number of well bred pigs, goats and poultry were imported from Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The good results of the action of the Board in this direction are now most marked. Premiums were also given for selected stallions and bulls, to stand in certain districts at reduced fees, but these having served their purpose were discontinued. The late Sir Alfred Jones presented to the Society in 1903 two Aberdeen-Angus bulls and one Shorthorn bull, and in 1906 presented two dairy Shorthorn bulls to the government which were placed in the care of the Society. His late Majesty King Edward VII, presented the island with a Hereford and a Shorthorn bull from his herds at Windsor, and these were placed in the care of the Society.

The Society publishes a monthly journal, the first number of which was issued in January, 1897. It is sent free to all members of the Society and formerly of the local branches and has an issue of about 5,000 copies per month. Branch members under a more recent rule now subscribe 6d. each per annum toward the cost of the journal. The society has undertaken a number of experiments in various products, has caused special investigations to be made, when necessary, into obscure diseases among live stock and fruit trees, has sought to encourage the extension of present industries and to start new ones and to open up fresh markets for island products. The office of the Society, is regarded in the light of a bureau of agricultural information, and constant applications, local and foreign are received and dealt with by the staff on almost every conceivable subject connected with the agriculture of the colony. The office has also proved of great use as a medium for the supply of agricultural wants, and for the bringing of buyers and sellers of live stock, plants and seeds together. In 1901, the society appointed local agricultural instructors in Manchester, St. Ann, Trelawny and Clarendon, with the principal aim of improving the cultivations, and the quality of the produce of small settlers, and generally to advise them in their agricultural operations. In 1906, on the recommendation of the Society an arrangement was made by the Government with Elder Dempster and Co., for £500 per annum to be paid in lieu of the appointment of Instructors under the Direct Line Contract and with this amount an extension of the work of the Society's Instructors was arranged. This sum ceased at the expiration of the Contract in January, 1911. The number of Instructors, however, has been gradually increased, as this work commended itself to agriculturists.

The following list gives the names of the *Instructors* and their postal addresses.

Supervisor—E. Arnett; Claremont P.O., J. Briscoe, Montpelier P.O., L. A. Wates, Port Antonio P.O., A. P. Hanson, Stony Hill, P. St. L. Bacquie, Mandeville P.O., O. P. Martin, Linstead P.O., M. N. Thompson, Hope Bay P. O., H. W. Lynch, Myersville P.O., J. A. Banks, Richmond P.O., C. C. Hastings, Great Valley P.O., U. A. McLaren, Yallahs P.O., H. A. Darby, Bamboo P.O., C. M. A. Robotham, Brown's Town P.O., C. V. Atkinson, Chapelton P.O., W. D. Marr, Christiana P.O.

Assistants—W. Z. Buckley, Bath P.O., F. W. Kelly, Ulster Spring P.O., W. L. Shirley, Point Hill P.O., J. H. Waugh, Myersville P.O., H. H. Coote, Windward Road P.O.—*Apiculture*.

In December 1900, a Banana Conference, in 1901, and 1905, Orange Conferences, and in 1904 a Cotton Conference were held in Kingston under the auspices of the Society.

A competitive scheme for prizes for best kept small holdings was in force up till 1915 and groups of parishes were dealt with each year in rotation,—the amount awarded in each year in three classes being £25 for each parish competing. This was discontinued during the war period and Food Growing Competitions substituted, which were highly successful in producing an abundance of local foodstuffs.

This Competition for the Best Small Holdings, is again being carried through in each parish, organized by the Instructors of the Agricultural Society and operated through the Branches.

Grants were also made to Agricultural Shows held under the auspices of the Branch Societies, for some years past, averaging ten shows a year. These were discontinued in 1915, but renewed in 1924.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor, *President*.

The Director of Agriculture, (*ex-officio*); Major W. H. Plant, (St. Andrew); Thos. Kemp, (St. Andrew); Hon. Geo. Seymour Seymour, (St. Andrew); *Vice-Presidents*; Hon. T. J. Cawley, (St. Catherine); Hon. R. Ehrenstein, (St. Thomas); T. P. V. McDaniel, (St. Catherine); U. Theo. McKay (Clarendon); D. D. Phillips (Manchester); Geo. D. Robertson, (St. Andrew); Hon. P. W. Sangster, (St. Elizabeth); H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., (Kingston); Rev. W. J. Thompson, (Portland); J. B. Thursfield, (Manchester); W. Harper Watson (Portland); Hon. W. H. W. Westmorland, (St. Ann and St. Mary); T. R. Williams, (Westmoreland).

Secretary—

Salary £600-700 by increments.

JAMAICA IMPERIAL ASSOCIATION,

85-87 Barry Street, Kingston.

THIS Association was founded on December 19th, 1917, as a result of a circular sent out by Sir A. W. Farquharson to planters, professional men and merchants of this island. The objects for which the Association is established are:—

- (a) To support the objects of The West India Committee, The Royal Colonial Institute and the British Empire Producers' Organization, and to work in concert with them or other similar bodies with the special object of ensuring that Jamaica shall play a worthy part in the consolidation and development of the British Empire.
- (b) To consider, debate and deal with all matters which may affect the economic, social, agricultural, industrial or commercial welfare and development of Jamaica or any part thereof.
- (c) To create and foster a sound public opinion in connection with such matters.
- (d) To represent the views of the Association to the Local or Imperial Governments or to any Governments or other Public Bodies in any part of the British Empire.
- (e) To secure the co-operation and support of the West India Committee, the Royal Colonial Institute, the British Empire Producers' Organization, or any other Institution or person, in advancing the views of the Association.
- (f) To do all such other things as are in the opinion of the Association necessary, proper, or advisable for the advancement generally of the interests of the Island or which are incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the above objects.

The affairs of the Association are administered by a Council of not more than 20 members of the Association, which is selected from amongst its members and an Executive Committee consisting of not less than 5 nor more than 10 persons. This Executive Committee has full powers to carry on the business of the Association.

COUNCIL.

Sir A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*, Kingston and Clarendon; Alfred H. D'Costa, Ellis Levy, O. K. Henriques, Kingston; John C. Farquharson, St. Andrew; Hon. J. H. Philipps, St. Thomas; Noel B. Livingston, Portland; *Hon. Treasurer*; Hon. W. H. W. Westmorland, St. Ann; R. P. Simmonds, Charles M. Pringle, St. Mary; A. E. Muschett, Trelawny; F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, St. James; R. F. Williams, Reginald, Aitken, Westmoreland; E. P. Haughton James, Hanover; Hon. A. E. Harrison, M.A., St. Elizabeth; J. Stephen Miller, Manchester; Clarence Lopez, Clarendon and Trelawny; Harold V. Lindo, St. Catherine; Hon. G. Seymour Seymour.

Executive Committee.

Sir A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*; Alfred H. D'Costa, Harold V. Lindo, John C. Farquharson, Hon. A. E. Harrison, M.A., F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, Hon. J. H. Philipps, O. K. Henriques, Noel B. Livingston, Ellis Levy.

General Secretary—Herbert G. deLisser, C.M.G.

Cable Address.—"Empire" Jamaica.

BANANA COMPANY OF JAMAICA, LIMITED.

THIS Company, which is a subsidiary of the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, was organised to acquire the Jamaica Properties of the Atlantic Fruit Company, Ltd., comprising about 24,000 acres of Banana Cultivations, Coconut Groves, and Grazing Lands, situated principally in the Parish of Saint Mary.

High grade Indian Cattle are bred for the local market and also for export to Cuba and elsewhere.

Chairman and General Manager—Lindsay P. Downer. *Superintendent of Farms*—J. Roy Johnson. *Office*—Annotto Bay, Jamaica.

CULTIVATION.

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st March, 1931, and compiled from ingivings made by taxpayers under the provisions of Law 15 of 1903, show that of the acreage alienated from the Crown 819,416 acres are returned as being in wood and ruinate, and 1,068,992 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land and appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term; 607,410 acres of the whole being grazing lands and 224,890 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 44,847 acres are under cultivation of cane, and besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st December, 1930, were as follows:—50,374 tons, valued at £591,806; rum, 679,210 galls., valued at £89,987.

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 4,219 acres of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 6,875,316 lbs., valued at £161,621. The area in bananas, is shown at 70,890 acres, the output of this fruit reaching the total of 24,596,585 stems valued at £2,309,741. Coconut palms are shown to cover an area of 38,618 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 39,918,498 nuts, valued at £191,971. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, is that of cocoa, which is returned as 2,506 acres, the exports being 6,785,953 lbs., valued at £81,323.

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years:—The figures for 1928-29, are not available.

Year.	Coconuts.	Bananas.	Canes.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Cassava.	Rice.	Oranges. (See Citrus.)	Cotton.
1921	37,837	55,368	53794	22297	56	56	310	4	61	367	18
1922	38,355	59,174	55318	20493	212	10	277	14	73	476	192
1923	40,950	68,813	44004	20406	125	4	245	347	33	437	198
1924	37,368	74,548	48184	18849	267	9	160	..	17	486	9
1925	39,510	79,145	46767	17869	1142	7	130	1	917	493	61
1926	42,039	71,380	44086	20397	757	22	147	—	151	712	47
1927	32,730	89,768	52676	21726	477	1	170	—	78	1071	42
1928	39,670	88,974	43605	19195	493	21	121	100	117	796	12
1930	38,618	70,890	42047	4219	80	..	32	73	21	..	..
1931	40,271	81,848	44,847	6,668	117	..	537	81	9	..	..

Year.	Tobacco.	Nutmeg.	Ground Provision.	Para Grass.	Ground Nuts.	Un-enumerated	Logwood.	Sisal Hemp	Grapefruit (See Citrus)	Cocoa.	Tea.
1921	454	10	74853					601	70	18,014	100
1922	342	..	71310	160	..	..	..	1516	..	15,219	..
1923	318	..	68107	521	..	..	..	2200	..	12,685	..
1924	418	..	60987	934	..	..	..	2071	..	11,472	100
1925	348	..	57525	300	130	..	..	2491	..	7,877	100
1926	118	..	57780		..	..	..	2197	93	5,378	100
1927	167	..	54942	90	..	..	..	370	..	4,407	100
1928	184	..	56238	19	..	..	..	1942	..	4,782	100
1930	237	..	11773	19	..	154,966	..	1447	..	2,506	..
1931	19	..	11457	20	..	236,692	21,537	8681	..	2,927	..

Year.	Rubber.	Vegetables.	Citrus.	Mixed Cul- tivation.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pas- ture.	Common pas- ture and Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.	Swamps and Morass.
1921	..	37	..	38,134	153,396	545,140	68,522	1,074,703	..
1922	3	20	..	37,908	198,699	665,220	61,028	1,226,564	..
1923	..	12	..	35,909	146,566	553,708	44,965	1,040,553	..
1924	42	19	..	28,571	126,440	609,271	69,895	1,090,117	..
1925	..	63	..	21,657	106,390	666,993	60,541	1,110,448	..
1926	..	34	..	28,980	99,733	683,062	51,031	1,108,244	..
1927	..	22	80	29,559	92,525	686,442	61,603	1,129,046	..
1928	..	42	81	20,767	106,202	720,951	53,193	1,157,586	..
1930	..	5	503	21,995	104,184	485,497	43,881	982,993	..
1931	1,036	26,371	124,740	446,329	36,321	1,068,992	14,252

ACRES IN WOOD AND RUINATE IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND, 1930-31.

Kingston—Port Royal—St. Andrew, 39,235; St. Thomas, 61,232; Portland, 49,900; St. Mar., 18,638; St. Ann, 85,203; Trelawny, 65,286; St. James, 62,327; Hanover, 24,795; Westmoreland, 58,159; St. Elizabeth, 83,065; Manchester, 59,808; Clarendo, 108,264; St. Catherine, 103,504.

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1931.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop year ending 30.9.30.	
			Cane in Cultivation	Grass, Wood and Ruinate, etc.			Tons Sugar.	Galls. Rum.
St. THOMAS— Duckenfield Stokes Hall Chiswick Plantain Garden River Pera Golden Grove Belgium	Jamaica Sugar Estates, Ltd.	A. Robertson	1400	10,100	Steam and Electricity	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	5,198	110760
Serge Island	Est. Henry Holgate	..	645	1,143	Steam and Electricity	Do. do.	1,544	13,190
St. MARY— Gray's Inn	Gray's Inn Ja. Central Factory, Ltd.	L. B. Whitaker	730	1510	Electrical	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	3,155	Alco-hol. 18,828 Rum 38,599
St. ANN— Llandoverly Richmond	Webb, Cotter & Paton Est. Jas. A. Dougal	H. S. Dalrymple F. M. Kerr-Jarrett	380 450	1,720 2,074	Steam Do	Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan	1,040 766	23,205 22,365
TRELAWNY— Bryan Castle	A. W. Gordon	A. W. Gordon	250	1,152		Canes Ground at Vale Royal		

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1931.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop year ending 31.9.29.	
			Cane Cultivation	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate, &c.			Tons Sugar	Galls. Rum.
TRELAWNY, contd.								
Cambridge and Lottery	H. R. Milliner	—	493	1,707	Steam	Vacuum Pan	370	12,220
Georgia Green Park	F. J. C. Curtis W. Wooliscroft	A. E. Muschett —	251 327	866 988	Steam Do.	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	873 712½	18,150 37,622
Long Pond Sugar Factory	J. B. Sheriff & Co., Ltd.	Geo. Taylor	1040	4,965	Do.	Triple effect, Vacuum Pan	1,217 6-10	38,830
Vale Royal and Arcadia	H. P. Sewell et al	A. E. Muschett	517	2,183	Steam	Vacuum Pan and Triple effect	1,168 9-10	20,790
St. JAMES—Anchovy Content	H. J. H. Parkin C. W. Foote	— —	62 190	938 1,240	Steam and water Steam	Ordinary and Wetzel Pan Do. and Centrifugal	40 ..	330 ...
Catherine Hall Est.	F. M. Kerr-Jarrett	—	350	1,160	Steam and water	Do. Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan	332	7,040
Rose Hall	D. Henderson	G. A. Archer	1070	2,796	Steam	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	1,700	13,200
Ironshore and Providence	G. A. Irving	—	300	2,980	Do.	Do. do.	276 ..	9,797
Hampden	D. O. Kelly-Lawson	—	400	1,081	Do.	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	1,043	28,930

[illegible]

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1931.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop year ending 30.6.30.	
			Canes in Cultivation	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate, &c.			Tons Sugar.	Galls. Rum.
CLARENDON— Parnassus & Sandy Gully Sevens Plantation Amity Hall Chesterfield Lancet Hall Pusey Hall Salt Savannah Vere Trust	Grinan Estates	Dr. A. J. Grinan	730	7,232	Steam	Vacuum Pan, Quadrumple	1,248	19,470
Bog Denbigh Morelands Manningsfield Moneyrusk Springfield Beauchamp Hillside	United Fruit Co., Est. of Alfred Pawsey Hon. G. W. Muirhead B. J. A. Robinson	J. G. Kieffer A. M. Pawsey — —	1040 510 50 90	6,315 3,100 6,004 234½	— Steam 8 Roller Steam Steam	Canes Ground at Money-musk Vacuum Pan Triple Effect, Vacuum Pan Vacuum Pan	67,505 — — —	24,315 — — —
Sevens Plantation St. CATHERINE— Caymanas Worthy Park Innswood Bernard Lodge United Estates Cherry Gardens	United Fruit Co., Grinan Estates Caymanas Estates, Ltd F. L. Clarke E. Charley Ja. Sugar Mfg., Co. H. V. Lindo United Fruit Co.,	J. G. Kieffer Dr. A. J. Grinan P. A. Bovell — — J. G. Kieffer H. V. Lindo J. G. Kieffer	2958 240 193 929 909 1536 250 38	25,744 3,106 1,758 10,673 1,802 3,382 550 1,231	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Canes ground at	Do. Vacuum Pan and Quadrumple Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal Vacuum Pan Centrifugal Do. & Triple Vacuum Pan Do. Bernard Lodge	6,226 1,734 348 1,252 645 2,888 1,095 —	103,670 39,160 5,500 Nil 18,810 39,050 27,940 —
Total							67,001	156,591½

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1930-31, BY PARISHES.

(Many products under separate headings in this Table are also grown under the heading "Mixed Cultivation" on Rented Lands.)

Parish.	Citrus.	Rice.	Tea.	Sisal Hemp.	Logwood.	Swamps and Morass.	Cocoa-nuts.	Bananas.	Sugar Cane.	Coffee.	Para Grass.	Common Pasture and Pimento
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2,667	240	937	..	8
St. Andrew	51	..	..	..	..	..	9,764	8,495	3,914	1,320	..	23
St. Thomas	1	..	..	..	..	4018	10473	9,511	172	349	..	1,423
Portland	102	1	..	..	..	233	10463	30,103	1,592	72	..	765
St. Mary	..	..	..	..	..	210	2,417	1,979	924	1,103	..	13,803
St. Ann	2	..	..	..	..	..	2,680	1,130	4,709	52	..	96
Trelawny	18	..	..	..	..	270	680	5,574	5,334	..	20	20
St. James	..	..	..	327	18	..	1,467	1,398	1,555	5	..	837
Hanover	5	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,479	11,818	63	..	4,227
Westmoreland	..	5	..	..	..	2475	48	815	1,162	124	..	4,854
St. Elizabeth	..	..	..	50	519	7046	12	642	23	591	..	10,153
Manchester	161	..	..	..	..	..	68	6,251	7,993	1,280	..	65
Clarendon	421	..	..	8304	..	..	2,177	11,804	5,411	772	..	47
St. Catherine	275	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total.	1036	9	..	8681	537	14252	40271	81,848	44,847	6,668	20	36,321

Parish.	Unenumerated.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Mixed Cultivation.	Tobacco.	Cocoa.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass	Common Pasture.	Total Number of acres Tilled.
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew	10,570	..	..	..	1,645	2	61	443	4,211	16,084	..	6,118
St. Thomas	9,419	10	..	..	1,223	9	163	395	2,145	22,479	..	25,343
Portland	7,731	..	..	..	1,482	..	192	576	1,401	18,404	..	22,858
St. Mary	12,316	..	..	..	323	..	992	994	7,435	32,103	..	44,539
St. Ann	15,733	1	..	..	1,054	..	216	893	24,308	59,278	..	8,665
Trelawny	5,404	..	..	..	1,002	1	..	502	13,186	2,963	..	10,166
St. James	84,258	..	..	..	1,629	..	..	842	6,030	23,935	..	14,386
Hanover	8,181	..	..	..	2,513	..	10	505	2,595	13,966	..	7,502
Westmoreland	11,963	..	..	..	2,842	..	19	141	15,407	50,497	..	16,382
St. Elizabeth	13,787	..	..	..	1,009	1	..	4,942	20,433	84,297	..	8,215
Manchester	21,533	17	..	..	929	2	6	450	6,000	35,510	..	2,835
Clarendon	19,001	59	..	..	9,222	2	142	409	7,055	48,066	..	34,342
St. Catherine	16,796	30	..	..	1,498	2	1,126	365	14,524	39,017	..	23,500
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	236,692	117	..	..	26,371	19	2,927	11,457	124,740	446,329	..	224,890

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA, 1930-1931.

Estates having 50 acres and upwards.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Coffee in cultivation.	Grass & Wood, Ruinate.
ST. ANDREW—			Acres.	Acres.
Charlottenburg & Union Hill	Benj. O. Minott ..	..	30	399
Chesterfield ..	Est. C. DeMercado	L. DeMercado ..	190	290
Clifton Mt. & Silver Hill	H. C. Shekell ..	W. H. Landale ..	180	1,712
Clydesdale ..	Lt.-Col. C. F. S. Maclaverty	..	98	557
Middleton ..	Ditto	..	28½	908½
Pleasant Hill ..	W. H. Landale ..	..	180	854
Strawberry Hill and Woodlands	C. V. Munn ..	..	110	862
Stafford Hall ..	Chas. Edwards ..	..	10	125½
Bellevue and Mt. Salus ..	J. B. Kilburn ..	..	250	235
Mount Moses ..	Robt. Gillies ..	..	300	699
Properties of less than 50 acres and small settlers	ers with cultivation ..		350	17,526
ST. THOMAS.				
Moy Hall ..	W. Gamble ..	C. V. Munn	240	1,391
Farm Hill ..	Ed. B. S. Gosset ..	B. S. Gosset	120	831
New Monklands and Glennock	T. M. Bartlett ..	T. M. Bartlett	50	411
Brook Lodge, Old England	Robt. Stott ..	Robt. Stott ..	150	4,132
Radnor, Abbey Green				
Sherwood Forrest Mt.				
Tiviot, New Battle	{ A. P. Beresford	C. V. Munn	150	470
Whitfield Hall ..	{ L. H. Heaven			
Monklands ..	{ William Gamble			
Land Settlement Scheme	n of less than 50 acres and small settlers		..	..*
PORTLAND.				
Properties with cultivation	n of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	504	11,586
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation	n of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	693	193,695
ST. ANN.				
Grierfield ..	Frank Roper ..	..	10	1,478
Properties with cultivation	n of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	400	..
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation	n of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	256	..
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation	n of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	70	69,633
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation	n of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	..	26,584
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation	n of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	130	62,610
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation	n of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	449	68,000
MANCHESTER.				
Lomax & Somerset ..	Miss A. Kennedy ..	..	55	2,548
Properties with cultivation	n of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	3,600	130,600
CLARENDON.				
Glendale ..	W. T. Soltau ..	W. T. Soltau ..	55	991
Whitney {	E. M. Clarke & S. A. Lord	S. A. Lord	40	3,032
	A. Lord.			
Properties with cultivation	n of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	2,105	1,403
ST. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation	n of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	..	..

* Not available.

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, 1930-1931

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>				
Bellevue, Mt. Salus ..	J. B. Kilburn ..	..	30	40
Temple Hall ..	Aubrey D. Soutar ..	..	3	15
Ind. School, Stony Hill ..	Govt. of Jamaica ..	Jas. J. G. Mair ..	15	40
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	..	300	600
<i>St. Thomas—</i>				
Amity Hall & Hordley ..	Jamaica Co. ..	R. J. Fraser ..	..	500
Belvedere ..	Est. of L. D. Baker ..	..	..	122½
Bachelors Hall ..	M. A. E. DeAlcazar ..	J. H. Baker ..	20	250
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	..	35
Bowden ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kiefer ..	..	18
Burrowfield ..	Edward Ashman Est. ..	..	20	30
Clifton Hill ..	Pengelly & Robison ..	..	..	190
Friendship ..	J. S. Miller ..	A. H. Robertson ..	..	250
Golden Grove ..	U. F. Coy. ..	Jca. Sugar Est. Ltd. ..	..	180
Golden Valley ..	May Scott ..	..	..	10
Green Castle ..	Major W. W. Rhodes ..	R. L. Holinsed ..	..	50
Hall Head ..	A. L. Keeling ..	L. H. Caryll ..	..	390
Harbour Head ..	C. A. Delisser ..	..	..	150
Holland ..	Est. A. W. Watson Taylor ..	G. L. D. Thomson ..	..	250
Leith Hall ..	Est. A. E. Marchalleck ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	5	200
Lyssons ..	Phillips, J. H. & Phillips, A. H. ..	..	..	117
Lloyds, Lewis Mtn. and Swamps ..	Est. Tom. W. Carr ..	..	..	40
Morant ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	..	145
Middleton ..	E. L. Paine ..	..	6	25
Monklands and Glenrock ..	Dr. T. M. Bartlett ..	..	35	30
Nutts River ..	W. T. Lanaman Est. ..	..	..	100
Phillipsfield & Pleasant Hill ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	160
Potosi (West) ..	J. S. Miller ..	A. H. Robertson ..	..	180
Potosi (East) ..	Capt. J. Hamilton ..	Ditto ..	..	150
Potosi (Ramage) ..	R. L. Holinsed ..	..	..	140
Prospect ..	Col. L. G. Harrison ..	..	10	40
Pembroke Hall ..	A. G. Donaldson ..	..	..	52
Petersfield ..	E. G. Miles ..	..	..	29
Do. ..	H. F. W. Munn ..	..	..	40
Red Hills ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	..	..	80
Rhine ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	J. H. Baker ..	10	80
Stanton ..	Miss H. Mordecai ..	..	..	150
Stokesfield ..	C. A. Delisser ..	..	5	200
Wheelerfield ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	176
Winchester and Suffolk Park ..	Jamaica Company ..	R. J. Fraser ..	5	300
Coley and Georgia ..	A. L. Keeling ..	L. H. Caryll ..	..	355
Airy Mount ..	Mrs. E. A. Phillips ..	W. L. Phillips ..	..	20
Duckenfield ..	Jca. Sugar Est. Ltd. ..	A. Robertson ..	..	59
Harbour Head ..	M. DeLisser ..	C. A. DeLisser ..	..	50
Plantain Gdn. River ..	Jca. Sugar Est. Ltd. ..	A. Robertson ..	..	134
Rock Brook ..	A. H. Robertson ..	..	..	60
Stokes Hall ..	Jca. Sugar Est. Ltd. ..	A. Robertson ..	..	106
Shattoo ..	C. H. Murray ..	..	..	25

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St Thomas, contd.—</i>				
Moro	Est. A. Watson Taylor	G. L. D. Thomson	..	20
Albion & Lloyd's Pen	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	876
Norris	Ditto	Ditto	..	124
Spring	Guy W. Harris	..	..	20
Ward River	Hon. R. Ehrenstein	..	..	60
Phillipsfield	United Fruit Coy	J. G. Kieffer	..	164
Springfield	Ditto	Do.	..	134
Small settlers of less than 20 acres	..	..	10	580
<i>Portland—</i>				
Big Spring Garden	C. Lyon Hall	..	..	50
Bound Brook	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	8
Buff Bay River	Genevieve Miller	..	5	10
Burlington	Mrs. E. A. Dodd	..	..	15
Bybrook	V. E. Silvera	A. B. Cousins	40	35
Chepstowe	H. G. DeLisser	..	..	80
Caenwood	W. T. Small	..	1	60
Darley	W. H. Watson	..	..	56
Grange Hill	Captain H. S. Harrison Wallace & A. Marshall	H. Buckley	..	100
Hatt Hill	B. O. Minott	..	2	25
Hectors River	Est. H. J. Glynn	H. Buckley	..	180
Hopewell	E. H. P. Greaves	..	..	80
Hart Hill	E. H. Lyon-Hall	..	8	20
Low Layton	Lillian deLisser	G. D. Henriques	..	260
Mt. Holstein	Benn, A. Novar	..	..	25
Mt. Pleasant	Banana Company of Jam.	L. P. Downer	..	103
Muirton	Capt. G. R. A. Leslie	..	..	110
Orange Vale	F. W. Bragg	N. C. Gray (Lessee)	5	50
Paradise & Elysium	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	30
Prospect and Red Hazel	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	52
Retreat	F. C. Billingslea	..	..	100
Seamans Valley	Bridget Que etc.	U. F. Co. (Lessees)	..	38
Stanton	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	15
Shrewsbury	Mrs. Ada Stephenson	U. F. Co. (Lessees)	82	34
Toms Hope	Patterson & Patterson	Seth Shelton ("")	..	250
Vinery	B. L. Vaz	G. D. Henriques	5	80
Woodstock	Henry Braham	..	..	5
Do.	Est. S. S. Stedman	Adm. Gen.	..	136
Windsor Castle	Est. E. A. DaCosta	Adm. Gen.	3	15
Williamsfield	Hy. M. Jones & F. M. Jones	..	..	370
Do.	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	12
Windsor	United Fruit Co.	Do.	..	62
Whydah	H. No-worthy	..	..	20
Cambridge	Stewart W. Sharp	..	..	58
Spring Garden	Sydney Z. Watson	..	..	20
Stanton	Wm. S. C. Service	..	..	20
Leyton Valley	J. O. Mason	..	80	40
Lennox	C. E. Johnston & Co.	..	..	180
Bettys Hope	T. A. Gray	..	..	35
Darlingford	Buckley & Hossack	..	..	50
Park Mtn.	D. G. Wright	..	..	50
Rural Vale	C. A. S. Hinshelwood	..	..	30
Spring Valley	W. H. DeLisser	..	..	38
Green Vale	C. L. Orrett	..	5	15

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Portland, contd.—</i>				
Skibo ..	G. D. Henriques ..	.. ..	..	25
Cedar Hurst ..	Misses Benn ..	.. ..	1	25
Hart Hill ..	Hilton, Clara ..	.. ..	..	7
Wakefield ..	Wm. Hewitt ..	.. ..	..	20
White River ..	Anna & Grace Crossley ..	.. ..	..	5
<i>St. Mary—</i>				
Albany ..	Alex. Heywood ..	Alex. Heywood ..	5	30
Do. ..	A. B. Braham ..	A. B. Braham ..	4	15
Albion ..	Wilfred E. White ..	.. ..	16	35
Agualta Vale ..	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	80	490
Albion ..	S. M. Walker ..	.. ..	1	150
Albany ..	Alex. Heywood ..	Alex. Heywood ..	12	50
Alleppo ..	C. H. Randall ..	C. H. Handall ..	..	15
Baynes Park ..	James S. Osborne ..	.. ..	..	30
Belfield ..	M. McKenzie ..	do do ..	5	20
Berry Hill ..	Robert White ..	.. ..	..	30
Do. ..	J. M. Poyser ..	.. ..	..	30
Bagnold Spring ..	S. M. Roche ..	.. ..	4	60
Do. ..	C. S. Cadien ..	.. ..	..	40
Brighton ..	E. Leo. Sharpe ..	E. L. Sharpe ..	..	30
Ballards Valley ..	P. L. Lindo ..	P. Lindo ..	30	250
Brimmer Hall ..	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	..	338½
Cardiff ..	Est. J. T. Marsh ..	S. H. Marsh ..	..	30
Carlton ..	Jane Baugh ..	.. ..	..	10
Carlton ..	Joseph Yarid ..	.. ..	..	15
Camberwell ..	Wm. H. Davidson ..	Wm. H. Davidson ..	5	15
Cape Clear ..	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	15	180
Castlemine ..	S. D. Lindo ..	.. ..	..	25
Chovy ..	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	53	355
Do. ..	D. C. Hylton ..	D. C. Hylton ..	40	60
Charlottenburg ..	Hon. W. H. Westmorland ..	C. S. Duquesnay ..	80	300
Claremont ..	R. R. Constantine ..	R. R. Constantine ..	20	50
Do. ..	Eva Constantine ..	.. ..	20	60
Do. ..	T. E. Graham ..	H. G. DeLisser ..	20	50
Do. ..	H. G. DeLisser ..	do do ..	10	35
Do. ..	Robinson & Duquesnay ..	do do ..	20	50
Do. ..	E. G. O. Nixon ..	.. ..	10	20
Do. ..	Est. Harrett Constantine ..	H. DeLisser ..	15	40
Do. ..	Gilbert Francis ..	Gilbert Francis ..	45	85
Claremont Ranch ..	Robinson & Duquesnay ..	C. S. Duquesnay ..	15	40
Clifton Hill ..	Zach. McIntosh ..	.. ..	..	12
Content ..	Donald F. N. Pringle ..	.. ..	10	30
Coves ..	C. M. G. Purchas ..	.. ..	..	25
Crescent ..	Vendum Ltd. ..	K. M. Pringle ..	..	90
Crescent ..	N. & O. Silvera ..	.. ..	..	110
Do. ..	Ella Tingling ..	Leigh Tingling ..	..	100
Do. ..	Edgar C. Motta ..	.. ..	..	120
Do. ..	Cecil Geo. Silvera ..	.. ..	..	50
Do. ..	Robert Silvera ..	.. ..	..	50
Do. ..	Philip Roche and Leo. Osbourne ..	.. ..	..	30

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd—</i>				
Crawle	Graham A. Hawkins ..	..	40	100
Cromwell	Appleton Central, Ltd. ..	C. V. Lindo ..	..	140
Donnington	Theop. E. Dixon ..	..	..	40
Do.	J. C. Murphv ..	..	..	15
Decoy	John Leigh Lord ..	..	..	50
Donnington	S. M. Roche ..	..	..	50
Do.	A. B. Champagne ..	..	..	60
Decoy	Est. J. S. Murray, ..	..	..	150
Devon Pen	J. D. Bridgmahon ..	T. McDaniel ..	50	60
Dunside	Emeline Crawford ..	..	10	10
Eden Park	Est. of J. H. Philpotts ..	Adm. Genl. ..	20	400
Enfield	Hannah Beckford ..	do do ..	5	20
Epping	Est. J. T. Marsh ..	S. H. Marsh ..	..	25
Egypt Pen	Robt. A. Morris ..	Adm. Genl. ..	..	..
Do.	Wm. Morris ..	do do ..	15	25
Do.	Eliza Morris ..	do do ..	15	35
Epsom	Mrs. E. Brown ..	Carberry, R. J. ..	10	22
Esher	Appleton Central Ltd. ..	C. V. Lindo ..	100	600
Do.	do. ..	do. ..	..	400
Fontabelle	Annie E. Webster ..	..	..	40
Do.	U. R. Sutherland ..	..	..	45
Do.	Lillian Lindo & Florence Lord ..	..	..	400
Do.	A. F. Walter & I. S. Magnus ..	..	..	50
Fort George	Est. A. F. G. Ellis ..	O. H. Keeling ..	50	100
Fort Stewart	Banana Co. of Jam. Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	105	300
Do	Mary Henry & A. H. Campbell ..	Watson Taylor ..	10	20
Friendship	Irene Belnavis ..	..	..	20
Frontier	Clifford Clemetson ..	..	..	500
Gayle	S. H. Marsh ..	..	..	20½
Gibraltar	Hon. A. C. Westmorland ..	Hon. A. C. Westmorland ..	103	50
Grays Inn	C. M. Pringle ..	C. M. Pringle ..	..	120
Greenwood	Lilian M. Farquharson ..	..	..	100
Golden Grove	Gray's Inn Cntrl. Fetry. Ltd. ..	L. B. Whittaker ..	..	190
Gayle	Rose A. Grant ..	..	..	20
Governor's Pen	A. C. Marsh & V. J. Rennie ..	..	..	25
Halifax	N. G. Silvera and Moses Andrade ..	..	..	30
Halifax	A. E. Silvera ..	..	25	250
Hamstead	O. L. Rudolph ..	..	..	30
Harmony Hall	R. Amritt ..	..	..	70
Hazard	Alfred Champagne ..	..	..	60
Do.	Wm. Champagne ..	..	..	20
Heywood Hall and Lanrumny	Di Giorgio & Co., Ltd. ..	C. Aquart ..	70	940
Hopewell	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	20	230
Do.	C. C. F. M. Goffe ..	C. C. F. M. Goffe ..	10	10
Home Castle	Gilbert H. Francis ..	..	10	35
Industry	Nellie Brown & S. Marsh ..	..	..	10
Iter Boreale	Gray's Inn Cntrl. Fetry. Ltd. ..	L. B. Whittaker ..	..	230
Kendal	A. M. Donald ..	A. M. Donald ..	15	35
Koeningsburgh	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	..	170
Langley	Est. of M. E. Johnston ..	D. F. McCormack ..	..	120
Lambkin Hill	S. M. Roche ..	..	5	30

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Lewisburgh	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	15	175
Lucky Hill	J. H. Jefferson	..	..	40
Do.	W. B. Cummings	..	..	20
Langley	Henry George DeLisser	..	..	60
Mahoe Hill	M. E. Henriques	M. E. Henriques	10	25
Moore Hall	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	13	115
Montrose	W. J. Marr	W. J. Marr	..	10
Do.	E. G. Robinson	E. G. Robinson	15	45
Do.	T. A. Roxburgh	T. A. Roxburgh	40	150
Do.	H. S. Schliefer	H. S. Schliefer	..	15
Mason Hall	S. E. Townsend	..	..	20
Nonsuch	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	500
Do.	Rudolf, O. et al.	Oswald L. Rudolf	40	100
Nutfield	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	280
New Ramble	N.w Ramble Est.	S. E. Townend	..	291
Do.	Verdun Ltd.	K. M. Pringle	..	275
Oxford	A. D. Goffe	..	50	300
Orange Hill	Banana Co. of Jam. Ltd.	L. P. Downer	35	380
Orange River	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	20	48
Do.	E. S. Webb	E. S. Webb	20	50
Do.	Jas. H. Byles	J. H. Byles	40	95
Do.	M. E. Robinson	C. S. Duquesnay	10	20
Do.	J. A. Bradshaw	C. A. D. Walker	..	70
Palmetto Grove	H. W. R. Scott	..	18	180
Pemberton Valley	Kenneth M. Pringle	..	..	300
Do.	Uriah R. Sutherland	..	..	50
Pembroke Hall	A. B. Champagne	..	2	40
Pemberton Valley	O. & G. M. Farquharson	..	..	15
Pembroke Hall	R. T. Rigg	..	..	10
Do.	Isachar Magnus & Leigh	..	..	30
Do.	Tingling	..	..	..
Do.	Alfred Champagne	..	6	80
Do.	Harold Champagne	..	..	10
Do.	C. S. Boyd	..	..	20
Platfield	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	45	236
Preston	James Osborne	..	..	20
Do.	Roland McDonald	..	10	40
Do.	W. G. White	..	..	25
Prospect	Beatrice Dixon	..	..	50
Retreat	H. A. Tate	..	1	15
Do.	W. R. Rigg	..	..	30
Richards Pen	Frank H. Dixon	..	..	10
Richmond	A. A. Allen	..	5	25
Do.	H. B. Wolcott	Admin. Genl.	..	255
Roslyn	Robt. H. & C. H. C. Goffe	..	8	120
Do.	John Vincent Goffe	..	20	50
Russell Hall	George Davis	..	..	10
Do.	Sophia Byfield	..	..	10
Do.	Nathan Byfield	..	..	16
Do.	Phillip Roche	..	5	20
Do.	Dr. J. J. Edwards	..	..	45
Do.	Eustace Silvera	..	5	20
Do.	P. S. List	..	..	22
Do.	James Osborne	..	..	40

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Richards Pen	Sarah E. Dill	..	..	12½
Salisbury	Chas. S. Boyd	..	4	16
Spring Valley	Ernest M. Mais	..	..	25
Sue River	Est. H. W. Weyrauch	Admin. Gen.	25	50
Smailfield	E. A. McNeil	..	2	20
Try All	Lillian Motta	..	..	100
Tremolesworth	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	596½
Trinity	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	150
Tower Hill	Theo. C. Dixon	..	..	25
Union Hill	Hilda Lindo	..	..	300
Union	Philip Roche	..	..	25
Up Park Pen	Leicester Roper	..	..	60
Warrick Castle	R. Glen Campbell	..	..	30
Warwick Castle	Edwd. Hyatt	..	..	30
Do.	Marsh Norman	..	2	70
Warwick Castle	R. T. Rigg	..	..	100
Do.	John Lindo	..	..	20
White Hall	Banana Co. of Jam. Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	464
Water Valley	Est. C. E. Isaacs	J. H. Scarlett	..	230
Wentworth	United Fruit Co.	..	..	300
Union Hill	S. H. Marsh	..	..	35
Llangley	C. H. Randall	..	..	20
Do.	Hy. Geo. DeLisser	..	..	80
Derry	Saml. L. Roche	..	..	20
Lucky Hill	Sarah A. Roxburgh	..	..	55
Oxford	A. C. Goffe	..	20	50
Quebec	R. P. Simmonds	..	100	250
Prospect	William Walsh	..	2	10
Wey Hill	Howard R. Smith	H. R. Smith	..	80
Sheerness	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	75
Rosend	ditto	ditto	..	500
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Annandale	Sir T. L. Roxburgh, c.m.g.	..	..	4
Blackstonedged	W. E. Schleifer	..	..	50
Do	Mrs. B. S. Dixon	L. Boreland (lessee)	..	15
Shawbury	J. Stanley Lyon	..	..	20
Sussex	Mary J. Gruber	Harry Stephenson	..	25
Lillyfield	Alex. Hopwood	..	..	35
Richmod Pen	A. W. Gordon	..	..	26
Arthurs Mt.	H. N. Pullar	..	13	12
Brown Hall	A. A. Lindo	..	1	30
Cranbrook	C. C. Calder	..	5	50
Caledonia & Endeavour	Est. J. W. McFarlane	..	..	15
Cave Valley	A. A. Lindo	..	3	50
Chesterfield	Est. Geo. Abrahams	..	..	30
Content	J. L. Cox	C. M. Purchas (lessee)	30	30
Gloster Hall	Hon. W. H. Westmoreland	..	2	82
Goshen	Roper Bros.	L. L. Roper	..	100
Greenock	G. Casserley, H. M. Purchas	..	..	160
Home Castle	H. P. Sewell, et al	Alex. Gordon	..	60
Huntley	Mrs. A. O. Simons	Jack Addison	..	10
Halifax	Thos. Vermont	..	2	50
Liberty Hill	Annie Stennett	..	3	35
Marysvalc	Hon. W. H. W. Westmorland	..	..	27

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Ann, contd.—</i>				
Middlesex ..	John S. Murray			50
New Ground ..	Mrs. B. S. Dixon	Alex. Gordon	120	90
Orange Valley ..	Capt. P. A. Blagrove	Chas. Costa		15
Buckfield ..	A. C. Goffe			29
Ridge ..	V. A. Mitchelin			10
Retreat ..	Mrs. S. Smith			50
Richmond ..	Helen Fisher			57
Seville ..	Est. of H. Hoskins		20	60
Windsor ..	A. C. Goffe			50
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres		7	179
<i>Trelawny—</i>				
Allsides ..	Mary A. Campbell	R. E. Greaves		30
Bristol and Chester ..	Blanche Pile			20
Colchis ..	H. P. Sewell, et al	J. A. Martin		4
Dromilly ..	A. E. T. Vermont	A. E. T. Vermont		20
Forest ..	C. G. Edwards			16
Freemans Hall ..	R. Aitken, B. O. Minott	A. McKenzie		50
Good Hope ..	J. F. L. Thomson & Sons	H. L. Arnett		12
Mahogany Hall ..	H. E. Capstick			20
Stettin ..	A. McArthur			30
Weston Farrel ..	P. Oppenheim	P. Oppenheim		40
Hacton ..	Do.			30
Brampton Bryan ..	Owen Casserly			30
Colchis & Vale Royal	H. P. Sewell			
Mtn., Bushington				20
and Jumbo Spring ..				
Gales Valley ..	D. O. Kelly-Lawson			50
Manchester ..	H. R. Milliner			14
Oxford & Comb. Mtn.	C. H. Delgado			15
Phoenix ..	Mrs. A. Kerr-Jarrett			30
Pern ..	H. V. Young			15
Windsor ..	Mrs. Donald Hill			15
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres		18	1,005
<i>St. James—</i>				
Amity Hall ..	G. Phillpots Brown			160
Belfont ..	L. G. Fennell			142
Chesterfield ..	St. James Co., Ltd.	G. A. Wolferstan		450
Croyden ..	Est. of Dr. A. J. McCatty			95
Catherine Hall ..	F. M. Kerr Jarrett			150
Canaan ..	Joseph Shore			50
Ducketts ..	St. James Co., Ltd.	G. A. Wolferstan		380
Do. ..	S. H. Whittingham			40
Guilbro ..	L. J. Hawthorne			140
Do. ..	Theo. Reid			110
Garlands ..	I. G. Facey	U. F. Co. (lessees)		163
Gazelymph ..	G. P. Brown			110
Irwin ..	Est. Dr. A. M. Mills			26
Latium ..	G. L. McFarlain			50
Leyden ..	A. A. Thomson			100
Lapland ..	Est. of Dr. A. J. McCatty			30
Mocho ..	S. H. Whittingham	U. F. Co. (lessees)		120
Montpelier ..	Jno. W. Edwards			325

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. James, contd.—</i>				
Newman Hall ..	Est. Dr. A. A. Vernon ..	H. G. Seudamore (lessee) ..	..	200
Rachampton ..	A. V. Thomas ..	..	..	40
Stonehenge ..	Simeon Ramsay ..	..	..	60
Stevenage ..	F. A. Cory ..	..	..	90
Springvale ..	F. L. & R. C. DePass ..	F. L. DePass ..	..	100
Sunderland ..	Arthur B. Lowe ..	..	..	500
Stapleton ..	Edwd. Perkins ..	..	..	50
Seven Rivers ..	Clifford DeLisser ..	..	..	300
Virgin Valley ..	T. P. Leyden ..	..	..	170
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Copse ..	E. P. Beresford ..	..	..	60
Eaton ..	H. Sanftleben ..	..	..	80
Green River ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	..	170
Greenwich ..	D. K. Hodgson ..	..	..	215
Georgia ..	G. L. McFarlane ..	..	..	70
Harding Hall ..	J. Thomson Evans ..	..	..	110
Haughton Hall ..	S. M. Haughton James ..	..	..	112
Haughton Court ..	Est. A. Watson Taylor ..	..	..	100
Paradise ..	F. A. Fraser ..	..	..	20
Rhodes Hall ..	Rev. A. B. Mullings ..	..	..	40
Round Hill ..	G. B. Pease ..	O. C. Donaldson ..	..	80
Saxham ..	A. A. Aird ..	..	..	80
Spring Valley ..	M. M. Junor ..	..	..	80
Try All ..	E. R. Browne ..	..	..	20
Westfield ..	Pringle Est. Ltd. ..	..	..	123
Orange Bay ..	A. N. S. Jackson ..	..	..	40
Kenilworth ..	E. R. Browne ..	..	..	40
Eaton Mtn. ..	Hugh Sanftleben ..	..	..	20
Hopewell ..	C. J. M. Smith ..	..	..	60
Santoy ..	Henry Patterson ..	..	..	30
Rockspring ..	A. G. Blair ..	..	..	30
Riley Pen ..	Hugh Sanftleben ..	..	..	20
Point ..	Hugh Riddell ..	..	..	20
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres ..	..	..	200
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Barneyside ..	Solomon Haughton ..	..	..	15
Dundee ..	R. M. Steven ..	..	..	25
Kew Park ..	Theo. Williams ..	..	..	120
Lamb Spring ..	H. C. Shekell ..	..	..	40
Morelands ..	T. E. Whitelocke ..	..	..	50
Mountain Spring ..	H. C. Shekell ..	..	..	130
Seaford ..	G. Gardiner ..	..	..	25
Water Works ..	R. C. DePass ..	..	..	25
Coffee Ground ..	J. C. Middleton ..	..	..	100
Hopewell ..	Dinah Hylton ..	..	..	20
Seaford ..	Z. V. Kamicka ..	..	..	20
Greenwich ..	William Trought ..	..	..	20
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres ..	..	..	158

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
Appleton	Appleton Central Ltd.	Percy Lindo	..	40
Breadnut Valley	W. E. Beswick	..	..	10
Maggotty	H. Western	..	..	20
Ipswich	R. G. Sinclair	..	..	65
Vauxhall	J. A. Martin	..	..	6
Do.	E. A. Levy	..	..	30
Wallingford	F. H. Farquharson	..	..	10
Do.	R. A. McFarlane	..	..	10
Cooks Bottom	P. E. Browne	..	..	70
Elderslie (Sealwood)	E. J. Coombs	..	..	10
Elderslie Do.	Edward Kissendal	..	..	10
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	10	898
<i>Manchester—</i>				
Brockley	John G. Robinson	..	..	30
Hansons	Robt. Eml. Gentles	..	..	50
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	10	1700
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
Ashley Hall	Thos. McWhinnie	..	..	70
Bog & Gibbons	Est. A. W. Pawsey	..	..	200
Chesterfield,	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	592
Perrins Amity Hall & Suttons				
Danks Savoy	Grinan Estates	Dr. A. J. Grinan	..	150
Friendship	R. C. McCormack	R. C. McCormack	..	45
Glendale	W. T. Soltau	C. N. Soltau	..	70
Halse Hall	Mrs. Harris & Mrs. Ffrench- Mullen	G. W. Harris	..	78
Hermitage	Amy K. Elliott	..	..	110
Hillside & Brazellitto	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	659
Lucky Valley	Peter Dupee	Brenton Lopez	..	60
Parnassus	Grinan Ests.	Dr. A. J. Grinan	..	150
Sevens	ditto	ditto	..	100
Harwood	Thos. Abrahams	Thos. Abrahams	10	180
Knight & Exeter	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	705
Money Musk				
Teak Pen	Dr. A. W. Thomson	..	..	55
Longville	D. S. Lopez	..	..	60
Mears	Est. C. A. Winn	H. Harvey-Davis	5	70
Morrants..	J. G. Miller	W. F. March (Lessee)	..	100
Mt. Hindmost	Dr. A. W. Thomson	..	..	100
North Hall	Martha D'Aguilar	Martha D'Aguilar	5	70
Old Plantation	Mrs. L. Lyon-Hall	..	..	100
Pennants	Lord Penrhyn	H. Upton	..	50
Trout Hall	Est. F. G. Sharp	{ Mrs. E. Sharp and H. G. R. Sharp E. M. Clark, S. A. Lord (lessees)	50	160
Whitney	E. M. Clark & S. A. Lord	..	80	70
Woodhall	Est. S. A. Schliefer	S. A. Schliefer	..	35
Morelands	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	173
Pusey Hall	do	ditto	..	64
Vere Pens	Clarence Lopez	ditto	..	200
Denhigh	Hon. G. W. Muirhead	..	..	100
Suttons	Major A. R. Moxey	..	..	..

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Airy Mt.	J. L. Lord	..	..	45
Belmont	C. G. Hudson	..	..	50
Bernard Lodge	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd.	J. G. Kieffer	..	339
Belmore	Capt. S. D. List	..	..	40
Bushy Park	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	230
Birkshire Hall	M. A. and C. Baylis	..	82	12
Bybrook	D. & I. Campbell	..	20	8
Crawle	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell	..	136
Cedar Grove	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	121
Cow Park	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell	..	467
Congreve Park	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	220
Cookson	do.	do.	..	232
Cumberland Pen	United Fruit Co.	do.	..	885
Caymanas	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell	..	445
Cambria	E. H. Dyer	..	45	..
Carew Castle	N. G. Turner	..	40	40
Charliemont	G. McGrath	..	..	52
Cherry Garden	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	102
Dunkeld	Leslie Cawley	..	..	10
Dove Hall	T. P. V. McDaniel	..	..	60
Do.	R. J. Rigg	..	..	70
Dovecot Park	F. V. Nunes	..	..	20
Enfield	L. W. Thomas	..	50	400
Farm 1 & 2	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell	..	543
Goshen	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd.	J. G. Kieffer	..	365
Government Park	United Fruit Co.	do.	..	197
Grange	United Fruit Co.	do.	..	275
Great Salt Pond	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	373
Glengoffe	A. T. Eaille	..	..	87
Grove	United Fruit Coy.	J. G. Kieffer	..	40
Hampton	Hon. John H. McPhail	..	..	16
Harkers Hall	Estate J. C. Leceane	Admin. Genl.	30	112
Halfway Tree Pen	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd.	J. G. Kieffer	..	337
Hayfield	St. Cath. Est., Ltd.	J. G. Kieffer	..	87
Hyde Park & Kendal	Hon. T. J. Cawley	..	50	200
Hyde	P. Lancelott	..	..	50
Kew Park	Hon. J. McPhail	..	..	8
Lawrencefield	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd.	J. G. Kieffer	..	311
Lime Tree Garden	do.	do.	..	177
Mt. Olive	C. H. C. Scarlett	..	..	60
Morris Park	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	56
New Works	H. V. Lindo	H. V. Lindo	..	50
New Hall	C. M. Shaw	..	..	65
Orchard	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	85
Palm	D. Campbell	..	25	30
Pear Tree Grove	E. A. McNeil	..	30	50
Phoenix Park	St. Cath. Est., Ltd.	J. G. Kieffer	..	595
Do.	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell	..	232
Portmore	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	89
Reid's Pen	United Fruit Co.	do.	..	189
Retirement	Rose Douglas	Hon. T. J. Cawley..	..	10
Rio Magno	V. P. DaCosta	..	..	45
Riversdale	H. V. Lindo	..	..	75

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.</i>				
Rose Hall ..	E. O. Crum Ewing..	.. ..	90	20
Recess ..	Nicholas Gyles ..	.. ..	7	80
Rio Magno ..	F. A. Goodison ..	.. ..	25	150
ditto ..	H. Alex. Fowler ..	.. ..	5	80
Rodons ..	St. Cath. Est. Ltd ..	J. G. Kieffer	.. ..	39
Reevesdale ..	U. F. Co. ..	do.	.. ..	21
Thelford ..	Est. Vincent Verley ..	.. ..	.. ..	85
Treadways ..	M. O. V. Ffrench-Mullen ..	.. ..	10	225
Springvale ..	Dr. F. F. Brown ..	.. ..	.. ..	16
Twickenham Park ..	U. F. Coy. ..	J. G. Kieffer	.. ..	146
Tulloch ..	Hon. J. H. McPhail ..	.. ..	.. ..	295
Watson Grove ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer	.. ..	221
Williamsfield ..	V. N. Magnus ..	.. ..	.. ..	75
Worthy Park ..	F. C. Clarke ..	.. ..	100	..
Blair Pen ..	St. Cath. Est. Ltd. ..	J. G. Kieffer	.. ..	47
Dawkins Caymanas ..	Caymans Est. Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell	.. ..	390
Lloyds ..	C. G. Hudson ..	J. G. Kieffer	.. ..	50
Verleys Lome ..	United Fruit Co. ..	do	.. ..	64
West Prospect ..	T. P. V. McDaniel ..	.. ..	.. ..	5
Woodlands ..	St. Cath. Est. Ltd. ..	do	.. ..	143
Dover Castle ..	L. W. Thomas ..	.. ..	10	..

GRAZING PENS.

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle
<i>St. Andrew—</i>					
Barbican ..	P. C. Cork ..	..	464	382½	247
Cherry Garden ..	W. R. Durie ..	..	728	92	30
Constant Spring ..	J. C. Farquharson ..	..	524	2,652	207
Halberstadt ..	Est. B. S. Gosset ..	A. H. H. Gosset	1,267	594	313
Hope ..	Govt. of Jamaica ..	Dir. of Agriculture ..	460	1,337	360
Mona ..	Kingston and St. An- drew Corporation ..	A. M. Davis	800	1,892	450
Waterhouse ..	W. N. L. Farquharson ..	R. L. Rutty ..	1,000	350	90
Marverly ..	H. G. T. Drew ..	..	370	734	120
Temple Hall ..	Aubrey O. Soutar ..	..	240	600	70
Sterling Castle ..	J. Linton Watt ..	..	229	220	107
<i>St. Thomas—</i>					
Amity Hall and Hordley ..	Jamaica Co. ..	R. J. Fraser ..	299	2,659	150
Belvedere ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	..	314½	1,977½	622
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	495	2,089½	29
Coley & Georgia ..	A. L. Keeling ..	L. H. Caryl ..	185	1,363	252
Garbrant Hall ..	Est. Henry Holgate ..	..	1,070	4,949	416
Holland ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	G. L. D. Thompson ..	330	785	250
Llandewey ..	R. A. Burke ..	R. A. Burke ..	60	1,269	72
Lyssons ..	Hon. J. H. Philipps and A. H. Philipps ..	..	699	856	555
Morant ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	200	810	174
Pera ..	Ja. Sugar Estates, Ltd. ..	A. Robertson ..	692	540	450
Prospect ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	..	80	555	50
Duckensfield ..	Jca. Sugar Est. Ltd. ..	A. Robertson ..	368	1,959	200
Mt. Sinai ..	L. J. Burke ..	..	84	1,536	60
Spring ..	G. W. Harris ..	..	760	799	52
Creighton Hall ..	A. B. Jackson ..	..	700	687	156
<i>Portland—</i>					
Boston ..	C. H. Farquharson ..	W. C. Calder ..	327	540	176
Boundbrook ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	968	725	369
Buff Bay River ..	G. Benbow Miller ..	Miller ..	214	397	100
Comfort Castle ..	J. G. Patterson ..	..	476	83	182
Content ..	Chas. Paterson ..	..	370	110	102
Cold Harbour ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	J. H. Baker ..	790	489	135
Darley ..	W. H. Watson ..	..	300	956	231
Golden Vale ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	1,376	2,971	236
Grange Hill ..	A. McLain, M. H. Wallace ..	H. Buckley ..	350	907	96
Paradise & Elysium ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	598	1,495	192
Ross Craig ..	C. A. S. Hinshelwood ..	..	115	550	230
Travellers Lodge and Teddington ..	J. H. Fisher ..	..	326	40	69
Unity Valley ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	339	583	212
Spring Garden ..	C. L. Hall ..	..	306	1,990	500
Wydah ..	Fred. Patterson ..	..	300	300	90
Stanton ..	Wm. S. C. Service ..	..	268	35	24
Cedar Hurst ..	Misses Benn ..	..	100	1,247	120

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Portland, contd.</i>					
Kildare ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	445	2,015	180
Ninevy ..	Bertram L. Vaz. ..	G. D. Henriques ..	600	246	200
Woodstock ..	Est. S. S. Steadman ..	Adm. Gen. ..	300	400	175
Skibo ..	G. D. Henriques ..	.. ..	150	676	80
Caenwood ..	Wm. T. Small ..	.. ..	150	520	190
Retreat ..	F. C. Billingslea ..	.. ..	80	887	100
Prospect & Red Hazel ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	95	355	82
Williamsfield ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	477	903	99
Norwich ..	A. G. Robinson and Geo. Sturdee ..	.. ..	250	180	149
<i>St. Mary—</i>					
Agualta Vale ..	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	1,075	1,101	650
Ballards Valley ..	P. Lindo ..	.. ..	630	470	190
Cape Clear and ..	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	2,471	750	855
Koeningsburg Chovey ..	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	330	810	150
Charlottenburg ..	Hon. W. A. W. West- moreland ..	C. S. Duquesnay ..	340	560	180
Eden Park ..	J. H. Philpotts ..	.. ..	636	608	100
Epping ..	Est. J. T. Marsh ..	.. ..	410	217	110
Frontier ..	C. L. Clemetson ..	.. ..	350	1,013	180
Fort George ..	Est. A. F. G. Ellis ..	O. H. Keeling ..	2,095½	1,744	1,230
Fort Stewart ..	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	1,285	958	360
Orange Hill ..	do. ..	do. ..	439	558	235
Osborne ..	G. M. Miller ..	C. A. D. Walker ..	240	268	94
Huddersfield ..	Ernest M. Mais ..	.. ..	716	184	130
Hopewell ..	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	1,184	578	605
Iter Boreale ..	Gray's Inn Central Factory, Ltd. ..	L. B. Whittaker ..	500	979	275
Industry ..	Nellie A. Brown and S. March ..	.. ..	700	133½	210
Lucky Hill ..	Sarah A. Roxburgh ..	.. ..	360	340	320
Moore Hall ..	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	515	220	165
Nutfield ..	do. ..	do. ..	1,376	2,041	1,335
New Ramble ..	New Ramble Est. ..	S. E. Townend ..	696	725½	300
Prospect ..	F. E. Dixon ..	.. ..	614	550	280
Quebec ..	R. P. Simmonds ..	.. ..	500	600	510
Sherness ..	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	558	403	..
Tremolesworth ..	do. ..	do. ..	701	459	550
Up-Park Pen ..	Leicester L. & Harold S. Roper ..	.. ..	764	..	240
Warwick Castle ..	Est. Norman L. Marsh ..	.. ..	470	386	200
Do. ..	R. T. Rigg ..	.. ..	200	129	60
Water Valley ..	Est. of C. E. Isaacs ..	J. H. Scarlett ..	494	572	110
Rosend ..	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	306	756	150
Boscobel ..	G. M. Miller ..	C. Walker ..	300	218½	300

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>					
Spring Valley ..	E. M. Mais ..	..	239	242	190
Salisbury ..	C. S. Boyd ..	..	170½	152½	100
Stonyfield ..	E. A. McLean ..	..	100	328	40
Tower Hill ..	F. E. Dixon ..	..	235	153	70
<i>St. Ann—</i>					
Averham Park ..	A. E. Arnett ..	..	600	342	160
Arthur's Seat ..	S. M. Fisher ..	..	1,183	473	473
& Bogue					
Annandale ..	Sir T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.	..	2,365	32	780
Antrim ..	E. S. Galbraith ..	Kenneth Roxburgh ..	525	15	140
Arthurs Mtn. ..	H. N. Pullar ..	..	218	78	40
Amity Hall ..	M. E. Hemming ..	..	10	191	20
Ardoch ..	A. E. Silvera ..	..	100	490	30
Allva & Bridge- water	Harry P. Stephenson ..	..	800	486	..
Armadales ..	L. O. Addison ..	..	400	280	..
Buckfield ..	A. C. Goffe ..	..	40	285	30
Belmont ..	Geo. McGrath ..	..	1,129	284	367
Blackheath ..	Est. Geo. Trewick ..	George Trewick ..	60	48	20
Brown's Valley ..	G. C. Brown ..	..	90	15	40
Beverly Pen ..	A. J. Webb ..	..	736	388	310
Bromley ..	Est. Sir John Pringle ..	Minnie Simpson ..	738	92	300
Belmont ..	Est. Wm. Conran ..	..	271	376	40
Belleair ..	Capt. Peter Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	1,094	596	502
Bellevue ..	D. F. M. Pringle ..	..	605	50	270
Ballentoy ..	Rufus Wainwright ..	..	505	791	80
Barrett Pen ..	Est. E. A. Moulton- Barrett, C.B., C.M.G.	..	2,670	1206	819
Bonneville ..	C. Cork ..	..	379	51	99
Crescent Park ..	K. Pringle ..	..	1,100	289	400
Carton ..	Mrs. E. DeRoux ..	..	1,048	132	550
Chippenham Park ..	Geo. McGrath ..	..	515	1,285	212
Cranbrook ..	C. C. Calder ..	..	400	441	100
Culloden ..	Alex. Cook ..	..	450	643	91
Cedar Valley ..	Wm. V. Townend ..	..	350	6	115
Cardiff Hall ..	Capt. Peter Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	1,250	371	252
Chesterfield ..	Est. Geo. Abrahams ..	..	220	380	20
Content ..	J. L. Cox ..	..	350	349	23
Cottage ..	do. ..	..	150	..	40
Cottage ..	do. ..	..	100	50	40
Cottage ..	Frank Perkins ..	..	90	11	28
Drax Hall ..	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	Alex. Gordon ..	1,400	938	478
Dairy ..	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	275	85	..
Dumbarton ..	H. P. Stephenson ..	..	500	67	..
Edinburgh Castle Farm ..	W. Conran ..	W. V. Townend ..	1,043	200	450
Flamstead ..	Brown, D. A. ..	..	300	85	120
Flamstead ..	S. L. Stewart ..	..	275	157	..
Friendship ..	A. L. Keeling ..	..	850	28	300
Friendship ..	Lydia Barrett ..	..	42	21	10
Friendship Run ..	Robert Moss ..	..	100	60	..
Greenwich Park ..	C. Solly ..	Miss H. Miller ..	280	140	127

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd.</i>					
Greenfield ..	Com. D. S. McGrath, .. R.N.	..	813	116	358
Greenack ..	G. Casserly and H. M. Purchase ..	..	75	838	50
Gloster Hall ..	W. H. Westmorland ..	..	266	437 $\frac{1}{2}$	95
Goshen ..	L. L. Roper et al ..	L. L. Roper ..	1,756	720	650
Grierfield ..	Frank Roper ..	..	957	531	400
Grier Park ..	G. C. Brown ..	..	680	524	300
Hyattsfield ..	Rev. S. A. Swaby ..	..	200	106	50
Homers Run ..	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	Alex. Gordon ..	320	40	..
Harmony Hall ..	Wm. Conran ..	Wm. V. Townend ..	1,069	14	400
Hilton Hill ..	E. P. Stewart ..	..	250	210	110
Hopewell ..	Dr. J. S. Myers ..	..	569	15	200
Do. ..	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	882	225	245
Home Castle ..	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	Alex. Gordon ..	2,200	1,842	656
Huntley ..	Mrs. A. O. Simons ..	L. O. Addison ..	715	30	..
Hyde Park ..	E. Helwig ..	L. O. Addison (lessee) ..	700	417	200
Knapdale ..	G. A. Cocks ..	..	1,025	137	316
Knowsley Park ..	G. C. Brown ..	..	335	150	100
Llandoverly ..	Cotter, Webb, & Paton ..	..	950	1,150	29
Locherickside ..	Miriam Robb ..	..	120	75	40
Lumsden ..	R. F. Perkins ..	..	230	276	75
Lilyfield ..	Alex. Hopwood ..	..	1,100	900	370
Lydford ..	Percy Fox ..	Ken Roxburgh ..	1,165	24	570
Mount Plenty ..	Miss S. A. Roxburgh ..	..	565	83	347
Malvern Park ..	E Pratt ..	..	1,019	466	639
Minard ..	A. R. McGrath ..	..	1,658	136	476
Mammee Bay ..	Edward C. Pratt ..	..	235	316	111
May Pen ..	Lena Goffe ..	..	380	..	90
New Ground ..	Beatrice Dixon ..	Alex. Gordon ..	600	420	120
Orange Valley ..	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	2,250	650	686
Phoenix Park ..	Mrs. F. Stuart ..	..	1,015	415	402
Penshurst and Matthew Hall ..	Est. Rev. G. Henderson ..	Miner E. Fenn ..	365	26	92
Pennys ..	St. Leger Tivy ..	C. A. F. Stewart ..	1,000	950	240
Pleasant Hill ..	David W. Brown ..	..	106	50	25
Queenhythe ..	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	..	900	297	317
Endeavour & Haddon ..	Capt. H. S. McGrath ..	..	1,308	116	318
Friendship ..	J. S. O'Hara ..	..	500	462	150
Liberty Hill ..	Annie Stennett ..	C. S. Cotter ..	267	88	68
Mammee Ridge ..	C. A. Walters ..	..	854	400	350
Schwallenburgh ..	Capt. W. A. Isaacs ..	..	400	1,634	131
Bengal ..	Alex. Hopwood ..	Leonard Hopwood ..	950	1,199	200
Mt. Pleasant ..	Sterling M. Fisher ..	..	300	10	50
Ramble ..	Dr. A. G. Curphey ..	..	600	194	195
Retirement ..	Est. J. R. Braham ..	G. C. Brown ..	629	44	200
Richmond Pen ..	A. W. Gordon ..	..	311	2,800	67
Rose Hill ..	Sylvester Cotter ..	..	200	73	55
Rio Hoe ..	Est. Brig.-Genl. E. Moul- ton-Barrett ..	..	2,943	1,048	1,202
Roaring River ..	Mrs. Minnie Simpson ..	C. C. Calder ..	875	540	400
Ridge ..	V. A. Michelin ..	..	895	596	300

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd.</i>					
Retreat	S. M. Smith	..	1,045	1,142	425
Relief	M. V. Townend	..	450	50	130
Richmond	Est. Jas. A. Dougall	F. M. Kerr Jarrett	1,326	1,198	111
Ramble	H. F. Sharpe	..	100	1,353	120
Ramble	W. A. Allen	..	50	375	40
Southampton	Delgado Bros.	..	350	279	..
Southfield	J. T. Calder	..	990	135	370
Soho & Woodfield	Ethel P. Stewart	C. A. F. Stewart	2,223	850	800
Seville	H. S. Hoskins	Sly. Cotter	757	1,385	300
Shaw Park	Flora Stuart	..	499	139	160
Spring Mtn.	Harold F. Walker	..	100	50	28
Spicey Hill	C. & G. Trewick	..	200	115	35
Trafalga	Mrs. A. Cox	Keith Cox	718	82	231
Tydenham	Fredericka McLean	..	492	150	168
Walton	E. M. Mais	..	290	27	130
Thicketts & Lookout	A. L. Keeling	W. V. Townend	1,492	64	700
Thatchfield	A. R. McGrath	..	878	731	290
Unity Valley	Claud Roper	G. L. Roper	1,150	850	374
Upton	J. Leslie Mais	..	299	255	142
Union	Benj. Moncriffe	..	500	116	47
Winefield	John Scarlett	..	425	5	180
Windsor	A. C. Goffe	..	425	200	80
White River	Mildred Rennie	..	15	410	50
<i>Trelawny—</i>					
Carey Park	H. P. Sewell	..	610	241	160
Claremont	Victor Gentles	..	154	24	40
Colchis	H. P. Sewell, et al	J. A. Martin	600	1,644	239
Dromilly	A. E. T. Vermont	..	328	478	164
Florence Hill	A. G. Pilliner	..	240	423	62
Golden Grove	D. O. Kelly-Lawson	..	651	1,245½	244
Good Hope and Covey	J. F. Thompson & Sons	H. L. Arnett	191	1,610	950
Georges Valley	Marcella Gray	A. S. Gray	295	580	133
Hague & Clifton	J. H. Clerk	..	465	1,112	98
Hampstead and Retreat	Victor Gentles	..	500	924	200
Harmony Hall	G. P. Dewar	..	856	250	531
Holland	Hon. G. S. Ewen	..	1,050	618	248
Hopewell	A. E. Muschett	..	800	500	100
Ilyde & Gibraltar	C. Lopez	..	1,200	2,653	590
Johnson Pen and Pusey Park	H. P. Sewell, et al	Included in Carey Park	..	..	..
Lancaster	G. P. Dewar	..	805	330	..
Mahogany Hall	H. E. Capstick	..	1,315	1,575	340
Maxfield	L. S. H. Boothe	..	200	1,330	200
Merrywood and Top Hill	Geo. Taylor	..	710	360	136
Manchester	J. J. Milliner	..	230	283	..
Nightingale Grove	A. W. Gordon	..	245	235	97
Linton Park	H. R. Milliner	..	210	395	100
Weston Favel	P. Oppenheim	..	600	400	175

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Trelawny, contd.</i>					
Orange Valley ..	Lt. Col. Jarret-Kerr ..	..	1,810	424	152
Kent ..	Do do ..	..	729	279	..
Orange Grove ..	Chas. Costa ..	..	420	276	86
Pembroke ..	J. F. Thompson & Sons ..	..	468	1,208	..
Phoenix ..	Adella Jarret-Kerr ..	..	938	30	400
Pantrepant ..	C. T. Dewar ..	..	530	1,794	200
Shawfield ..	J. F. Thompson & Sons ..	..	38	582	..
Sportsman Hall ..	U. T. Todd ..	..	242	305	120
Southfield and Garredu ..	Hon. Guy S. Ewen ..	..	370	1,402	110
Unity ..	W. H. Vickers ..	..	900	750	330
Wales & Potosi ..	J. H. Clerk ..	..	600	1,391½	356
Windsor ..	Mrs. T. Donald Hill ..	..	900	5,645	306
<i>St. James—</i>					
Anchovy ..	H. H. Parkin ..	..	300	700	23
Barrett Hall & Greenwood ..	A. Allwood ..	..	720	435	122
Bluehole ..	L. H. Pilliner ..	..	161	90	14
Bogue ..	Maurice Malcolm ..	..	519	543	50
Catherine Hall ..	F. M. Kerr Jarrett ..	..	2,622	1,986	492
Canaan ..	Jos. Shore ..	..	260	520	100
Chesterfield ..	St. James Co. Ltd. ..	G. A. Wolferstan ..	330	807	75
Duckets ..	St. James Co., Ltd. ..	Do. ..	730	601	225
Eden ..	J. L. Lynch ..	..	100	649	238
Hampden ..	D. O. Kelly Lawson ..	..	442	1,089	253
Hazelymph ..	G. P. Brown ..	..	500	865	50
Irwin ..	Est. Dr. A. M. Mills ..	..	1,100	532	313
Kempshot ..	Est. Maxwell Hall ..	A. Maxwell Hall ..	380	601	180
Kirkpatrick ..	E. R. Burgess ..	..	200	601	120
Montpelier ..	J. W. Edwards ..	..	4,000	3,038	2,140
Retirement ..	D. Mills ..	..	1,249	319	539
Roehampton ..	A. V. Thomas ..	..	300	1,580	214
Rose Hall ..	D. Henderson ..	G. A. Archer ..	1,117	2,174	223
Seven Rivers ..	C. D. DeLisser ..	..	300	1,275	50
Spot Valley and Carlton ..	M. S. Grant ..	..	650	1,200	206
Springvale ..	F. L. & R. C. DePass ..	..	240	1,731	85
Windsor Lodge ..	Cecil McFarlane ..	..	601	1,000	200
Worcester ..	David Mills ..	..	181	99	60
<i>Hanover—</i>					
Belvedere ..	B. S. Gosset ..	..	958	122	633
Burnt Ground ..	Est. P. Houghton James ..	S. M. H. James ..	1,242	526	1,000
Barbican ..	F. Topper ..	..	106	124	18
Challacombe Pen ..	M. & K. C. Charley ..	..	1,411	1,835	1,034
Chester Castle ..	E. C. Cooke ..	..	912	184	300
Content ..	J. W. N. Hudson ..	..	1,010	300	462
Copse ..	E. P. Beresford ..	..	1,360	556	570
Copse Farm ..	R. S. Harvey ..	..	265	5	170
Eaton ..	Hugh Sanftleben ..	..	680	550½	120
Fish River ..	Helen Aguilar ..	..	510	1,490	..
Golden Grove ..	E. P. Houghton James ..	..	1,019	1,434	379
Houghton Court ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	..	1,081	1,115	350

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Hanover, contd.</i>					
Haughton Grove	A. W. Watson Taylor	..	900	50	597
Knockalva ..	Maurice Malcolm ..	F. Malcolm	2,804	1,337	98
New Milnes ..	R. F. Lindo ..	..	1,000	467½	240
Orange Bay & Ireland Pen	A. N. S. Jackson ..	..	205	1,875	..
Orchard ..	N. A. Rudolf ..	..	314	462	30
Point ..	H. Riddel and H. Hendricks ..	..	460	590	169
Blue Hole ..	Est. J. S. Taylor ..	R. M. Hairs	100	490	14
Bamboo ..	E. P. Beresford ..	..	175	264	65
Ramble ..	L. G. Hudson-Heaven ..	..	1,714	866	890
Recovery ..	H. H. Pouyatt ..	..	156	170	65
Round Hill ..	G. B. Pease ..	..	954	370	150
Saddler's Hall ..	E. P. Haughton James ..	..	875	25	550
Shettlewood ..	J. W. Edwards ..	..	1,836	173	900
Try All ..	E. R. Browne ..	..	850	1,324	150
<i>Westmoreland—</i>					
Ackendown ..	A. S. Aguilar & Bro. ..	..	1,042	496	475
Acton ..	E. P. Haughton James ..	..	216	..	90
Amity ..	V. Campbell ..	O. M. Seaton	390	308	150
Anglesea ..	J. D. Winder ..	..	240	300	220
Bluefields ..	Est. Fanny McNeil ..	R. W. B. Whitelocke	280	400	309
Bog ..	Dr. L. Gifford ..	..	1,560	..	700
Bulstrode ..	Gertrude Whitelocke ..	..	1,000	1,294	300
Bath ..	A. W. Alcock ..	..	694	87	260
Clifton ..	Hon. Dr. J. W. Hudson ..	..	360	..	330
Chilton ..	Est. J. W. Mennell ..	Miss M. Mennell	260	240	120
Copse Mtn. ..	B. W. Williams ..	T. R. Williams	865½	304	..
Enfield ..	Richard F. Williams ..	..	885	203½	500
Ferris & Sweet River	Stainton Clarke ..	..	1,137	250	650
Georges Plain and Three Mile River	S. E. Morris ..	Edward Morris	1,553	920	270
Grandvale ..	Edith Kirkham ..	B. A. Kirkham	800	2,200	500
Galloway ..	C. E. Harvey ..	..	700	..	..
Haddo ..	W. A. Hewitt ..	..	365	700	160
Hermitage ..	P. H. Cooke ..	..	683	34½	400
Hopeton ..	R. E. Harvey ..	..	526	..	450
Kew Park ..	T. R. Williams ..	..	939	175½	1,200
Kings Valley ..	W. H. Farquharson ..	..	300	1,490	200
Kingswood ..	C. O. Hudson ..	..	164	..	100
Knockalva ..	P. H. Cooke ..	..	116	316	50
Mountain Spring ..	H. C. Shekell ..	..	160	119	120
Windsor Forrest ..	S. J. Cooke ..	..	200	267½	50
Leamington and Seaford	Jos. Findlay ..	..	600	434½	500
Llandilo ..	Hon. Hugh Clarke ..	..	1,427	..	500
Lennox ..	W. J. H. Cooke ..	..	450	125	400
Mesopotamia & Barham	Barham Friendship Estates Coy., Ltd.	E. Hopwood	1,050	750	450
Mt. Edgcombe ..	Est. W. A. S. Vickers ..	Alfred Vickers	1,405	360	500
Morelands ..	Ed. Whitelock ..	..	1,000	800	550

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Westmoreland, contd.—</i>					
Mt. Ricketts ..	W. R. W. Parker-Jervis	H. H. Latham ..	132	1,040	160
Negril Spots ..	F. A. Sinclair ..	..	550	580	350
New Works ..	Geo. Hogg ..	..	133	70	120
Nonpariel and White Hall ..	R. E. Harvey ..	..	2,000	332	1,100
Old Hope ..	Est. Genl. A. Sandbach	J. W. Edwards ..	2,640	..	900
Petersville ..	E. S. Harvey ..	..	700	836	300
Prospect ..	Barham Friendship Central Estate Co., Ltd.	E. Hopwood ..	728	1,180	360
Paradise ..	S. M. Haughton James	J. G. M. Robertson ..	1,544	558	550
Robins River ..	Hon. Hugh Clarke ..	..	880	155	300
Retrement ..	Cyril Hudson ..	..	945	200	300
Shafston ..	Est. Tait ..	..	545	210	230
Highgate ..	Jos. S. Finlay ..	..	300	456	..
Kent Darliston ..	Mrs. A. Anderson ..	..	150	15	60
Barneyside ..	S. E. Haughton ..	..	68	167½	..
Mt. Tirza ..	C. A. McFarlane ..	..	160	40	130
Shafston ..	Est. Sinclair ..	..	600	170	240
Spring Garden ..	H. B. L. Segree ..	..	800	1,823	230
Woodstock ..	Est. Dr. C. E. Harvey	..	1,197	66	1,000
Westcliffe ..	Cyril Hudson ..	..	746	400	450
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>					
Appleton ..	Appleton Central, Ltd.	Percy Lindo ..	400	5,252	180
Allscott ..	Est. Wm. B. Sangster	..	452	..	122
Aberdeen ..	J. C. Earle ..	..	250	670	50
Ashton ..	C. E. Earle ..	..	365	..	200
Arlington ..	(Included in Fullers- wood)	..	..	..	..
Barton ..	Marquis of Chigi ..	..	955	1,045	100
Barton Isles ..	Hon. Dr. J. Hudson ..	..	1,000	1,535	500
Bogue ..	W. N. C. Farquharson	..	2,200	4,095	700
Biscany and Newton ..	Est. R. B. Daley ..	..	1,600	265	370
Benmore ..	Wm. Hutchinson ..	..	522	610	100
Bromberry ..	W. G. Hendriks ..	..	340	..	100
Buena Vista ..	A. G. Robison ..	..	800	303	120
Bybrook ..	Dr. J. A. L. Calder ..	..	170	8	50
Brucefield ..	Est. S. Forrest ..	..	460	23	97
Cabbage Valley ..	W. G. Hendriks ..	W. G. Hendriks ..	1,000	761	200
Cashew ..	Est. J. C. Hutchinson ..	..	1,400	960	250
Claremont Park ..	S. Hendriks ..	..	580	660	80
Content ..	Est. R. B. Daly ..	..	497	200	103
Cornwall ..	Est. F. J. C. Farquharson	H. E. Farquharson ..	265	234	50
Elphenstowe ..	Stafford Maxwell ..	..	700	723	150
Elim ..	Hendriks & Co. ..	W. G. Hendriks ..	3,500	1,214	860
Emmaus ..	D. R. Clacken ..	..	30	503	110
Elderslie ..	P. E. Browne ..	..	50	926	100
Friendship ..	Henry Maxwell ..	..	900	800	240
Fellowship ..	Est. W. S. Cooper ..	T. Cooper ..	366	384	80
Fonthill ..	Lt.-Col. D. C. Spencer- Smith ..	C. E. Isaacs ..	1,800	1,347	410
Fort Charles ..	Hon. P. Sangster ..	..	600	594½	62
Fullerswood ..	Do. ..	..	264½	..	65
Fullerswood ..	Wm. G. Hendriks ..	..	2,500	1,398	700

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Elizabeth, contd.—</i>					
Goshen ..	Est. R. B. Daley ..	..	2,100	912	612
Gilnock ..	E. W. Muirhead ..	..	1,000	548	270
Giddy Hall ..	Est. Jno. Cooper ..	J. M. Cooper	803	365	125
Holland ..	W. N. C. Farquharson ..	..	2,300	4,053	1,240
Haughton ..	Mrs. B. S. Maxwell ..	..	450	724	100
Hermitage ..	G. L. Smith ..	..	200	100	70
Hodges ..	W. G. Griffith ..	..	8 0	1,657	400
Hounslow ..	Geo. R. Smith ..	..	320	397	110
Long Acre ..	Theo. E. Levy ..	..	280	211	92
Luana ..	A. Lewis ..	..	500	362½	100
Luana ..	C. H. A. Iver ..	..	850	925	367
Luana ..	Mrs. Hugh Tomlinson ..	..	400	462½	..
Lower Works ..	S. Hendriks ..	..	756	..	120
Long Hill ..	Mrs. M. Castle ..	A. G. Robison	1,400	391	550
Mt. Olivet ..	Major G. L. Knowles ..	..	200	165	40
Mt. Pelier ..	J. F. Goodison ..	..	350	2,055	120
Maggotty ..	H. Westin ..	..	100	593	120
Malvern Well ..	C. H. Iver ..	..	200	200	52
Hamstead ..	H. Tomlinson ..	..	652	870	200
Paynes Town ..	Est. R. B. Daly ..	..	358	6	154
Spring Park ..	Do. ..	..	311½	..	100
Wallingford ..	R. A. McFarlane ..	..	160½	222	30
Malvern Hill ..	A. F. Lawrence ..	..	130	134	70
Mountain Side ..	Mrs. C. F. L. Sangster ..	..	138½	..	25
(The Orchard)					
New River ..	D. R. Clacken ..	..	1,150	1,385	292
Northampton ..	M. E. King ..	..	850	113	180
Oxford ..	V. E. Manton ..	..	900	721½	273
Peru ..	Est. J. V. Calder ..	J. T. Calder	750	280	58
Pepper ..	M. Dickenson ..	A. M. Lewis	1,736	494	190
Raheen ..	R. B. Daly, et al ..	..	1,480	3,113	578
Roseberry ..	Edmond Forrest ..	..	190½	60	29
Southampton ..	Isabella Williams ..	..	780	208	190
Stanmore ..	D. Clacken ..	..	1,000	494	190
Springvale ..	Hon. Dr. John Hudson ..	..	160	1,202	150
Thatchfield ..	E. T. Forrest ..	..	500	172	210
Torrington ..	G. L. Smith ..	..	160	674	76
Unity ..	Est. R. Lawrence ..	..	100	126	40
Vaux Hall ..	J. A. Martin ..	..	500	250	200
Vineyard ..	E. T. Forrest ..	..	606	253	268
White Hall ..	Louis Crooks ..	..	1,092	700	175
Warminster ..	Hon. A. E. Harrison ..	..	900	285	360
Windsor ..	Florence Lewis ..	E. B. Lewis	220	161	120
Williamsfield } ..					
Y. S. ..	Austin Browne ..	P. E. Browne	1,200	4,068	827
Williamsfield ..	Jas. W. Daly ..	R. B. Daly	111	55	30
Wild Pen ..	Hon. P. W. Sangster ..	..	200	857	47
Wallingford ..	F. H. Farquharson ..	..	36	30	50
Manchester—					
Brumalia ..	Dr. Ernest Lewis ..	..	900	300	300
Cocoawalk ..	George E. Heron ..	..	200	1,736	120
Chudleigh ..	J. S. Miller ..	..	800	525	122
Derry ..	P. A. Bovel ..	..	497	1,000	300
Great Valley ..	Est. A. C. L. Martin ..	..	1,000	381	462

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

No. of cattle.	Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
	<i>Manchester, contd.</i>					
	Green Vale and ..	Misses Glanville ..	.. ..	900	1,144	290
	Green Hill					
	Grove Place ..	Jamaica Govt. ..	Director of Agriculture ..	600	400	140
	Hope ..	S. A. Lord ..	.. ..	990	200	250
	Kendal & Martins Hill	E. M. Clark ..	.. ..	500	85	150
	Lyndhurst ..	E. F. Coke ..	W. H. Coke ..	500	723	225
	Marshall's Pen ..	Est. M. E. Muirhead ..	E. W. Muirhead ..	1,000	900	326
	Martins Hill ..	W. H. Coke ..	.. ..	300	154	200
	Marlborough ..	O. F. Lord ..	.. ..	320	280	140
	Perth ..	Mrs. M. Nightingale ..	.. ..	350	400	140
	Ramble and Porus Pasture	L. C. & E. S. Hendriks ..	.. ..	925	1,162	254
	Richmond Hill ..	A. E. Kingdon ..	.. ..	351	10	160
	Shooter's Hill ..	H. H. Heron ..	.. ..	600	2,515	500
	Stones Hope and Grove ..	Thursfield & Ronaldson ..	.. ..	1,814	71	202
	Weir Pen ..	Hon. Thos. Anderson ..	.. ..	438	475	219
	Moorelands ..	Est. E. B. Hall ..	.. ..	335	265	140
	<i>Clarendon—</i>					
	Beauchamp ..	United Fruit Coy. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	275	1,558	359
	Budleigh Park ..	G. Lewis ..	.. ..	1,100	342	278
	Denbeigh Crawl ..	Clarence Lopez ..	.. ..	360	446	211
	Denbigh ..	G. W. Muirhead ..	.. ..	260	5,644	560
	Halse Hall ..	Mrs. Harris & Ffrench-Mullen ..	G. W. Harris ..	260	2,700	300
	Monymusk ..	United Fruit Coy. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	4,460	3,673	86
	Rovington ..	Hon. G. Muirhead ..	.. ..	500	700	300
	Longville Park ..	Harold Bolton ..	.. ..	170	905½	300
	Springfield ..	United Fruit Coy. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	623	1,846	160
	New Yarmouth ..	Clarence Lopez ..	.. ..	620	227½	160
	Saint Jago ..	Major C. C. Mitchell ..	Capt. A. S. Phillips ..	2,200	4,300	1,000
	Sheckles Pen ..	J. G. Miller ..	.. ..	600	900	241
	Spring Plain ..	F. G. Pawsey ..	.. ..	236	700	181
	Ramble ..	A. A. Lewis ..	.. ..	450	396	160
	Rhymesbury ..	C. Lopez ..	.. ..	900	3,987½	461
	Vere Pens ..	Clarence Lopez ..	.. ..	1,400	3,140	320
	Whitney ..	E. M. Clarke and S. A. Lord ..	S. A. Lord ..	400	2,672	100
	<i>St. Catherine—</i>					
	Bushy Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	1,997	2,067	1,766
	Bodles Pen ..	Mrs. Fulford ..	J. H. Fulford ..	700	744	300
	Bellevue ..	Dr. C. R. White ..	.. ..	100	1,760	109
	Bybrook ..	H. V. Lindo ..	.. ..	200	622	127
	Caymanas Est. ..	Caymanas Estates, Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	1,758	6,568	438
	Charlemont ..	Geo. McGrath ..	.. ..	1,217	3,094	658
	Cumberland Pen ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	495	3,005	106
	Claremont ..	Hey. C. Muschett ..	.. ..	160	75	122
	Colbecks ..	P. R. Ryley ..	.. ..	460	3,500	200
	Hartlands ..	Hon. Seymour-Seymour ..	.. ..	700	915	410

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.—</i>					
Lloyds	C. G. Hudson	..	300	4,292	450
Longs Wharf	Est. S. A. Hendriks	.. E. S. Hendriks	604	742	155
Lodge	Eric Lord	..	600	386	350
March Pen	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd.	.. J. G. Kieffer	547	1,447	310
Marlie	P. R. Ryley	..	325	231	150
Mendez Pen	H. G. Sturridge	.. M. L. Bovell	400	567	156
Cherry Gardens	United Fruit Co.	.. J. G. Kieffer	1,156	113	157
St. Helens	Do. do. do.	.. Do.	998	848	..
Pleasant Farm	Geo. McGrath	..	364	100	161
Phoenix Park	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd.	.. J. G. Kieffer	130	912	128
Rio Magno	H. Alex. Fowler	..	770	290	200
Rhodens	C. G. Lord	..	340	30	134
Rose Hall	E. V. Crum Ewing	..	346	350	150
Reid's Pen	Otto Crowden	.. Frank Hall	200	136	200
Riverhead	Harold Braham	..	400	933	150
Smallwood	C. A. Walters	..	800	100	200
Spring Garden	Est. Vincent Verley	..	400	1,718	250
Two Mile Wood	E. Charley	..	164	1,106	223
Tulloch	John H. McPhail	..	750	952	400
Thetford	Est. Vincent Verley	..	216	1,798	250
Whim	O. Lord	..	560	153	250
Worthy Park	F. L. Clarke	..	2,260	11,762	1,035
Wakefield	Rose Westmorland	..	556	59	300
Amity Hall	United Fruit Coy.	.. J. G. Kieffer	1,808	1,069	..
Grove	Do.	.. Do.	607	244	..
Kilbico	C. E. Lord	..	150	70	30
Windsor Park	St. Cath. Est., Ltd.	.. J. G. Kieffer	934	828	153
Dove Hall	T. P. V. McDaniel	..	160	1,640	100
Enfield	L. W. Thomas	..	455	375	150
Bernard Lodge	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd.	.. J. G. Kieffer	53	450	127
Dovecot Park	F. V. Nunes	..	340	10	70
Ellerslie	Dr. G. O. Rushie-Grey	..	80	11	60
Great Salt Ponds	United Fruit Co.	.. J. G. Kieffer	2,047	6,841	199
Halfway Tree	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd.	.. Do.	164	2,344	218
Little Hartlands	L. C. E. Nunes	..	500	334	97
and Content					
Lawrencefield	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd.	.. J. G. Kieffer	25	400	71
Little Windsor	O. W. Hussey	..	737	10	140
Leigh Farm and	Vincent Muschett	..	400	60	80
Eltham					
Twickenham Pk.	United Fruit Co.	.. J. G. Kieffer	283	685	36
Windsor Park	C. N. Tennant	..	150	53	50

CROWN LANDS.

The following rules for the sale of Crown Lands to settlers were approved by the Governor. (See Gazette Notice, 168, March 16, 1916.)

1. A Land Board shall be appointed in each parish in which the Government owns sufficient Crown Lands to justify its creation. The Board shall consist of the Member for the Parish, the Chairman of the Parochial Board, the Collector of Taxes and two other members to be appointed by the Governor. The Board shall elect its own Chairman and the quorum shall be the Chairman and two others. The Board shall forward its recommendations to the Colonial Secretary.

2. The duties of the Board shall be to consider and advise the Government as to the best means of opening up Crown Lands for settlement and as to the methods of providing means for making and maintaining roads into such Crown Lands.

3. No more than 300 acres will be granted to one purchaser, nor less than 5 acres, except in cases specially approved by the Governor, nor shall any two grants of 300 acres be allotted to run continuously and contiguously without such approval. The Governor will so far as practicable adopt the general principle that out of every block say of 1,000 acres not more than one block of 300 acres should be sold.

4. The price at which the land will be sold may be learnt at the office of the Surveyor General or from the Bailiffs in charge of the different parcels. The value of land to be sold shall be fixed by the Surveyor General in consultation with the Local Land Board with the approval of the Governor.

5. Each applicant for the purchase of land must submit a recommendation from a person of good standing to whom he is personally known.

6. The Surveyor General on receipt by him of an application in the form endorsed hereon accompanied by a recommendation and on deposit of one-fifth of the price of the land shall cause a survey to be made of the quantity of land applied for, the applicant receiving notice as to the time when the survey will be made. Applicants' lots shall run continuously and contiguously with no blank land between lots, and possession will not be allowed to any applicant till survey has been made defining the lot purchased.

7. Any application may, however, be refused, and the deposit refunded, by the Surveyor General, at any time previous to the delivery to the applicant of the Certificate mentioned in Rule 10, whether the survey approved by the Surveyor General mentioned in Rule 6 entitling the applicant to possession has been made or not; and on tendering refund of the deposit the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

8. On the survey being made and approved by the Surveyor General, the applicant shall be entitled to possession of the land allotted to him on such survey, subject, as in Rules 7 and 9, to refund of deposit and cancellation of sale previous to delivery of Certificate.

9. If the applicant shall be dissatisfied with the situation or configuration of the land allotted to him on such survey, and shall within fourteen days after the survey give written notice thereof to the Surveyor General, or to the Surveyor who made the survey, or to the Bailiff in charge of the land he shall be entitled to a refund of one-half of the amount deposited by him as above and his application shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

10. If such notice shall not be given, the applicant shall on approval of the survey by the Surveyor General, be deemed to be the purchaser of and to be in possession of the land allotted to him on such survey, and as soon thereafter as practicable a Certificate shall be delivered to him by the Surveyor General, who shall keep a duplicate of such Certificate in his office.

11. Such Certificate shall be in the form following:—

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND TO SETTLERS.

Jamaica s.s.

Office of the Surveyor General, Kingston,
of the Parish of

This is to certify that
Yeoman (hereinafter called the purchaser) did on the _____ day of
19____, pay the sum of £____, being one-fifth of the purchase money of £____
in respect of _____ acres of land part of _____ in the Parish of _____
and that the situation and configuration of the said _____ acres are
as shown by survey thereof made by _____ on the _____ day of _____
19____, which can be seen on application at the office of the Surveyor General in
Kingston.

The land comprised in this certificate is held subject to the following condition:—

(1.)—The remaining four-fifths of the purchase money and the cost of survey, together amounting to £____ are payable in ten years by ten equally yearly instal-

- ments of £ , each without interest, the first of such instalments being payable on the day of 19 , and the subsequent instalments at intervals of one year thereafter. Provided that if within such period of ten years the purchaser shall have established one-fifth of acreage in Coffee, Coconuts, Cocoa, Oranges, or other permanent crop-producing plants, and shall have erected and maintained in good order on the land a suitable dwelling house to the approval of the Surveyor General, he shall be released from payment of, or be refunded, as the case may require, one-fifth of the purchase money.
- (2.)—Such payments shall be made to the Collector of Taxes for the said Parish of and the receipt of each payment must be endorsed on this certificate which must be produced to the Collector of Taxes at the time of payment.
 - (3.)—The balance of the purchase money and costs of survey may however be paid in advance at any time subject to a discount of 3 per cent. and the Collector of Taxes is authorised to receive such payments whenever tendered.
 - (4.)—If the purchaser shall at any time be six months in arrear in respect of payment of any yearly instalment on account of purchase money and costs of survey the Surveyor General on behalf of the Government shall give a notice calling on the purchaser or person in possession to pay the arrears due.
 - (5.)—Such notice shall be served either by being delivered to the purchaser or person in possession of the land, or by being affixed to some tree, or posted on some other conspicuous part of the land.
 - (6.)—If at the expiration of one month from the service of such notice the requirements of same have not been complied with, the Surveyor General may by himself or some person appointed by him, enter into possession of the land and may either before or after such entry sell the same at public auction or private contract or otherwise dispose or deal therewith as he may deem fit. On re-entry or sale this certificate shall be deemed to be cancelled and the previous payments made by the purchaser shall be forfeited, the same being taken by the Government as rent for the time during which he occupied the land.
 - (7.)—On payment of the purchase money and costs of survey in full the purchaser or other person entitled thereto will receive from the Crown a conveyance or patent in fee simple in the usual form and with the usual reservations including (a) a reservation to the Government of the right to make Railways and new roads or improve existing roads, free of costs, the Government paying the cost of any damage actually done to fruit trees, growing crops or cultivated ground, in making or improving such roads, (b) a reservation to the Government of all mines, minerals and mineral oils whatsoever as are suitable and lying either above or beneath in or under the said land and also with ample and sufficient powers for the Colonial Secretary, his workmen, agents and labourers to have free ingress, egress and regress in and over the said land or any part thereof at all times for the purpose of prospecting for mines, minerals and mineral oils using occupying enjoying, digging for working and winning the hereinbefore excepted mines minerals and mineral oils and for making (without payment or compensation in respect thereof) any roads, water courses or other works through over or upon the said land or any part thereof for the purposes of raising, working digging and carrying away the products of such mines minerals and mineral oils at his will and pleasure and carrying the same through or over the said land or any part thereof and for digging cutting and getting stone, timber and other materials to be used in or about the said works or any of them without making any payment or compensation in respect thereof, (c) reservations to the Government of the right free of cost to lay water pipes and to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines and wire ropeways and of the right to take and use free of cost the water on the said land for public water supplies and for the purpose of generating electric or other power for the running of railways or for any other purposes and the right free of costs to erect buildings and works for producing such power and for constructing telegraph and telephone lines and wire ropeways and public water supplies and also with power for the Colonial Secretary his workmen agents and labourers to have free access at all times on the said land for all purposes of such foregoing reservations. The Government paying the cost of any damage actually done to fruit trees growing crops or cultivated ground in carrying out such works.

(8.)—No transfer of, or dealing with the rights of the purchaser in the land comprised in this certificate shall be effectual until written notice thereof shall have been given to the Surveyor General duly authenticated to his satisfaction. No purchaser shall sell the land purchased by him or any portion of it until after the Surveyor General exercises a right of pre-emption at five per cent. above the price which has been bona fide offered for the land or declines to exercise that right.

Dated this

day of

19

Surveyor General.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND TO SETTLERS.

Application.

I do hereby apply to become the purchaser of _____ of the Parish of _____ acres of land part of _____ in the parish of _____ for the sum of £ _____. And I herewith deposit with the Surveyor General the sum of £ _____, being one-fifth of the price of the said land and agree to be bound by and to conform to the foregoing rules and certificate in respect of my purchase.

Dated this

day of

19

Under this Order on 28th June, 1916, by notice in Gazette, Land Boards, were appointed in the following parishes:—St. Thomas, Portland, St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James, St. Elizabeth and St. Catherine

CONTROL OF PLANT DISEASES.

THE control of plant diseases is regulated by Law 10 of 1925, "The Protection from Disease (Plants) Law, 1925" and the Orders made thereunder, the principal provisions of which are as follows:—

1. The Governor in Privy Council has power to declare any disease of plants to be a 'notifiable plant disease' and the Governor to issue an order prescribing the treatment to be followed by the owner or occupier for the treatment of such notifiable plant disease.

In the case of a notifiable plant disease the owner or occupier and every person having the charge or management of land who knows or suspects the existence of a *notifiable* plant disease on the land of which he is the owner or occupier or has the charge or management shall with all practicable speed give notice in writing to the Director of Agriculture of the fact of the land or of any plant thereon being so infected or suspected, and should in such notice give all information in his power as to the extent and nature of the disease. The said notice shall be served personally on the Director of Agriculture or shall be addressed to him by registered post.

Where the occupier or the person having the charge or management of land is charged with an offence under the Law, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease, unless and until he shows to the satisfaction of the Court that he had not knowledge thereof and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

For the purposes of the Law, the decision of the Director of Agriculture as to the presence or identification of any notifiable or infectious plant disease is final.

A fine not exceeding £50 can be inflicted for a breach of an order made under the Law or for failure to notify a notifiable plant disease.

At present the Panama Disease of Bananas and the Mediterranean Fruit Fly are the only plant diseases declared to be notifiable plant diseases to which the above requirements apply.

2. An "Infectious Plant Disease" is a disease so declared by the Governor in Privy Council for which the Governor has power to make an order for treatment by the owner, occupier or manager concerned.

No notice of such a disease to the Director of Agriculture is required.

If the owner or occupier or the person having the charge or management of any land fails to carry out the measures prescribed in the order so issued, the Director of Agriculture or any person authorised by him in writing may enter on such land and may carry out the measures prescribed in the order and the cost of carrying out these measures is recoverable from such owner or occupier as the case may be at the suit of the Director of Agriculture or any person authorised by him in writing, as a Civil Debt before the Resident Magistrate for the parish in which the land in question is situated.

The Bonnygate Disease of Bananas, The Black Weevil Borer of Bananas, the Bud-rot Disease of Coconuts, and the Mosaic Disease of Sugar Cane have been declared to be "Infectious Plant Diseases" under this Law, and Orders prescribing measures for their treatment have been issued.

THE PANAMA DISEASE OF BANANAS AMENDMENT ORDER, 1931, UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE PROTECTION FROM DISEASE (PLANTS) LAW 1925 (LAW 10 OF 1925).

1. Every owner or occupier or persons having the charge or management of land (whether the land shall or shall not have been declared to be infected or suspected of being infected with plant disease) who knows or suspects the existence of the Panama Disease of Bananas on the land of which he is the owner or occupier or has the charge or management shall, on giving notice to the Director of Agriculture as required by Section 7 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law, 1925, and pending the arrival of a person appointed to carry out the provisions of the said Law hereinafter called "the Inspector," prevent as far as possible all persons and animals passing over the land infected or suspected of being infected and shall disinfect with a solution of one half pint Jeyes fluid, or similar disinfectant, per gallon of water, the boots or naked feet of all persons and the feet of any animals entering or walking on the land infected or suspected of being infected and shall disinfect by the heat of fire, or thoroughly cleanse with the disinfectant above described, all cutlasses and tools used in the examination or treatment of any suspected plants, and shall examine the clothing of any person leaving the infected area and shall carefully remove any mud or soil found on such clothing, and shall wash any clothing so soiled with the disinfectant above described.

The suspected plant or plants shall not be dug out, nor shall any part thereof be removed or destroyed pending the arrival of the Inspector.

2. The Inspector shall examine the suspected plant and his decision as to the presence of the Panama Disease of Bananas shall be conclusive unless the owner shall at once challenge this opinion by handing a statement in writing to the Inspector claiming the right of appeal to the Director of Agriculture for a decision in accordance with Section 9 of the said Law. The Inspector shall then prepare a sample of the diseased plant and forward this under seal to the Director of Agriculture by Parcels Post, together with an identification label furnishing the description required by Section 11 of the Law.

Pending the decision of the Director of Agriculture which shall be communicated to the owner or occupier through the Inspector in the form of a Certificate signed by the Director of Agriculture the provisions of Clause 1 hereof shall be maintained.

3. The occupier or other person having the charge or management of land on which a plant is situated which in the opinion of the Inspector, or, where appeal has been made to the Director of Agriculture, in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture, is affected with the Panama Disease of Bananas (whether the said land shall or shall not have been declared by Order published in the Jamaica Gazette to be infected, or suspected of being infected with plant disease) shall make a systematic examination of every stool of bananas within a distance of one chain from the diseased plant by cutting down and observing the appearances of the stem and base of each plant. If one or more diseased plants are thereby disclosed a further area of one chain in distance from any such diseased plant shall be further examined in the manner above prescribed and this procedure shall continue until an area has been attained in which no diseased plant is found within one chain of the boundaries of the said area. The whole area thus included shall be an infected area, (hereinafter referred to as "the infected areas") for the purpose of these regulations and shall be treated by the said occupier or other person as follows:—

- (1) A. Every banana plant within the infected area whether diseased or not, shall be dug up with its roots and cut up into small slices not exceeding three inches in thickness. The pieces of plants which are not diseased shall be piled into heaps and treated with fresh-slaked lime. The pieces of the diseased plants shall not be mixed up with those not diseased and if practicable shall be thoroughly burnt so that the fragments are charred to the centre. Where it is not practicable to use fire the diseased pieces shall be treated with from one to four gallons of lime per plant according to the size thereof. Lime shall be applied to all the holes from which plants have been dug, and these holes,

left open and exposed to the sun. The plants found to be diseased shall be cut up and treated last. The pieces of diseased plants shall after treatment be kept in some place within the infected area from which they are not likely to be carried away by flood rains.

- (1) B. Or in the alternative, every banana plant within the infected area whether diseased or not shall be cut off not more than four inches above the soil and the cut surfaces and the soil immediately surrounding all parts of such banana plants shall be treated with a Petroleum Oil of a brand approved by the Director of Agriculture and published as such in the Jamaica Gazette and in sufficient quantity to kill the plants. The material cut down shall be cut up into slices not exceeding three inches in thickness. The pieces from the plants which are not diseased shall be treated either with fresh-slaked lime or a brand of approved Oil. The pieces of the diseased plants shall not be mixed up with those not diseased and if practicable shall be thoroughly burnt so that the fragments are charred to the centre. Where it is not practicable to use fire, the diseased pieces shall be treated with from two to six pints of an approved Oil per plant or with one to four gallons of lime per plant according to the size thereof. The plants found to be diseased shall be cut up and treated last. The pieces of diseased plants shall after treatment be kept in some place within the infected area from which they are not likely to be carried away by flood rains.
- (2) All root food-crops including yams, taniers, ground nuts, sweet potatoes, cassava, Irish potatoes, onions, scallions, turnips, growing on the infected area shall be dug up and destroyed or thoroughly disinfected at the time of treatment of the diseased area with the disinfectant above described.
- (3) All persons who enter the infected area to carry out the treatment prescribed in this Order shall, before proceeding from the infected area to a place not infected, wash their boots or naked feet in a solution of one half-pint of Jeyes' Fluid or similar disinfectant per gallon of water.
- (4) Should adventitious banana suckers appear upon any land after treatment thereof as an infected area under this paragraph, such land shall be treated in the manner prescribed in (1) of this paragraph and the provisions of (2) of Clause 4 hereof and (3) of this paragraph shall apply to such land.

4. The Inspector may himself at his discretion carry out the treatment specified under Clause 3 hereof with or without the consent of the owner.

5. No person except those acting under Section 5 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law 1925, shall without the permission in writing of the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained enter on the infected area and no poultry or domestic animal shall be allowed on the said land.

6. (1) No plants or crops of any description shall be planted on the infected area nor shall any implements of tillage be used thereon for a period of at least one year from the last treatment of such area nor until the written permission of the Director of Agriculture has been obtained by the said occupier or other person.

(2) No person shall remove from the infected area any cutlass or implement of tillage used thereon unless and until such cutlass or implement has been disinfected by the heat of fire or thoroughly cleansed with the disinfectant above described.

7. The occupier or other person having the charge or management of any land adjacent to lands which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture or of the Inspector is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas shall treat as an infected area within the meaning of the next preceding paragraphs all land within a chain from the nearest diseased plant on the adjacent land.

8. In this Order "diseased plant" means a plant which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture or of a person appointed under Section 5 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law 1925, is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas.

9. Notwithstanding anything herein ordered the Director of Agriculture may at any time and in any particular case authorise a reduction in the area to be treated as an infected area or to modify the treatment herein prescribed by means of written instructions to any person appointed under Section 5 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law 1925, or to the occupier or other person having the charge or management of land which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas whether the said land shall or shall not have been declared by Order published in the Jamaica Gazette to be infected or suspected of being infected with Plant Disease.

THE PROTECTION FROM PLANT DISEASE (YAM AND COCOHEAD) ORDER, 1930.

(Made 5th May, 1930. Published in the Jamaica Gazette of 15th May, 1930.)

1. No person shall remove any Yam Heads or Cocoheads or any planting material of yams, cocoas or toyas from within the boundaries of any parish of this Island to any place within the boundaries of any other parish of the Island, excepting where the place of origin and the place of destination are within the boundaries of the same property, holding or estate and except under or by virtue of a Permit or License in writing for the removal of such Yam Heads, Cocohead or any planting material of yams, cocoas or toyas, first had and obtained from the Director of Agriculture and upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the Director of Agriculture may impose in and by such Permit or License.

2. The interpretation Law, 1900 (Law 9 of 1900) shall for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order apply in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of a Law.

3. This Order may be cited as "The Protection from Diseases (Plant) Law (Yam and Cocohead) Order, 1930.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE BANANA INDUSTRY.

THIS is a Committee appointed by the Governor to advise on matters connected with the Banana Industry of Jamaica.

COMMITTEE—The Director of Agriculture, *Chairman*; Hon. J. H. McPhail, Hon. P. Lindo, Hon. T. J. Cawley, Hon. K. V. Abendana, F. A. Cory, G. J. Goble, J. Roy Johnson, The Secretary, Jamaica Agricultural Society, The Supervising Inspector of Plant Diseases, Government Microbiologist, *Secretary*.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND TOOLS ORDER, 1929.

1. In the case of any plants imported from the United Kingdom these shall be permitted into the Port of Kingston only, and all such plants having been removed from their wrappings, coverings or packages, shall, together with all such wrappings, coverings or packages, be fumigated in a fumigatory box (to be provided for the purpose by the Department of Agriculture) with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas at the rate of one ounce of Cyanide for every 300 cubic feet of space for a period of one hour. In the case of delicate plants with expanded foliage half the above dose of Cyanide shall be used, and the exposure shall be half an hour only.

The officers responsible for this operation shall be—

- (a) In the case of large consignments requiring the use of the large fumigatorium at the foot of West Street, the Director of Agriculture and his officers.
- (b) In the case of small consignments landed at a wharf in Kingston the small fumigatorium at the King's Warehouse shall be employed and the fumigation shall be carried out by the officers of the Customs.
- (c) In the case of Postal Parcels the fumigation shall be carried out at the General Post Office in the small fumigatorium at that place by the officers of the Post Office Department.

2. In the case of any plants or of any agricultural tools or implements of labour coming from any country other than the United Kingdom and of all agricultural tools and implements of labour that have been used coming from any country whatsoever, the importation of these into the island shall only be permitted if and when a written permit so to do has been obtained from the Director of Agriculture previous to their importation. Such permit may be granted by the Director of Agriculture for admission into the Port of Kingston only if he is satisfied that there is no danger of the introduction of disease by such importation. Every such importation shall be consigned to the Director of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture shall decide in each case whether the plants, tools or implements, on arrival can safely be admitted, and shall carry out such disinfection or fumigation as may be considered necessary in such case in order to prevent the introduction of plant disease. Any consignment or part thereof imported under such permit which may in the judgment of the Director of Agriculture or his officers be dangerous or calculated to introduce or spread plant disease

shall be destroyed and no compensation shall be payable to the importer of the plants or articles so destroyed. This rule shall not apply to plants, tools or implements the importation of which may be otherwise prohibited.

3. Any plants or articles imported contrary to any of the provisions of this Order shall be destroyed by the officers of the Customs or of the Post Office, and no compensation shall be payable to the owners of the plants or articles destroyed.

4. The Director of Agriculture shall be responsible for seeing that the appliances for fumigation are maintained in good order and shall supply the requisite chemicals in a form convenient for use by the officers of the Customs and Post Office Departments.

5. The importer of any plants, or of any tools or implements of labour pursuant to a permit granted under Section 2 of this Order shall be liable for the payment of any expenses incurred by the Government officers in moving or conveying the plants, tools or implements of labour for the purposes of fumigation or disinfection.

6. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1929."

7. In this Order the expressions "plant" and "plants," include any tree, plant, root, herb, grass, cuttings, buds or grafts, or part thereof respectively, or any soil, articles, coverings or packages in which the same may be enclosed, packed or otherwise contained.

8. The Interpretation Law, 1900, (Law 9 of 1900) shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order in like manner as it applies to the interpretation of a Law.

9. The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1925, is hereby revoked.

By Orders issued under Law 10 of 1925, the importation of Cotton and Citrus plants is prohibited while by Orders issued under the Customs (Importation Prohibition) Law 1916, the importation of Banana plants or any parts thereof, tools or implements of labour usually employed in the cultivation of Bananas that may have come directly or indirectly from Central or South America or the Island of Trinidad, Coconuts in the Husk and Citrus Fruits is prohibited.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND TOOLS ORDER, 1930.

(Made 26th April, 1930. Published in Jamaica Gazette of 1st May, 1930.)

- (a) On and after the 1st day of August, 1930, the written permit of the Director of Agriculture, referred to in Section 2 of the said Order, shall take the form of a Label bearing particulars of the permit and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.
 - (b) Every person who desires to import plants from any country other than the United Kingdom shall apply to the Director of Agriculture for a permit before despatching the order for such plants.
 - (c) The permit, if and when issued by the Director of Agriculture, shall be forwarded by the Importer to the Supplier who shall attach it to the package containing the plant or plants to which the permit relates.
 - (d) Every package of plants which shall arrive by mail subsequent to the 1st day of August, 1930, without a permit attached thereto shall forthwith be destroyed by the Post Office.
2. The provisions of the Interpretation Law, 1926 (Law 26 of 1926) shall for the purpose of interpretation apply as well to this Order as to "The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1929" in like manner as it applies to the interpretation of a Law.
3. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1930."

CUSTOMS (IMPORTATION PROHIBITION) FRUIT AND VEGETABLES PROCLAMATION (NO. 2), 1929).

(Made 9th July, 1929. Published in the Jamaica Gazette of 11th July, 1929.)

1. On and after the date of the publication of this Proclamation in the Jamaica Gazette, the importation into this Island of all fruits and vegetables (except dried or processed fruits and vegetables, grains, seeds and Irish potatoes) from all countries other than the United States of America, shall be and the same are thereby prohibited, provided however that this Proclamation shall not be applicable to such fruits and vegetables as are the products of the Dominion of Canada, the United Kingdom and Ireland, and which shall be accompanied by a Certificate stating that such products are home grown.

**CUSTOMS (IMPORTATION PROHIBITION) FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
PROCLAMATION (NO. 1), 1930.**

(Made 27th May 1930. Published in the Jamaica Gazette of 29th May, 1930.)

On and after the date of the publication of this Proclamation in the Jamaica Gazette the Proclamations of the 4th day of June, 1929, and the 9th of July 1929, shall be and the same are hereby varied excepting the vegetable known as "The Onion" from the application thereof.

The term "The Onion" used in this Proclamation shall be deemed and taken to comprise any species of "Allium" such as the common onion, the shallot, the garlic and the leek.

This Proclamation may be cited as "The Customs (Importation Prohibition) Fruit and Vegetables Proclamation (Number 1) 1930."

EXPORT OF PLANTS.

The exportation of plants from Jamaica is governed by Law 17 of 1925, "The Export of Plants Prohibition Law, 1925," which provides that the Governor may, by Proclamation to be published in the Jamaica Gazette, prohibit or restrict and regulate the exportation from the Island of any plant or part thereof. The penalty for a breach of any Proclamation made under this Law is a fine not exceeding One Hundred Pounds or in default of payment imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

Proclamations under the Law have, so far, been issued only in respect of living Pimento plants and seeds and Banana Suckers as follows:—

"THE EXPORT OF PLANTS (PIMENTO) PROHIBITION PROCLAMATION, 1929."

(Made 22nd November, 1929. Published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 28th November, 1929.)

The exportation from this Island of living plants, seeds or cuttings of pimento is hereby prohibited.

This Proclamation may be cited as "The Export of Plants (Pimento) Prohibition Proclamation, 1929."

"THE EXPORT OF PLANTS (BANANA SUCKERS) PROHIBITION PROCLAMATION, 1930."

(Made 17th September, 1930. Published in the Jamaica Gazette of 18th September, 1930.)

The exportation from this Island of plants known as "Banana Suckers" is hereby prohibited unless the same are certified by the Department of Agriculture, to have originated from lands free from Banana Borer and Panama Disease.

2. This Proclamation may be cited as "The Export of Plants (Banana Suckers) Prohibition Proclamation, 1930."

THE TICK (CONTROL AND ERADICATION) ORDER, 1928.

1. From and after the 15th day of March, 1928, "The Tick (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1923," made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 10th day of July, 1923, and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 19th July, 1923, is revoked, and in lieu thereof this Order cited as "The Tick (Control and Eradication) Order 1928," made by the Governor in Privy Council on this 12th day of March, 1928, shall be substituted therefor.

2. In this Order the following expressions shall have the meaning assigned to each respectively, except when otherwise stated.

- (i) "The Law" means "The Tick (Control and Eradication) Law 1920 (Law 41 of 1920)."
- (ii) "Arsenical Dip" means a preparation containing not less than 1.6 lbs. and not more than 2 lbs. of Arsenious Oxide, in every one hundred gallons of a dipping fluid approved by the Director of Agriculture, and declared by Notice in the Jamaica Gazette to be an approved dipping fluid for the purposes of the Law.
- (iii) "Dipping Tank" means a tank used for dipping Cattle for the control and eradication of ticks and shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of "The Tick, (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1922" made on the third day of October, 1922, and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 19th day of October, 1922, whether or not the tank be constructed on a holding on which there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding the number of One Hundred.
- (iv) "Spraying" means the application to the whole exterior surface of the body of Cattle, by a syringe or other appliance, of well dispersed fine portions or droplets of an "Arsenical Dip" approved by the Director of Agriculture for the purposes of the Law.

- (v) "Washing" means the application to the whole exterior surface of the body of Cattle by a rag, sponge, brush or other means of an "Arsenical Dip" approved by the Director of Agriculture for the purposes of the Law.
- (vi) "Registered" means recorded in the Office of the Director of Agriculture, and when applied to "Dipping Tanks" means Tanks constructed in accordance with Section 2 of "The Tick (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1922, made on the third day of October, 1922, and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 19th October, 1922.
- (vii) "Inspector" means any person appointed by the Governor under Section 5 of the Law.
- (viii) "Inspection" means examination by an Inspector by any or all means of "Dipping Tanks, other structures, appliances, "Arsenical Dips," liquids, other preparations and all other things connected with the treatment of the control and eradication of ticks under the Law, and includes the examination of the Cattle themselves (namely, horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules, asses, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers and calves) on the holding of any Owner or Occupier.
- (ix) "Certificate of Exemption" means a Certificate granted by the Director of Agriculture to the Owner or Occupier of a holding, whereby such Owner or Occupier is temporarily exempted or otherwise from the provisions of this Order, on such conditions or in such particular manner as the Director of Agriculture may deem fit and set forth in such Certificate of Exemption.

3. (i) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding the number of Thirty, shall make an *annual in-giving* to the Director of Agriculture, in accordance with Schedule No. 1 of this Order, during the month of April of each calendar year, of the *maximum number* of Cattle which are or were pastured or maintained on his holding on the first day of April of the same year.

(ii) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which a "Dipping Tank" has been or may be constructed at any time, shall forthwith after the publication of this Order in the Jamaica Gazette, inform the Director of Agriculture in writing of the location, type of construction and capacity of such "Dipping Tank," and such "Dipping Tank" shall be duly "Registered" in the Department of Agriculture, if constructed in accordance with Section 2 of "The Tick (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1922, provided such "Dipping Tank" is not already "Registered" in the Department of Agriculture.

(iii) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which a registered "Dipping Tank" has been constructed, shall inform the Director of Agriculture in writing whenever his "Dipping Tank" in consequence of drought, lack of water, defects in its structure or other cause, cannot be utilised for the treatment of Cattle for ticks, as required by the Law and shall thereupon apply to the Director of Agriculture for a Certificate of Exemption, who shall, if satisfied thereon, issue such a Certificate.

(iv) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding Thirty in number, shall keep an accurate record in a book, reserved exclusively for this purpose, and in accordance with Schedule No. 2 of this Order, of the date, number, and kind or class of Cattle treated for the control and eradication of ticks by "Dipping," "Spraying" or "Washing" as the case may be, in compliance with the provisions of this Order. Such book and its record shall be open to inspection at any time on demand by the Director of Agriculture, and Inspector under the Law, or any officer of Police.

(v) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle not exceeding Thirty in number, although required to treat his Cattle for the control and eradication of ticks as is set forth in sub-section (iii) of Section 4 of this Order, shall be exempt from keeping such record as mentioned in the preceding clause hereof unless or until such Owner or Occupier is required by the Director of Agriculture by Notice to be published in the Jamaica Gazette to keep such record.

(vi) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle, irrespective of their number, shall, when given *three full day's* notice in writing by an Inspector under the Law or an officer of the Police, assemble and confine in manner suitable for their inspection all or any Cattle on his holding or other place, which the Inspector under the Law or Officer of Police may require him to present for inspection.

4. All Cattle on every holding in the Island, except as hereinafter provided, shall be treated for the control and eradication of ticks by "Dipping," "Spraying," or "Washing" in accordance with the terms and directions hereinafter stated for different holdings, by the use of an "Arsenical Dip," and the treatment of all Cattle as aforesaid shall be at intervals of not more than *Two Weeks* between each treatment, unless the Director of

Agriculture or an Inspector under the Law gives written permission for a longer interval between treatments or the Owner or Occupier first obtain a Certificate of Exemption, from the Director of Agriculture.

(i) Where there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding *One Hundred* in number on one and the same holding or on a group of holdings in the possession or occupation of the same Owner or Occupier and the holdings within such group are not more than *Three Miles* apart each from the other along any road, passage or way along which Cattle can be driven or led, the Cattle on such single holding or group of holdings shall be treated for ticks by "Dipping" them in a "Registered" "Dipping Tank" in accordance with the first paragraph of this Section.

(ii) On holdings where there shall be at any time Cattle not exceeding *Ninety-nine* in number and the Owner or Occupier, by the payment of a fee not exceeding Two Pence for each dipping of each head of Cattle or by other means is able to obtain access to and the use of a Public Dipping Tank or other "Registered" "Dipping Tank" on a holding not more than *Two Miles* from his holding by any road, passage or way along which Cattle may be driven or led, such Cattle shall be treated for ticks by "Dipping" in accordance with the first paragraph of this Section.

(iii) On holdings where there shall be at any time Cattle not exceeding *Ninety-nine* in number and the Owner or Occupier is unable to gain access to and the use of a Public Dipping Tank or other "Registered" "Dipping Tank," because his holding is more than *Two Miles* distant from any such Tank by any road, passage or way along which Cattle can be driven or led, or, for other reasons satisfactory to the Director of Agriculture such Owner or Occupier is unable to secure facilities for the dipping of his Cattle, in such cases the Cattle on such holdings shall be treated for ticks by "Spraying" or "Washing" with an approved "Arsenical Dip" in accordance with the first paragraph of this Section.

(iv) The Owner or Occupier of any holding on which a Dipping Tank has been or may at any time be constructed shall provided the means necessary for accurate testing of the fluid used in such Dipping Tank for the treatment of Cattle for ticks; and such fluid when used for the dipping of Cattle for the control of ticks, shall contain not less than 1.6 lbs. and not more than 2 lbs. of arsenious oxide in every one hundred gallons of the dipping fluid and in other respects conform in composition with an "Arsenical Dip" approved by the Director of Agriculture, as declared by notice in the Jamaica Gazette, to be an "Arsenical Dip" for the purposes of the Law.

5. The Director of Agriculture or an Inspector appointed under the Law is empowered:

- (i) To order the treatment of Cattle for ticks on any holding by "Dipping," "Spraying" or "Washing" at shorter intervals than *two weeks*, but not oftener than at intervals of *ten days*, in any case in which he considers such order is justified
- (ii) To permit the Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle, irrespective of their number, to treat such Cattle for the control and eradication of ticks at longer intervals than *two weeks*, but not exceeding one month, unless a Certificate of Exemption be obtained by such Owner or Occupier from the Director of Agriculture.
- (iii) To order the Owner or Occupier of any holding on which a Dipping Tank has been or may be constructed to empty and recharge the same in accordance with the requirements of this Order, whenever he may deem such order necessary or justified.

6. Owners or Occupiers of holdings who by the provisions of this Order are required to treat the Cattle on their holdings by "Dipping" in a Public Dipping Tank, or other "registered Dipping Tank," may with the written permission of the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained, substitute the method of "Spraying" or "Washing" in lieu of "Dipping" in the case of horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules and asses only, provided such "Spraying" or "Washing" be done as in manner and at intervals as provided in the first paragraph of Section 4 of this Order, and provided, further, that the Director of Agriculture may cancel or revoke at any time and for any reason the permission granted as aforesaid.

7. Nothing in this Order shall apply to horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules and asses which are habitually kept in stables or small paddocks, and which by reason of grooming and special care are maintained in a tick-free condition; nevertheless all such horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules and asses shall be subject to inspection at any time for the presence or evidence of ticks, and the Owner thereof shall treat any such animal for the control and eradication of ticks according to the provisions of this Order whenever so ordered by the Director of Agriculture or an Inspector under the Law.

8. The Director of Agriculture is empowered to declare from time to time by notice in the Jamaica Gazette any "Arsenical Dip" approved by him for the control and eradication of ticks or other purposes of the Law or any Order made thereunder.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE, TRANSPORTATION AND SAFE KEEPING OF ARSENITE OF SODA.

1. Arsenite of Soda may be sold by the Department of Agriculture to Penkeepers for use in Dipping Tanks.

2. No Penkeeper shall be supplied with Arsenite of Soda by the Department of Agriculture unless his name and address is on the Register of Dipping Tank owners which is kept by the Department of Agriculture.

3 All Arsenite of Soda supplied by the Department of Agriculture shall either be transported in the original drums in which they were received from the manufacturers, or in such a container as may be approved by the Director of Agriculture.

4. (a) Penkeepers shall keep Arsenite of Soda in a strong walled room which shall be fitted with a door provided with a lock which shall be securely locked from the outside.

(b) The key of the lock of the door shall be kept in the personal possession of the Penkeeper or such definite responsible person as may be appointed for that purpose by the Penkeeper.

(c) The Arsenite of Soda shall be kept in the original drums or containers as supplied by the Department of Agriculture, and these drums or containers shall be kept by the Penkeeper, or his appointed agent, in either a metal chest or strong wooden box which shall be securely locked or padlocked.

(d) The key of the metal chest or strong wooden case shall be kept in the possession of a second responsible person appointed for that purpose by the Penkeeper.

(e) No one person may be in possession of both keys for the store room and the chest at the same time.

(f) Both persons in charge of the keys of the store room and the chest in which the Arsenite is kept must attend whenever Arsenite of Soda is being taken into or removed from the store.

(g) The scales for weighing out the Arsenite of Soda shall be kept in the store and shall not be removed from the room in which the Arsenite of Soda is kept.

(h) A book shall be kept in the store room in which the amount of Arsenite of Soda received shall be noted at the time of receipt, and also the amounts weighed out and removed for use at the time of removal. The time and date of removal of all Arsenite of Soda together with its weight shall be entered in the book and the entry shall be certified by the two responsible persons in charge of the keys of the room and the box in which the Arsenite is kept respectively.

This book shall be available for inspection by any Officer of Police.

Any Arsenic sold by The Agricultural Department for use in Dipping Tanks shall be coloured or treated by mixing the same with a blue aniline dye and in particular the dye known as Chlorazol Sky Blue F.F. in the proportion of three pounds of the dye into one ton of Arsenic.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

THE Laws at present regulating the importation of animals are Laws 24 of 1890, 33 of 1893, 17 of 1895, 1 of 1898, 19 of 1909, 23 of 1920 and 13 of 1924.

By Law 23 of 1920, it is an offence if any person shall import into Jamaica any animal without the written permission of the Governor or some person authorised by the Governor, and any animal imported without such written permission or in respect to which any prescribed conditions relating to its importation has not been complied with may be destroyed. The Director of Agriculture has been appointed to be the person authorised under Section 4 of the Law to grant permission to import animals.

The following animals are exempt from the operation of this law: Domestic poultry, cage birds, live turtle, live fish, rabbits, guinea pigs, bees.

The Law also does not apply to the following animals which are controlled by Law 24 of 1890: Bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers, calves, horses, mules, asses, dogs, sheep, goats, swine.

Law 24 of 1890 defines the words "cattle," "animal," "disease," and "foreign."

1. "Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers and calves. Horses, mules and asses are included in the term by Law 1 of 1898.

2. "Animals," except where it is otherwise expressed, means cattle, sheep, goats and swine. Dogs are added by Law 19 of 1909.

3 "Disease" means cattle plague or rinderpest, anthrax, contagious pleuro-pneumonia,

foot and mouth disease, sheep pox or sheep scab, or any other contagious disease which is known to attack cattle or other animals. Glanders and farcy are added by Law 1 of 1898 and rabies by Law 19 of 1909.

4. "Foreign" denotes a country outside of the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies, and when applied to animals and things, means brought to Jamaica from a foreign country.

Law 24 of 1890 provides that "all cattle and animals" imported from a foreign country shall, on arrival and before being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Governor, and shall then be placed in a depot on the coast to be provided by the Government, and be there kept in quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day of landing.

Cattle or animals, however, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession or from the United States of North America are exempt from this provision provided the importer declares in writing that they are, and the Inspector believes them to be imported for breeding purposes only.

Law 33 of 1893 provides that, whilst cattle or animals are kept in quarantine, if it should appear to the Inspector that any animal is diseased, it shall be lawful for the Inspector, in his discretion, to cause such animal to be slaughtered; and the Inspector shall also keep in quarantine for at least 14 days or such longer period as the Governor may from time to time determine from the day when any animal is found to be diseased any animal that shall have been within the same enclosure as such diseased animal.

Should it happen that disease breaks out among any cattle or animals in quarantine to such an extent that the Inspector considers that it would be dangerous to the Island to let them or any of them out of quarantine, all such animals shall be slaughtered with the approval of the Governor.

Cattle and animals quarantined under the Law must be inspected by the Inspector before being released.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered—

1. To fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle or animals landed at the quarantine depot.
2. To make such general or special orders as he may think fit for prescribing the ports or limits at which alone foreign animals may be landed.

By the Animals Contagious Diseases (Prohibition and Restriction) Order, 1925, as amended by the Animals Contagious Diseases (Prohibition and Restriction, Amendment Order, 1926, the importation of cattle and animals is prohibited from all foreign countries excepting the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, while from these latter countries, animals may be imported only on a Permit first had and obtained from the Governor or some person authorised by him. The importation of dogs is prohibited from all countries excepting the United Kingdom, and from this latter country, dogs may be imported only under the following conditions:—

- (a) Each consignment of dogs shall:—
 - "(i) In the case of dogs imported from Great Britain, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries stating that there has been no Rabies among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Great Britain during six months immediately preceding the embarkation of any dog from Great Britain for any place in this Island.
 - "(ii) In the case of dogs imported from Northern Ireland, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Imperial Secretary's Department stating that there has been no Rabies among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Ireland during six months preceding the embarkation of any dog from Ireland for any place in this Island and
 - "(iii) In the case of dogs imported from the Irish Free State, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction stating that there has been no Rabies among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Ireland during six months immediately preceding the embarkation of any dog from Ireland for any place in this Island."
- (b) Each consignment of dogs shall be shipped directly from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and shall not associate or be in contact during the voyage, with any dog from any country other than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or with any dog which has not been released from quarantine in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in respect of the disease known as Rabies.
- (c) On a rival at any port in this Island every such dog shall be examined by the Inspector appointed under the Law, and if free of infectious or communicable disease may, after permission in writing for such landing has been obtained from such Inspector be landed at such port of Entry.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered at any time to make such general or special orders as he may think fit for prohibiting or restricting and regulating the importation of foreign animals or for the better execution of the Laws to prevent the importation of cattle or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading of disease by carcasses, fodder, litter or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread.

Fees for inspection of imported animals.

The Inspector shall be paid by the person importing cattle or animals a fee of four shillings per head on "cattle" as defined above and 2s. per head on the smaller animals, *i.e.*, sheep, goats, swine and dogs. All fees are to be paid before the animals are landed, or when in quarantine before being removed.

IMPORTATION OF BEES.

By the Importation of Bees Law (Law 1920), it is enacted that no bees, honey or beekeepers stock shall be brought within the limits of this Island, save with the permission in writing of the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained and any bees, etc. imported without such permission may be seized and destroyed at any time by any Customs or Constabulary Officer.

Any person found guilty of an offence against this Law, is liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds, or in default of payment to imprisonment for any term up to three months.

REGULATIONS.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 4 of Law 19 of 1910, on the 23rd of September, 1919.

1. No person shall import into this Island any Queen Bees without making application in writing to the Director of Agriculture for permission so to do and observing the terms and conditions by these Regulations imposed.

2. On every application as aforesaid for permission to import Queen Bees the Applicant shall pay to the Director of Agriculture with such application the following fees:—

Where the application shall be for a single Queen Bee, the sum of 4/.

Where the application shall be for more than one Queen Bee the sum of 4/ for the first and 1/ for each additional Bee.

3. The Director of Agriculture in granting permission on any such application as aforesaid may limit the number of Queen Bees to be imported under such application.

4. The Queen Bees shall be imported in packages addressed to the applicant, *c/o* The Director of Agriculture, Kingston.

5. No person shall remove any Queen Bee from the package or cage in which the same shall be imported unless such person be authorised in writing by the Director of Agriculture so to do.

6. The person duly authorised by the Director of Agriculture for the purpose shall remove every Queen Bee from the package or cage in which the same shall have been imported and shall transfer such Queen Bee to a fresh package or cage with a fresh escort and food supply, and he shall immediately burn or cause to be burnt the original package and cage and also the original escort and food supply.

7. The Director of Agriculture shall exercise due diligence so that the Queen Bees shall be transferred as aforesaid and be redirected to the Importer, to the address furnished by the application, with as little delay as possible, but he shall not be responsible for any delay or loss of any Queen Bees that may occur.

8. Every importation of Queen Bees shall be made entirely at the Importer's risk and no claim for damages shall be made or be sustainable by him for any deaths or losses of Queen Bees that may occur in carrying out these Regulations.

9. The Regulations under Section 4 of the Importation of Bees Law, 1910 (Law 19 of 1910) approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 7th day of September, 1910, are hereby revoked.

IMPORTATION OF CATS.

By Notification dated 15th April, 1929, the importation of Cats into the Island of Jamaica from countries other than the United Kingdom and Ireland was prohibited and it was ordered that cats when imported from the United Kingdom and Ireland must be accompanied by a certificate from the appropriate Ministry of the Country of Origin stating that no rabies have occurred in such country among unquarantined dogs and cats within a period of six months prior to the date of export of such animals.

IMPORTATION OF MONKEYS.

By Notification dated 6th May, 1930, the importation of Monkeys was made subject to the requirements of Law 23 of 1920. These requirements are: obtaining a permit from the Director of Agriculture; a condition of such permit being that the Monkey must be accompanied by a certificate from the appropriate Ministry of the Country of Origin stating that no rabies have occurred in such country among unquarantined dogs and monkeys, within a period of six months immediately prior to the date of the export of such animal.

PROTECTION FROM DISEASE (BEES) (FOUL BROOD DISEASE),

ORDER 1926.

1. Every person having the charge or management of any hive of bees or Apiary within the parishes of Kingston and Saint Andrew (hereinafter called the declared area) shall within seven days from the date of this Order report in writing to the Director of Agriculture, Kingston Post Office, the site and the number of hives which are in his possession within the declared area.
2. No person having the charge or management of any hives of bees or Apiary within the declared area shall move or cause to be moved any bees, queen bees, hives of bees, honey, wax or any materials that have been used in connection with any hives of bees within the declared area except by a permit in writing from the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained.
3. Where any hive of bees is found to be infected or suspected to be infected with the Foul Brood Disease of Bees, the owner or person having the charge or management of such hives shall forthwith destroy the same with fire. The stands on which such hives have been kept shall also be burnt with fire or tarred completely with boiling tar.
4. The owner or person in charge or control of an Apiary within the declared area shall on the publication of this Order in the Jamaica Gazette forthwith examine the brood nest of each hive and shall destroy all hives where Foul Brood is present in accordance with this Order and shall thereafter examine each hive at least once in every three months and continue to destroy infected hives in the manner herein before provided.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

A Law was passed in December, 1922, which repealed Law 1 of 1909, Law 21 of 1910 and Law 23 of 1917. This Act gives very wide powers for executive action in the control of Contagious Diseases of Animals.

"Disease" is defined as Cattle Plague, Pleuro-pneumonia, Foot and Mouth Disease, Sheep Pox, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, Farcy, Glanders, Rabies, Anthrax and any disease so declared by the Governor in Privy Council.

Every owner of an animal infected with or suspected of being infected with diseases shall—

- (a) keep that animal separate from animals not so affected, and
- (b) immediately give notice to the Inspector of Police or other principal Officer of Police in the district where the animal is or to a commissioner appointed under the Law who shall report immediately to the Director of Agriculture.

The Law provides for the appointment of Commissioners and of a Chief Commissioner and calls for the services of a Government Veterinary Officer and of Inspectors.

The fullest powers are reserved (based on the Imperial Act) for the making of Orders dealing with all contingencies associated with the control of Contagious Animals Diseases by the State. Penalties are provided for breaches of the Law and of Orders made there-under.

Power to spend up to £10,000 on the Warrant of the Governor for the costs of administering the Law has been given.

DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic., c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c. 11.

Law 14 of 1888 placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the Law enacts that "every occupier of land shall as between himself and the occupier of the adjoining land, be liable to bear one-half of the expenses of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respective holdings," while Section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one, for construction or repairs of the

fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and to recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this Law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

CATTLE TRESPASS.

THIS matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horse-kind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable on conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

POUNDS.

IN 1897 the old Pound Laws 15 Vic., chapter 11, 22 Vic., chapter 17, and sections 1 and 7 of Law 16 of 1872 were repealed and a new Pound Law, No. 19 of 1897 was passed.

It enacts that the control of all pounds be vested in the parochial board of the parish, and that charges shall be paid out of the General Purposes Fund to which all fees shall be paid in. Parochial boards to appoint keepers and make rules, with the approval of the Privy Council.

The owner of land may impound stock trespassing thereon. Animals to be impounded within 24 hours, unless a Sunday intervenes. The distrainer may claim seizure fees from the owner of any animal or from Pound keeper when pounded.

The Poundkeeper when owner of impounded stock is known must serve a notice on him and may claim a fee for doing so as also on delivering animal to owner, a fee may be charged and expenses of keep if kept over one day.

Animals are to be kept separate and must be fed.

A separate enclosure must be provided for animals suffering from disease, and such animals may be destroyed, on the order of a justice of the peace, and the carcass burned.

Sheep need only be advertised in the Gazette for two weeks and it is not necessary to advertise goats and pigs. A notice respecting the pounding of such animals must be posted at the pound and at the nearest constabulary station.

Animals may be sold with the consent of a justice of the peace after advertising the proposed sale. The title of a purchaser is secured under the Law. The owner of the animal so sold is entitled to the net proceeds of the sale if proving ownership within one month.

If proceeds do not cover expenses poundkeeper may recover from owner.

Goats, kids, hogs, pigs (or poultry—(Law 6 of 1904) may be killed by the person on whose land they may be trespassing—but notice must be immediately given to the owner of the animal, who may have the carcass, which he must remove within six hours or it may be buried, destroyed or removed by the owner of land.

Enticing an animal to trespass, in order to pound it, is an offence under the law. The parochial board is responsible for the death of animals dying from want of food or care, unless there is proof that there was no wilful act of neglect.

It is an offence to ill-treat or make use of pounded animals, or to rescue or attempt a rescue of pounded animals.

Animals are not to be impounded singly when there are more than one, to increase the expense to owner or the fees to the distrainer.

All actions under the Law must be commenced within three months of the cause of action. A penalty not exceeding £20 may be imposed where none has been specially provided for and may be recovered by summary process before a Resident Magistrate or two justices of the peace.

SCHEDULE II.

Seizure Fees to be paid to the Distrainer either by the owner of the animal or by the Pound Keeper as the case may be.

1. (a) For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf, if seized singly	s. d.
.. .. .	1 0
(b) For every animal as above if two or three be seized at one time or brought in together	0 6
(c) For any number above three, if seized or brought in together for the first three	1 6
and for each head above that number an additional sum of	0 6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the rates aforesaid	0 6
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog or pig	0 6
When any animal is kept on any land during a Sunday, the owner of such animal shall be charged double the above rates.	

NOTE—The sums above-mentioned shall respectively include all charges for the keep of an animal.

SCHEDULE III.

Table of Pound Fees and of amounts to be paid to the Pound Keeper by the owner of an animal before he is entitled to its delivery:

FOR SEIZURE FEES the amount actually paid by the Pound Keeper to the Distrainer.

FOR POUND FEES—

1. For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf	s. d.
.. .. .	1 6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the above rates	0 6
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, pig, or for the first day of detention	0 6

FOR FODDER FEES payable for each day during which the animals herein-after mentioned are impounded:

For every horse, mare, gelding, mule	1 6
For every ass, bull, cow, ox, steer, or heifer	1 0
For every sheep, goat or pig	0 6

NOTE—There shall be no fodder fees for young animals still following the mother.

For costs of advertising or publication, expenses actually incurred

For notice of impounding when given to the owner. 0 6

SEASONS AND PRICES FOR FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER ECONOMIC PRODUCTS IN KINGSTON.

As there is a good deal of misapprehension with regard to the seasons for the various crops grown in Jamaica, and the duration of the season for each crop, the principal market in Kingston was visited by the late Mr. W. Harris, F.L.S., Superintendent of Public Gardens, once a week for some months for the purpose of noting the various products offered for sale, and the prices charged to consumers. These prices, which are revised from time to time, are at least one-third, and frequently three or four times higher than the prices paid by the retail dealers to the growers of the commodities enumerated. The prices noted for economic products such as ginger, annatta, &c., were those paid by a large exporting firm to the producers.

It will be readily understood that the seasons vary somewhat according to prevailing weather conditions and the prices also vary according to supply and demand. The prices of all commodities have fluctuated so much during recent years that those quoted are only approximately correct.

Approximate Seasons for fruits, vegetables and other products.

N.B.—The prices quoted are given as a rough guide to general value but are in no sense commercially accurate.

FRUITS.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
<i>Fruits.</i>		
Banana ..	Musa sapientum	Throughout the year—6d. to 9d. per dozen fingers.
Blackberry ..	Rubus jamaicensis	June to November—4d. to 9d. per quart.
Bilberry ..	Vaccinium meridionale	Summer months—4d. to 6d. per quart.
Cashew fruits ..	Anacardium occidentale	May to August—3d. to 4d. per dozen.
Cashew-nuts ..	Anacardium occidentale	May to September—1½d. to 3d. per quart.
Coconuts—dry ..	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Coconuts—green ..	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Coco-plum ..	Chrysobalanus icaco	Plentiful March to May—1½d. per dozen.
Cherimoya ..	Annona Cherimolia	October to February—1d. to 3d. each.
Custard Apple ..	Annona reticulata	Plentiful November to middle of February; scarce during remainder of the year—1s. per dozen.
Ginep ..	Melicocca bijuga	August and September—½d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Granadilla ..	Passiflora quadrangularis	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the winter months—3d. to 6d. each.
Grape Fruit ..	Citrus decumana	Scarce April to August—10s. to 12s. per 100; fair supply August to November—8s. to 10s. per 100; plentiful November to end of March—7s. to 12s. per 100.
Grapes—black ..	Vitis vinifera, var.	Scarce and poor January to March—1s. 6d. per lb., none middle March to end of May; June to end of year fair supply—1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.
Grapes—white ..	Vitis vinifera, var.	None in the early part of the year; scarce and poor April and May—2s. per lb. June to end of year fair supply—1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.
Limes ..	Citrus hystrix, var. acida	Scarce and green April to August—fairly plentiful end of August to December; plentiful December to March—1s. per 100.
Mango, numerous varieties	Mangifera indica	The regular season for this fruit is April and the price for No. 11 and other common varieties is then 3d. per dozen. The fruit is very plentiful from middle of June to end of August, and prices drop to ½d. per dozen. The favourite Bombay variety is sold at 1/6 per dozen. From October to May the fruit is occasionally seen in the market.
Melon ..	Cucurbita Melo	Winter and spring months—4½d. to 9d. each.
Melon ..	Cucumis Melo	Plentiful during the spring, autumn and winter months—6d. to 9d. each.
Cantaloupe ..	var.	
Melon—Musk ..	Cucurbita moschata	Plentiful during winter and spring months; scarce and poor March to end of August—6d. to 9d. each.
Melon—Water ..	Citrullus vulgaris	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—9d. each.
Naseberry ..	Achras Sapota	Plentiful April to middle of June—3d. per dozen; scarce middle of June to July—4½d. to 6d. per dozen; none July to October, then fairly plentiful to April—4½d. to 6d. per dozen.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Orange—Sweet ..	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	Scarce June to end of August—3s. to 4s. per 100; fairly plentiful September to November, 3s. to 4s. per 100; plentiful November, to end of May—2s. to 3s. per 100.
Orange—Tangier-ine	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> ..	Scarce during June; none July and August; fair supply September to November; plentiful November to end of May—6d. per dozen.
Papaw ..	<i>Carica Papaya</i>	Throughout the year—3d. to 6d. each.
Pine-apple ..	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	March to May, 6d. to 1/ each.
Sugar-loaf	..	
Pindar-nut ..	<i>Arachis hypogæa</i>	Throughout the year—1½d.—2d. per quart.
Shaddock ..	<i>Citrus decumana</i>	Plentiful November to June, and to be had all through the year—6d. each.
Sour Sop ..	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Plentiful December to June—1d. to 2d. each; scarce in July—3d. each; none August and September; scarce in October and November 3d. each.
Star-apple ..	<i>Chrysophyllum</i> <i>Cainito</i>	Scarce during February—1s. per dozen; plentiful March to beginning of June—3d. to 9d. per dozen; scarce during latter part of June—1s. per dozen; none from early part of July to February.
Sweet Cup ..	<i>Passiflora mali-</i> <i>formis</i>	Throughout the year—1½d. to 3d. per dozen.
Sweet Sop ..	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	None from February to early part of June; fairly plentiful middle of June, and plentiful July to September; then a fair supply to end of January—3d. to 9d. per dozen.
VEGETABLES.		
Akee ..	<i>Blighia sapida</i> ..	Plentiful July to October—¾d. per dozen; November to end of June not plentiful—1½d. to 2d. per dozen.
Avocado, or Alligator Pear	<i>Persea americana</i>	Season begins early part of July, and pears are plentiful to end of September—1½d. to 3d. each, scarce from October to end of April—2d. to 3d. each; none during May and June.
Beans—French	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—2d. per lb., when plentiful, to 6d. per lb. when scarce.
Beans—Lima, or Sugar ..	<i>Phaseolus</i> <i>lunatus</i> ..	Throughout the year—4½d. to 6d. per quart.
Beetroot ..	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year; but most plentiful and best during winter and spring months—9d. to 1s. per dozen.
Breadfruit ..	<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful December to March—1d. to 2d. each.
Cabbage—native grown	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months—4½d. to 9d. each, according to size.
Calalu or Spinach	<i>Amarantus viridis</i> <i>A. tristis</i> <i>A. spinosus</i>	Throughout the year; very plentiful during and after the rainy seasons—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Calalu, Jockatoe (See also Indian Kale)	<i>Phytolacca</i> <i>octandra</i> ..	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Carrot ..	<i>Daucus Carota</i> ..	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch.
Chocho— <i>White and Green</i>	<i>Sechium edule</i> ..	Throughout the year; most plentiful November to end of February—3d. to 6d. per dozen when plentiful, 6d. to 1s. per dozen when scarce.
Cocoos ..	<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful November to March—6d. to 9d. per dozen tubers.
Corn, Indian or Maize— <i>Green Corn.</i>	<i>Zea Mays</i> ..	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Corn, Indian or Maize— <i>Sweet Corn, or Sugar Corn</i>	<i>Zea Mays</i> ..	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Cucumber ..	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Throughout the year; small but plentiful—6d. to 1s. per dozen.
Garden Egg ..	<i>Solanum Melongena</i>	Throughout the year: 9d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Gourd, Bottle or Sweet	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year; but most plentiful during the cool months of the year—3d. to 6d. each.
Indian Kale, Calalu, or Spinach	<i>Xanthosoma atrovirens</i>	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches
Lettuce ..	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Throughout the year—6d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen heads.
Ochra ..	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	Throughout the year—2d. to 6d. per lb.
Parsley ..	<i>Carum Petroselinum</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Pea—English, or Green	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	During the winter and spring months, not plentiful—3d. to 6d. per dish.
Pea—Black-eye ..	<i>Vigna Catjang</i> ..	Throughout the year, but most plentiful April to June, and October to December—4d. to 8d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—dry	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> ..	Throughout the year—6d. to 10d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo Congo, or Pigeon—green	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Throughout the year—6d. and 8d. per quart.
Pea—Red, Kidney Bean, Haricot Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful March to June, and November to December—6d. to 1s. per quart.
Plantain ..	<i>Musa sapientum</i> var. <i>paradisica</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. each finger.
Potato—Irish	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	During the winter and spring months—1½d. to 2d. per lb.
Potato—Sweet ..	<i>Ipomoea Batatas</i>	Throughout the year—½d. to ¾d. per lb. or 4s. to 5s. per 100 lbs.
Pumpkin ..	<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i>	Throughout the year—4½d. to 6d. each.
Scallion ..	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the cool months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch, according to size.
Tomato ..	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	From February to July, plentiful and good—3d. to 4½d. per lb.; from July to February, fair supply medium quality—4½d. to 6d. per lb.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Turnip ..	Brassica Rapa	Throughout the year, but plentiful and good during the winter and spring months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch.
Water Cress ..	Nasturtium officinale	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Yam—Negro, Lucea, &c. ..	Dioscorea sativa	June to December—10s. to 14s. per cwt.
Yam, White, Guinea, Barbados, &c. ..	Dioscorea alata	January to May—10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yam—Yellow or Afou ..	Dioscorea cayennensis var. rotunda	January to June, and August to end of year 10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yampee or Indian Yam ..	Dioscorea trifida ..	Throughout the year but most plentiful during the autumn, winter and spring months—6d. to 3s. per dozen according to size.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

Average prices paid by dealers for Export.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Annata ..	Bixa Orellana ..	25s. to 32s. per 100 lbs. Crop from Dec. to end of May.
Bitterwood ..	Picraena excelsa ..	30s. to 34s. per ton of 20 cwts. 6s. per ton extra for free on board.
Cacao ..	Theobroma Cacao	32s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January with a gradual rise to 45s. per 100 lbs. in March when the Spring crop closes; 40s. to 41s. per 100 lbs. for middle year crop—Middle of May to end of July; 40s. to 44s. per 100 lbs. for autumn crop, starting in September and lasting to end of year.
Coffee (Fancy) ..	Coffea arabica ..	36s. per 100 lbs. in January to May, and 34s. to 40s. in June when crop is finished. No business July to middle of October, when new crop starts at 36s. per 100 lbs. dropping to 34s. in November and December. The prices are subject to market fluctuations. Blue Mountain Coffee ranges from 110s. to 135s. per 100 lbs. In some years even higher prices are realized, this coffee not being affected by the fluctuations of the ordinary market. This grade is not sold locally.
Coffee (Fine) ..	Coffea arabica ..	37s. per 100 lbs. in January to June when crop finished. No business July to middle of September, when new crop starts in Manchester at 34s. per 100 lbs. This price is maintained to middle of October when all crops start and the price advances to 36s. dropping to 32s. again in middle of November and remaining at that figure to end of year.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Coffee (Ordinary)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ..	22s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January to end of crop in June; no business to beginning of September when new crop starts in Manchester at 24s. per 100 lbs. This price is advanced to 26s. during September and remains at that figure to middle of October when all crops come in and the price rises to 27s. and 28s. at the beginning of November; in the middle of November the price drops to 26s. at which figure it remains to the end of the year.
Coffee (Good Ordinary)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ..	34s. per 100 lbs. at beginning of January to end of crop in June. This grade of coffee continues to appear after the end of the crop in June to the opening of the new crop in Manchester at the end of August when the price drops to 27s. per 100 lbs. this price is maintained to beginning of November when it rises to 30s. and remains at this figure to the end of the year. All the above quoted prices are subject to market fluctuations.
Coffee (Parchment)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ..	20s. per cwt. (112 lbs.) at beginning of January rising to 21s. by middle of the month, and 24s. by the end of the month. During February to end of March the price remains steady at 15s. per cwt., it then rises to 16s. and remains at that figure to middle of May when it goes up to 24s. per cwt. From middle of August to middle of Oct., none is offered, then all crops come in and the price starts at 20s. per cwt. and remains at that figure to end of the year.
Divi-divi	<i>Cæsalpinia coriaria</i> ..	3s. per cwt. for large quantities, sellers finding their own bags; 4s. 6d. per cwt. for small quantities—January to June. In December the prices paid are £5 per ton for large quantities and £4 10s. per ton for small quantities.
Fustic (roots)	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i> ..	45s. to 48s. per ton f.o.b.
Fustic (trunks)	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i> ..	55s. to 70s. per ton f.o.b.
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> ..	January 25s. to 28s. per 100 lbs. for common; in February 26s. to 28s.; from February to end of April, 28s.; May, 32s. to 34s.; June, 36s. crop all reaped; July, 32s.; August, 35s. per 100lbs. No trade after early part of August to middle of December when new crop starts. When the crop is short the price goes up to 45s.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Kola-nut ..	<i>Cola acuminata</i> ..	Crop starts in March. 8s. to 15s. per 100 lbs
Logwood (roots and trunks)	<i>Hæmatoxylon campechianum</i>	50s. to 100s. per ton. For local consumption at Chemical Works the price paid is equal to shipping rates free on board. The price per roots is usually 10s. per ton less than paid for trunks.
Orange, Sweet. ..	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	10s. to 11s. per 1,000, January and February; 12s. 6d.—13s. March; 14s. April; 15s. May; 16s. to 18s. June—Crop over; 20s. July and August new crop starts, August with a demand for Canada; 18s. in beginning of September, dropping to 15s. by end of the month; 12s. 6d. to 12s. in October; and 12s. 6d. and 13s. during November and December. All the prices quoted are subject to market fluctuations.
Pimento ..	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	17s. to 18s. per 100 lbs. January to March; 18s. 6d. to 20s. March to beginning of May when the southside crop comes in and lasts to about the end of June; July 18s.; full crop in August, 18s. 6d.; September 18s. 6d. dropping to 17s. at end of month, October 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; November 15s. 6d.; December 15s.
Pimento sticks and clubs	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	Sticks $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, 11s. per 100. Clubs, 3 inches to 6 inches diameter, 4s. to 8s. per dozen.
Pine-apple (Bull head) ..	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	January to early part of March, 3s. per doz.; 4s. in April; 2s. to 3s. per dozen from April to August. No trade from end of August.
Pine-apple (Ripleys)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	During March, 4s. to 7s. per dozen; April, to end of June, 6s. per dozen; July, 5s. per doz.; August, 4s. per dozen.
Sarsaparilla ..	<i>Smilax papyracea</i>	4d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. from January to end of August. The real crop time is from January to end of June. Note—All prices named are subject to market fluctuations.

PART XII.

MARITIME.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

COMMUNICATION between Kingston and the outports of the island, and between the different outports, is maintained by two motor vessels, operated by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, a coastal steamer operated by the United Fruit Company, and by sailing vessels which trade regularly around the Island, bringing up Island produce to Kingston for transshipment by ocean steamers to Europe, Canada, the United States and other parts of the world, and taking down goods intended for merchants, traders and others at the outports which have been landed in Kingston by Ocean Steamers.

In addition to these coastal steamers and sailing vessels, the Royal Mail Co., United Fruit Co., and Aluminum Line frequently have cargo steamers which bring through freight from Great Britain, the United States and other parts of the world and land direct at certain outports. Local freight from Kingston is sometimes taken by these vessels to the outports.

A three weekly mail service is maintained with the Cayman Islands by the "Cimboco" of the Cayman Islands Motor Boat Company.

Communications with the Turks and Caicos Islands is infrequent and irregular and is conducted chiefly by sailing vessels with an occasional steamer of the Whitehall Steamship Co. calling there for salt for Canada, which takes mails and passengers from Kingston.

All facilities for bunkering steamers with coal and fuel oil can be obtained in Kingston.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

(Royal Charter, dated 1839).

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(Royal Charter, dated 1840).

Head Offices—Royal Mail House, Leadenhall St., London; & Goree, Water Street, Liverpool; **Branch Offices in England**—America House, 32 Cockspur St., London; R. M.S.P. Buildings, Southampton: Royal Mail House, Cross St., Manchester; 112 Colmore Row, Birmingham, Royal Mail House, Bothwell St., Glasgow.

Representative in Jamaica—Captain R. M. Partridge R.M.S.P. Building, 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

West Indies Mail and Passenger Service—Sailings suspended until further notice.

Passenger service between Liverpool, Spain, Havana, Panama, Peru and Chili.

Occasional calls at Jamaica as may be arranged.

West Indies Cargo Service—Cargo steamers leave Hull, London and Continental ports monthly for Jamaica, Hayti and San Domingo via Bermuda and Nassau.

These steamers leave Jamaica, monthly for Havre, Antwerp, London, Hamburg and Hull.

Direct Express Cargo Service—by R. M. S. P. Co. & Holland America Line—London to Kingston scheduled 14 days. Vessels on this service proceed to Cristobal, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, Astoria.

Jamaica Coastal Freight Service—By Motorships "Arno" and "Arun" sailing from Kingston to usual outports every few days.

Cruises de Luxe from England by R.M.S.P. "Atlantis," and "Alcantara."

Also from New York to Jamaica and other Caribbean Ports during Winter Season by palatial Liners of R. M. S. P. Co. White Star Line and Holland America Line.

ELDERS AND FYFFES, LIMITED.*Steamship Service.*

REGULAR direct sailings from Kingston to and from Avonmouth (Bristol), also via Santa Marta, Trinidad, and Barbadoes. Twin-screw steamers, 7,000 tons gross. Specially constructed for tropical service, fully equipped with wireless. First-class accommodation, spacious promenade decks, luxuriously appointed social rooms, swimming bath, excellent cuisine. Rates and other particulars upon application.

General cargo accepted for shipment from Avonmouth to Jamaica.

Office in Jamaica—The United Fruit Co., 40 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Head Offices—Messrs. Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 & 32 Bow St., London, W.C., 2.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.*Steamship Service.*

MODERN Passenger and Freight Steamers of 9,500 tons displacement, constructed specially for tropical service, all outside state-rooms, spacious promenade decks, social saloons, equipped with radio-telegraph, bilge keels, and other modern devices for the comfort and safety of ocean travel. Specially equipped for the rapid and safe handling of freight of all descriptions including heavy lifts.

Weekly sailings to and from New York, Cristobal (C.Z.), Cartagena, Puerto Colombia and Santa Marta (Col.). Sailings from Kingston to Honduras fortnightly and to Puerto Barrios (Guat.) and Belize (B.H.) every 3 weeks.

Connections at Cristobal (C.Z.), for San Francisco and Ports on West coast of Central and South America, and for Limon (C.R.), Havana (Cuba), Bocas del Toro (R.deP.) and New Orleans.

Regular cargo services from New Orleans and New York to Kingston and Jamaica outports. Cargo lifted on through Bills of Lading for transshipment at New York to Europe, and via Cristobal to West Coast ports of North, Central and South America.

Office in Jamaica—40 Harbour Street, Kingston. Office in New York—17 Battery Place.

THE JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE, LTD.

PASSENGER and Freight Service between Jamaica, England (Plymouth and London) and the Continent of Europe (Rotterdam).

Office—64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

THE JAMAICA BANANA PRODUCERS' STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

PASSENGER and Freight Service between Jamaica, England (Plymouth and London) and the Continent of Europe (Rotterdam).

Office—64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

STANDARD FRUIT AND SHIPPING COMPANY.

In July, 1931, Atlantic Fruit Company Ltd., which had been engaged in the Banana business for many years, discontinued its operations and Standard Fruit and Steamship Company entered into the Banana, Freight and Passenger business in the Islands of Jamaica and Cuba, formerly carried on by the Atlantic.

A regular Steamship Service is maintained between Jamaica and Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and occasionally between Jamaica and La Ceiba (Honduras), Rotterdam, and London.

Fleet includes swift modern oil-burning steamers providing every element of comfort.

Manager Jamaica Division—Lindsay P. Downer, General Office, Nos. 2-4 Port Royal Street.

AMERICAN FRUIT AND STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THIS Company maintains a regular weekly Freight and Passenger Service between New York and Jamaica.

Agents—Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, 2 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS.

REGULAR Weekly Freight and Fortnightly Passenger Service between Canada, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica and British Honduras.

Agents:—Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co., Ltd., 64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

PICKFORD AND BLACK, LTD., (JAMAICA—HALIFAX SERVICE).

REGULAR fortnightly sailings between Halifax and Jamaica and *vice versa* calling at Santiago south bound only. Steamers call at the principal Jamaica outports.

Freight carried to all points in Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, also to British West India Islands.

Rates and other information on application to—

Pickford & Black, Ltd.—*Managers, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

Santiago Terminal Co.—*Agents, Santiago de Cuba.*

H. Macaulay Orrett.—*General Agent, Kingston, Jamaica.*

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR monthly Freight Service from Hamburg and Antwerp to Kingston, via Porto Rico, Puerto Plata, and Port-au-Prince. Sailing from here to Sto. Domingo City and Santiago de Cuba. Loading Homeward for all European Ports, via Cuba, Haiti and Puerto Plata. Freight accepted to all parts of Europe and the Continent at Conference rates.

Special Winter Cruises are maintained with the palatial Cruising Steamer "Reliance," sailing on five cruises during the winter months, from New York to the West Indies and the Spanish Main.

Head Offices—Hamburg, Germany; and 39 Broadway, New York City.

Representatives for Jamaica—R. S. Gamble and Son, 134 Harbour St., Kingston.

JAMAICA FRUIT AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LTD.

THIS Company was formed in September, 1919, with a local capital, to engage in the buying and shipping of Jamaica Bananas and other fruits and products.

Managing Directors—Captain S. D. List, C. E. Johnston.

Secretary and Accountant—V. Stanley Harris, Grace Building, 64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

DI GIORGIO FRUIT CORPORATION.

Maintains a Steamship passenger and freight service between the Eastern Sea-board ports of the United States and Jamaica.

Agents: American Fruit and Steamship Company, 2 Port Royal St., Kingston.

L. W. Hitchins, *Resident Manager.*

COLOMBIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC.

REGULAR weekly sailings to New York from Jamaica.

Terminal—Pier 4, New York Dock, Box 1470.

Jamaica Representatives—The United Fruit Co.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LTD.

STEAMERS of the Line visit Jamaica with tourists during the winter months.

Agents in Kingston.—George & Branday.

H. C. HORN STEAMSHIP LINE.

THIS Company maintains a regular fortnightly passenger, freight and mail service between Hamburg and Antwerp and Porto Rico, Haiti, Jamaica, Santo Domingo and Curacao, returning by the same route and calling at Havre and Hamburg.

Head Office—Flensburg, Germany.

London Agents—H. MacLaine and Co., Ltd., 83-84 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Hamburg Agents—Knorr and Burchard Nfl. Neptunhaus, Hamburg, Germany.

Agent for Jamaica—George & Branday, 10 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

BB

CAYMAN ISLANDS MOTOR BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THERE are Regular Fortnightly Mail, Passenger and Freight Service by M.S. "Cimboco" between Kingston, Jamaica and Grand Cayman calling at Cayman Brac both ways.

Agent—B. L. Williams, 12 Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica, Telephone 2948.

Agents—E. A. Carter, & Co., Eastern District, Cayman Brac.

Agents—Florida Custom House Brokerage Co., Petteway Building, Tampa, Florida.

General Office—Georgetown, Grand Cayman.

ALUMINUM LINE.

THIS Company conducts a passenger and cargo service from New Orleans and Mobile, Ala., U.S.A. to Jamaica and other West Indian Islands.

It also operates a regular and direct fortnightly passenger and cargo service from Kingston to New Orleans.

Head Offices—New Orleans, La.

Representative in Jamaica—Grace, Kennedy & Co. Ltd., Grace Building, 64 Harbour St., Kingston.

GULF PACIFIC MAIL LINE.

THIS Company operates a regular fortnightly mail, passenger and cargo service from Vancouver (British Columbia), San Francisco, (California), Seattle, (Washington), etc., etc., through the Panama Canal to Kingston, Jamaica, and thence to Tampico, (Mex.), Mobile, New Orleans, etc., etc., and return.

Vessels call at Kingston maintaining a regular monthly service affording shippers and consignees in Jamaica the only available opportunity of shipping and receiving cargo on through bottom (without transshipment) to and from all the gulf and north pacific ports touched at along the route.

Head Office—Swayne & Hoyt Ltd., Managing Agents, 240 Front Street, San Francisco, California.

Agents in Vancouver—Dingwall Cotts & Co., Pacific Coast Fire Building, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Agents in New Orleans—Swayne & Hoyt Ltd., 424 Whitney Building, New Orleans, La.

General Agent for Jamaica—Frank E. Lyons, 12 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

LLOYD'S AGENTS FOR JAMAICA.

For the Island—R. S. Gamble and Son., Kingston. *Sub-Agents*—Port Antonio, C. H. Phillips; St. Ann's Bay, A. B. D. Rennie; Port Maria, H. W. Osmond; Black River, W. G. Hendriks; Alligator Pond, C. C. Bromfield; Sav-la-Mar, B. A. Kirkham; Falmouth and Rio Bueno, P. E. F. Robertson, (Falmouth); Montego Bay, S. P. Davidson; Lucea and Green Island, L. Sanftleben & Sons.

REPRESENTATIVES OF UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND COMPANIES.

R. S. Gamble & Son—Salvage Association, London.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association, Liverpool.

E. Haughton Sanguinetti—Board of Underwriters of New York. Insurance Company of North America, Union Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, International Union of Marine Insurance, Berlin.

George & Brandy—Cassa Navale D'Assicurazioni of Genoa; Comitato delle Compagnie D'Assicurazioni Maritime, of Genoa, Comité des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles; Italia Società D'Assicurazioni Marittime Fluviali & Terrestri, Genoa; La Estrella of Carthage, Spain; La Esperanza of Barcelona, Spain; La Union y el Fenix of Madrid, Spain; English and Foreign Insurance Company of Paris; Lloyd of France, Paris; Compagnie D'Assurance Paris; La Baloise of Basle.

CARIBBEAN AIRWAYS, LTD.

During 1930 it occurred to a group of sportsmen and businessmen here that it was high time Jamaica became "air minded" and learnt to appreciate the air both for pleasure purposes and for commerce. They saw that the geographic position of Jamaica

was such that the rapid development of aerial navigation would lead to this Island becoming a very important centre of aviation.

In consequence Caribbean Airways, Ltd., a Jamaica Company, was registered in this Island in June, 1930, with the small Capital of £5,000.

Two important contracts were negotiated with the Government of Jamaica,

1. This gave Caribbean Airways, Ltd. the sole right to carry, (or cause to be carried) all Air Mail that leave the Island of Jamaica. This contract was made for a period of five years.

2. To build and maintain on the Government's land at Kingston an Air Base which should be declared the only official customs air-port for Kingston and district.

In August, 1930, the authorised capital of the Company was increased to £35,000.

The first Air Mail to leave the island of Jamaica was carried by Caribbean Airways aeroplane on Wednesday, December 10th, 1930.

Sometime after the formation of this Company, Pan American Airways Inc., commenced running through Jamaica, using Kingston as the overnight stop on their Miami-Barranquilla run.

The official Air Base completed as to its first stage of development was opened by His Excellency Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., on February 6th, 1932.

Directors—Capt. A. dePass, *Chairman and Managing Director*; Hon. Leonard deCordova, M.L.C., William Gamble, J.P., A. M. Pawsey, Leslie R. Mordecai, Capt. M. deCordova, W. J. Masterton.

MARINE BOARD.

THE Marine Board, constituted by Law 36 of 1903, takes the place of the several pilotage and harbour boards established under Laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the boards and the pilotage and harbour districts under those laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board has all the powers and authority formerly vested in the pilotage and harbour boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and beacons other than light houses.

It has power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as it may think fit.

It has power to order the survey of any ship if it has reason to believe that she is in any way defective, and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

It can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting and home trade, and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coasting and home trading ships. The board also has the duty of examining persons applying for pilot licenses.

BOARD—Commander R. B. Bodilly, R.N.; *President*; A. H. DaCosta, N. Roots, M.I.C.M., Capt. S. D. List, J. W. Gaynor, Lieut. Commander A. G. Madan, D.S.C., R.N. *Acting Secretary*, G. S. Shaw.

Marine Board Surveyors of Ships and Engineer Surveyors—Archibald A. McInnis, Edgar Watson, P. M. McKay

The fees payable to pilots under Law 44 of 1920 are as follows:—

THIRD SCHEDULE. First Class Ports. Old Harbour, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth.

<i>Registered Gross Tonnage.</i>				<i>Fee payable.</i>	
Up to 200 tons	..	..	..	£1	10 0
Above " " and not exceeding	300 tons			1	16 0
" 300 "	400 "			2	2 0
" 400 "	500 "			2	6 0
" 500 "	600 "			2	10 0
" 600 "	800 "			2	14 0
" 800 "	1,000 "			2	18 0
" 1,000 "	1,200 "			3	1 0
" 1,200 "	1,400 "			3	4 0
" 1,400 "	1,600 "			3	7 0
" 1,600 "	1,800 "			3	10 0
" 1,800 "	2,000 "			3	12 0
" 2,000 "	3,000 "			4	5 0
" 3,000 "	4,000 "			5	0 0

<i>Registered Gross Tonnage.</i>		<i>Fee payable.</i>
Above 4,000 tons and not exceeding	5,000 tons	£5 15 0
" 5,000 " " "	6,000 "	6 10 0
" 6,000 " " "	7,000 "	7 5 0
" 7,000 " " "	8,000 "	8 0 0
" 8,000 " " "	9,000 "	8 15 0
" 9,000 " " "	10,000 "	9 10 0
Above 10,000 tons, 1/3 for each 100 tons.		

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal one half the fees set out shall be paid.

Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston one half the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between within the prescribed distance and Port Royal one quarter the fee above set out shall be paid.

Between Kingston and Port Royal one half the fees above set out shall be paid.

The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the East and Polink Point to the South.

Second Class Ports.

Port Morant, Morant Bay, Alligator Pond, Black River, Lucea, Montego Bay, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal.

Two-thirds of the fee for First Class Ports.

The following are the names of pilots and the several ports for which they are licensed:

4. Reginald Harvey Cox, Sav.-la-Mar, Black River
5. Joseph S. Rankin, Kingston.
6. V. E. M. Ellis, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Rio Bueno, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Salt River, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar.
7. F. V. Tilley, Kingston, Salt River, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Alligator Pond, Black River, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Annotto Bay, Manchioneal, Lucea, Green Island.
8. J. M. E. McCalla, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant.
11. Gilbert Stanton McLaughlin, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Green Island, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Kingston, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay, Port Morant.
12. Robert D. Allen, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Lucea, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Ocho Rios, Manchioneal, Kingston.
14. Frank Heaver Chevannes, Port Antonio, Kingston, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay.
16. Edw. Spencer Grossett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Lucea, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Salt River.
17. D. A. Rhino, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Sav.-la-Mar.
18. Luther Isaacs McHugh, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Port Maria, Montego Bay, Rio Bueno, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa.
19. W. E. Benjamin, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa.
21. W. Defriez, Kingston, Salt River, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Port Maria.
22. Leonard, Allsford Marshall, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Black River, Lucea, Annotto Bay, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Manchioneal, Sav.-la-Mar, Falmouth, Salt River.
23. Charles Nathaniel McGregor, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar.
25. Basil Henry Pickering, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Salt River, Black River, Sav.-la-mar, Falmouth, Annotto Bay.
26. Frank Albert Davis, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Kingston.

27. V. G. Vosper, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Salt River, Sav-la-Mar, Oracabessa.
29. Harold Mortimer Brown, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston, Rio Bueno.
30. S. H. A. King, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Port Maria.
31. R. I. Francis, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Sav-la-Mar.
32. John Morton, Port Antonio, Port Maria Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Sav-la-Mar, Black River, Salt River.
33. R. A. B. Williams, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Kingston, Salt River, Black River, Sav-la-mar, Falmouth, Annotto Bay.
34. R. T. A. Logan, Port Antonio.
35. S. O. Wells, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Falmouth, Salt River, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Lucea, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno.
36. L. T. Forsyth, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea.
39. Abraham Hall, Kingston.
41. W. G. Chevannes, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Falmouth, Lucea, Sav-la-Mar, Black River, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Salt River, Manchioneal, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno.
48. R. A. Gray, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Morant Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal, Salt River, Oracabessa.
49. C. A. P. Jensen, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Salt River
66. Uriah Davis, Black River.
76. J. S. Goldson, Kingston.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel through-out to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

The A.G.A. Continuous Burning Lamps erected to mark the approaches to Port Royal and Kingston are hereby advertised as permanent lights under section 9 of Law 17 of 1896, and came into general use on the 1st July, 1929.

The lamps hitherto provided under No. 16 of the rules relative to the harbour of Kingston have been discontinued.

The following is a description of the Lamps referred to:—

Gun Cay Light—A flashing white light, upon a concrete pedestal in about 2 feet of water. The light will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

N Tangent Lime Cay and W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay	Angles. 75° 38'
W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay and S end Lazaretto	78° 37'

Rackham Cay Light—A flashing red light on Tripod Beacon, 15 feet above water, painted white. It is in 18 feet of water and marks the northern edge of Rackham Cay. Its position is as follows:—

Lazaretto and Dockyard Tower	Angles. 70° 0'
Dockyard Tower and Rocky Point	78° 0'

Beacon Shoal Light—A flashing white light, upon 3 piles. will show 30 feet above water it is on the northern edge of shoal in 19 feet of water.

Burial Ground Light—A flashing red light upon a pile, in 18 feet of water, will show 18 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

Plumb Point Light House and Parish Church	Angles. 36° 10'
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	47° 51'

Port Augusta Light—A flashing red light shows red to both south and east. It is 37 feet above water.

Two Sisters Light on Two Sisters Stake—a flashing white light 18 feet above water.

Position:—	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and E. Drunkenman's Cay	64° 56'
Plumb Point Light House and Town Greenwich House	59° 18'

St. Alban's Light—A flashing red light in 18 feet of water, 18 feet above water on *St. Alban's Stake*.

Mammee Light—A flashing white light in 18 feet of water, 18 feet above water.

East Horse Shoe Light—A flashing white light in 20 feet of water, 18 feet above water.

Pond Mouth Light—A flashing red light in 24 feet of water, 18 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	80° 41'
Clock Tower, Port Royal, and Fort Augusta Light	44° 41'

The positions and names of the "Beacon Shoal," "St. Alban's," "Mammee," and "East Horse Shoe" stakes marked upon the Chart and the Angles between the different points are as follows:—

<i>Beacon Shoal Light</i> —Clock Tower, Port Royal and South end Gun Cay	Angles.
South and Gun Cay and east end Drunkenman's Cay	67° 47' 0"
	83° 50' 0"

<i>St. Alban's Stake and Light</i> —Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	Angles.
Clock Tower and Inner House, Port Henderson	58° 4' 90"
	62° 23' 0"

<i>Mammee Stake and Light</i> —N. Tangent, Fort Augusta, and Inner House, Port Henderson	
Inner House, Port Henderson	51° 42' 0"
Inner House, Port Henderson, and Small Point	29° 0' 0"

<i>East Horse Shoe Stake and Light</i> —Passage Fort House and N Tangent, Fort Augusta	
Fort Augusta and Inner House, Port Henderson	21 56' 0"
	29 42' 0"

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchorage in from 6 to 8 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 36 feet.

No Vessel is allowed to anchor in the harbour in such a position that any part of her shall be within a distance of 400 yards from any pier or wharf at any time.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices.

Ballast is obtained through the authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.
		£ s. d.
Kingston	Commander H. deB. Tupper, R.N.	800 0 0
Morant Bay	J. S. Lopez	20 0 0
Port Morant	E. C. Forbes	15 0 0
Manchioneal	O. W. Grossett	6 0 0
Port Antonio	W. C. Gauntlett	25 0 0
Annotto Bay	H. E. Hitchens	20 0 0
Port Maria	G. L. Facey	20 0 0
Ocho Rios	A. J. dePass	6 0 0
St. Ann's Bay		20 0 0
Dry Harbour	J. F. Hill	6 0 0
Rio Bueno		6 0 0
Falmouth	J. C. Whyte	15 0 0
Montego Bay	C. S. L. Hogarth	1 0 0
Lucea	R. H. Nicholas	12 0 0
Green Island	A. J. McKenzie	6 0 0
Savanna-la-Mar	L. C. Carvalho	15 0 0
Black River	St. G. V. Thompson	12 0 0

RECEIVERS OF WRECKS.

UNDER the 4th Section of Law 14 of 1875, a law relating to wrecks, casualties to ships and salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old Act, 53 Geo. III, cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interest of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any officer of customs, revenue officer or other person to be a receiver of wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of receivers of wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follows:—

Kingston—Cockpit River on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.

Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.

Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.

Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to the Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.

Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.

Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.

St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.

Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.

Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western Side of Long Bay.

Montego Bay—Western Side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.

Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.

Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point.

Black River—Whitehouse Point to Cuckold Point.

Milk River—Cuckold Point to mouth of Cockpit River.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wreck for the several districts:—

Kingston	..	G. S. Shaw
Morant Bay	..	J. S. Lopez
Port Morant	..	J. F. S. Hill
Port Antonio	..	W. C. Gauntlett
Annotto Bay	..	H. L. Hitchens
Port Maria	..	G. L. Facey
St. Ann's Bay	..	A. J. Depass
Dry Harbour	..	J. L. Hill
Falmouth	..	J. C. Whyte
Montego Bay	..	C. St. L. Hogarth
Lucea	..	R. H. Nicholas
Savanna-la-Mar	..	L. G. Carvalho
Black River	..	St. G. V. Thompson
Milk River	..	S. S. Owen (acting)

The duties of the receivers of wreck may be briefly classified as follows:—

(a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;

(b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea;

(c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;

(d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;

(e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following table shows the fees payable to receivers, one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the receivers for their personal use:—

For every examination on oath instituted by a receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress, a fee not exceeding £1 0 0

But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents

For every report required to be sent by the receiver to the Governor the sum of 0 10 0

For wreck taken by the receiver into his custody, a percentage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of percentage so payable exceed twenty pounds.

In cases where any services are rendered by a receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a percentage, that is to say:—

If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above-mentioned sum.

LIGHT HOUSES.

THE care and management of all light houses are by Law 8 of 1900, vested in the Director of Public Works.

Morant Point.—This light house is situated at the extreme east end of the island and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus is a third order holophotal light, revolving once in eight minutes, and giving a flash every minute. This was erected in 1889, in place of the original apparatus.

The position of the light house is in latitude $17^{\circ} 55'$ north, and longitude $76^{\circ} 12'$ west.

Plumb Point.—This light house, built in the year 1853 stands on the Palisadoes, at Great Plumb Point, at the entrance to Kingston Harbour. The tower, 70 feet in height, is built of stone and cast iron and carries a third order dioptric light. The illuminating apparatus, is of the dissolved acetylene system and the character of the light is single flashing giving a flash of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds duration followed by $7\frac{1}{2}$ seconds darkness. It is arranged to show a white light over the entrance of the eastern navigable channel and a red light over the foul ground and the south channel for a distance of 12 miles. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the light house is in latitude $17^{\circ} 56'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 47' 30''$ west.

Folly Point Fort Antonio.—This light house was built under the powers of Law 17 of 1886. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order shewing a flashing white light, which gives a flash of two seconds duration followed by 8 seconds darkness. The light is visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of 153° , the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror. The illuminant used is compressed acetylene gas. The position of the light house is in latitude $18^{\circ} 11'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 27'$ west.

Negril Point.—A light house was erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island in July, 1895.

The tower is of concrete 66 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus is a second order dioptric, with a 5 wick burner, occulting, exhibiting the light for $57\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, with periods of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of darkness intervening.

The position of the light house is in latitude $18^{\circ} 15'$ north, longitude $78^{\circ} 23'$ west.

Galina Point, (near Port Maria).—This light is placed on a concrete tower 44 feet above high water in approximately lat. $18^{\circ} 25'$ north, and long. $76^{\circ} 55'$ west, and is an Automatic acetylene light giving a white flash of $4\frac{1}{2}$ seconds duration visible at a distance of 12 miles, followed by $7\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of darkness.

Portland Point.—A Light-house has been established on the summit of the Portland Ridge near the southernmost point of the Island.

The position of the light is in latitude 17 degs. $44' 9''$ N. Longitude 77 degs. $9' 58''$ W.

Character of light—White, revolving, giving two flashes in quick succession every 15 seconds, visible all round horizon (with the exception of an obscured patch in shore near Rocky Point). Height above sea 665 feet.

The tower is an open framed steel structure 132 feet high.

The light is automatic and unattended. Illuminant, compressed Acetylene.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Plumb Point.</i> Keeper ..	A. Sicard ..	£ s. d. 100 0 0	7th July, '15
<i>Morant Point.</i> Superintendent ..	C. Durrant ..	250 0 0	25th June, '96
<i>Folly Point.</i> Keeper ..	C. Phillips ..	97 10 0	29th May, '21
<i>Negril Point.</i> Superintendent ..	J. S. Brownhill ..	250 0 0	25th April, '95

LIGHT DUES AND HARBOUR FEES.

Light Dues: Law 31 of 1926—1d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of steamers and 3d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of sailing vessels that shall enter any port of the Island. Such Dues in respect of Droghers and other ships, sloops and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Island or trading within the tropics shall be demandable not oftener than once within a period of twelve calendar months, and in respect of all other ships not oftener than once within any period of three calendar months.

Fixed by the Governor in Privy Council on 25th April, 1927.

Harbour Fees: Law 31 of 1926.

Ports.	Tonnage.	Within Tropics.	Beyond Tropics.
Kingston	Under 70 tons	£ s. d. 0 7 6	£ s. d. 0 15 0
	70 tons and under 160	0 10 0	1 0 0
	160 " " 350	0 15 0	1 10 0
	350 " " 850	0 17 6	1 15 0
	850 " upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0
All other Ports	Under 160 tons	0 5 0	0 10 0
	160 tons and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0

Droghers

Kingston—Once in every period of 3 months 8/-
All other Ports— " " " " " " 1/-

Ships of War and private pleasure yachts are exempt from Light and Harbour Dues, as well as ships putting into any Port of the Island for repairs or medical assistance, and vessels calling only for orders, coal, water and necessary ships stores—provided no passenger or cargo or ballast is landed or shipped—passengers may only be landed on account of sickness.

PART XIII.

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES.

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.*

The receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1932, were £17,820 11s. 6d. and the expenditure £16,671 16s. 4d., without the charges for interest, sinking fund of £556. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follows:—

For each street lamp, per annum	.. ..	£8 10 0
For gas consumed for illuminating purposes —per 1,000 cubic feet	.. ..	0 10 0 less
15% discount for prompt payment for the first 20,000 cubic feet and 5% extra for any quantity in excess thereof.		

For coke, per ton	£3 5 0	For temper lime, per puncheon	£2 5 0
For tar, per gallon	0 1 0 retail.	For temper lime, per barrel	0 9 0

The introduction of incandescent gas lighting has effected a marked improvement in illuminating power, with a considerable reduction in consumption and consequent cost of lighting.

The New Roadway named Seymour Place through the Parade Gardens is lighted by means of sixteen "Rochester" incandescent gas lamps giving an aggregate of 6,300 candle power, a successful example of the latest development of incandescent gas lighting. The Race Course is now lighted.

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.*

THE City of Kingston and the plain of Liguanea are supplied with water from four sources, namely, the Hope River, the Wag Water, the Ferry River and the Hermitage Dam.

The Corporation constructed an impounding reservoir at Hermitage in the Wag Water Valley to hold 500 million gallons for the purpose of conserving the surplus flow in the river for use during periods of drought and for augmenting the existing supply to cope, with the rapidly increasing demand for water. The Dam which was opened on the 4th of May, 1927, is 142 feet high from lowest point of foundation to crest level, with a length of 700 feet approximately. The crest of the Dam is surmounted with a reinforced concrete gangway or footbridge giving access to the Valve Tower, the gangway having 31 spans each of 15 feet thus providing a spillway with a total length of 465 feet for the passage of flood water. The area of the impounded water extends to about 35 acres the area draining to the reservoir being about 6 square miles. The Dam is situated about 12½ miles from Kingston at an elevation of 1,633 feet above sea level the highest point in the drainage area being 4,700 feet above sea level. In connection with these works a Hydro-electric Scheme is proposed to generate sufficient power to light the streets of Kingston and suburbs with electricity and to drive the pumping machinery at the Sewerage Pumping Station.

The city and suburbs are supplied with filtered water from Constant Spring and Hope and to render the filtration even more efficient the Corporation have increased their filtration area by the erection of Pressure Filters at Cavaliers of the continuous type, having an additional capacity of 3 million gallons per diem, and have installed chlorinating Plants at Constant Spring and Cavaliers.

The supply from all sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and the consumption by the town of Kingston and St. Andrew, amounts, on an average, to about 12,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, distributed to the ratepayers through 180 miles of connecting services. A meter system is being gradually developed and at present there are upwards of 200 water meters installed.

* For the history, see the Handbook for 1926.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following analysis by the Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist :—

	Hope Water.	Constant Spring Water.
	Parts per 100,000.	Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter	25.88	16.4
Chlorine	0.8	0.6
Nitrogen as free Ammonia	0.0014	0.0016
Do. Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0012	0.0014
Do. Nitrates	Nil	Nil
Oxygen to combust Organic Matter	0.016	0.024
Hardness—Temporary	6.61	5.41
Do. Permanent	7.00	4.16
Do. Total	13.61	9.57

The Water Rate called the Kingston Water Rate fixed and declared by resolution of the Kingston General Commissioners passed on the 20th day of February, 1908, was increased as from the 1st day of April, 1927, by substituting as from that date for the Schedule or Scale set out in the said Resolution the Schedule or Scale following:—

Under £ 60	£ 60 and under £ 100	1/9d. per month.
£ 60	100	2/4d.
100	200	3/6d.
200	300	4/8d.
300	400	5/3d.
400	500	6/6d.
500	600	7/6d.
600	700	9/4d.
700	800	11/8d.
800	900	12/
900	1,000	14/
1,000	1,500	16/4d.
1,500	2,000	18/8d.
2,000	2,500	20/-
2,500	3,000	22/-
3,000	3,500	24/-
3,500	4,000	26/-
4,000	4,500	28/-
4,500	5,000	30/-

The Schedule or Scale came into force on the 1st day of April, 1927, and due and payable monthly at the Office of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Passmore Town and Franklin Town to the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following the boundary westward as far as the South Camp Road; then southerly to the northern boundary of Villa Pen, then westerly to the Arnold Road; thence along the Arnold Road northerly to the northern boundary of Kingston, following that boundary westwards to the Spanish Town Road, thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the Harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd subsection of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The following Schedule or Scale of Water Rate shall apply to the Contract which the

Corporation may enter into under Section 12 of Law 18 of 1875 with any person or persons for the supply of water for domestic purposes to or for any premises not situated within the prescribed limits.

When the property shall be under the gross value of				£60	3/ per month			
When the property shall be of the gross value of				£60 and under	£100	4/ per month		
"	"	"	"	100	"	200	5/	"
"	"	"	"	200	"	300	7/	"
"	"	"	"	300	"	400	8/	"
"	"	"	"	400	"	500	9/	"
"	"	"	"	500	"	600	10/	"
"	"	"	"	600	"	700	11/	"
"	"	"	"	700	"	800	12/	"
"	"	"	"	800	"	900	14/	"
"	"	"	"	900	"	1,000	16/	"
"	"	"	"	1,000	"	1,500	18/	"
"	"	"	"	1,500	"	2,000	20/	"
"	"	"	"	2,000	"	2,500	22/	"
"	"	"	"	2,500	"	3,000	24/	"
"	"	"	"	3,000	"	3,500	26/	"
"	"	"	"	3,500	"	4,000	28/	"
"	"	"	"	4,000	"	4,500	30/	"
"	"	"	"	4,500	"	5,000	32/	"

The term "gross value" in the foregoing Schedule shall mean the gross value of any property as shewn in the Valuation Roll made and settled or from time to time duly altered and amended under the authority of Law 22 of 1901 and any Laws amending the same or incorporated therewith.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 18 of 1875 is as follows:—

Rate per Month.

Quantity of Water.

1/9d. per month	..	..	3,500 gallons per month.
2/	"	..	4,000
2/4d.	"	..	4,500
3/	"	..	6,000
3/3d.	"	..	6,500
3/6	"	..	7,000
4/	"	..	8,000
4/6	"	..	9,000
4/8	"	..	9,500
5/	"	..	10,000
5/3	"	..	10,500
6/	"	..	12,000
6/6	"	..	13,000
7/	"	..	14,000
7/6	"	..	15,000
8/	"	..	16,000
9/	"	..	18,000
9/4	"	..	18,500
10/	"	..	20,000
11/	"	..	22,000
11/8	"	..	23,500
12/	"	..	24,000
13/	"	..	26,000
14/	"	..	28,000
16/	"	..	32,000
16/4	"	..	32,500
18/	"	..	36,000
18/8	"	..	37,500
20/	"	..	40,000
22/	"	..	44,000
24/	"	..	48,000
26/	"	..	52,000
28/	"	..	56,000
30/	"	..	60,000

Water for shipping is charged by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation at the following rates:—

For Vessels under:	50	Tons		8/
“ of	50	“ and under	100 Tons	14/
“ “	100	“ “	150 “	28/
“ “	150	“ “	200 “	35/
“ “	200	“ “	250 “	42/
“ “	250	“ “	300 “	50/
“ “	300	“ “	400 “	60/
“ “	400	“ “	500 “	65/
“ “	500	“ “	600 “	80/
“ “	600	“ “	800 “	100/
“ “	800	“ “	1,000 “	115/
“ “	1,000	“ “	1,500 “	140/
“ “	1,500	“ “	2,000 “	160/
“ “	2,000	“ “	3,000 “	190/
“ “	3,000	“ “	4,000 “	200/
“ “	4,000	“ “	5,000 “	210/
“ “	5,000	“ “	7,500 “	240/
“ “	7,500	“ “	10,000 “	280/
“ “	10,000	“ “	upwards	300/

These rates to be subject to an increase of ten per cent. to cover cost to wharf owners or supplying from their wharf when the vessels requiring a supply of water is supplied from a wharf that is not owned or leased by the owner or charterer of the vessel so supplied.

Owners and lessees of wharves who are not also the owners or charterers of the vessels supplied with water will be allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all shipping bills collected from Masters of vessels supplied when such wharf owners and lessees requisition the supply of water and pay therefor within fifteen days of the completion of the supply.

Sailing vessels in the coastal trade will be supplied from any wharf in Kingston at the rate of one shilling per hundred gallon on obtaining permission from the wharf owner to have the supply taken from his wharf and on the Master of the vessel paying the cost in advance.

The scale of charges under this Resolution shall take effect on 1st December, 1926.

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6:—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yds. in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yds. or fraction of 200 square yds. above 600 square yds. or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

Summary—Revenue and Expenditure, 1931-32.

		Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Works	..	58,676	16	3	46,875	12	0
Gas Works	..	17,820	11	6	17,227	16	4
Markets	..	7,258	19	10	7,010	2	1
Slaughter House	..	3,505	10	5	2,502	16	5
		87,261	18	0	73,616	6	10

VICTORIA MARKET, KINGSTON.***PAROCHIAL MARKETS.**

ALL markets are placed under the control of the parochial boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated.

The following is a list of the markets throughout the island, under parochial authority with the names of the persons in charge:—

Kingston—Victoria Market, (A. A. McCallum); Jubilee Market, (L. G. Kirkcaldy), Queen's Market (A. Nicholas)

St. Andrew—Cross Roads Market, (C. Bowers). Papine, (leased to C. Wilks).

St. Thomas—Morant Bay, (Robert Cowell); Yallahs Bay, (A. T. Bogle); Golden Grove, (N. J. Rose); Seaforth, (J. Copeland); Easington, (C. R. Johnson); Port Morant, (M. S. Lindsay); Bath, (J. S. Thomas); Trinity Ville, (B. Whitfield); Duckenfield, (E. A. Forte), Llandewey, (Samuel Stewart).

Portland—Musgrave Market, Port Antonio, (D. A. Alvarenga); Albert Market, Buff Bay, (F. B. Francis); Manchioneal, (E. A. Dyer); Hope Bay, (A. A. Lecky).

St. Ann—St. Ann's Bay, (L. Steele); Claremont, (R. A. Williams); Moneague, (T. E. Rose); Brown's Town, (Wm. Grant); Ocho Rios, (C. Cox); Cave Valley, (J. S. Black); Pedro River, (Hubert Rose); Charlton, (J. Johnson).

St. Mary—Port Maria, (C. G. Gordon); Annotto Bay, (A. C. Morris); Gale, (J. Gordon); Richmond, (G. N. Gordon); Clonmel, (Jas. Henry); Content, (C. McDonald); Highgate, (P. S. Gordon).

Trelawny—Falmouth, (W. D. Castle); Jackson Town, (Luther S. Campbell).

St. James—Montego Bay, (G. A. Brown); Adelphi, (David Hewan, lessee); Cambridge, (Mary Whitfield).

Hanover—Lucea, (Z. H. McFarlane, lessee); Green Island, (A. I. MacKenzie, lessee); Hopewell, (P. R. Scott, lessee); Lluiddas Vale, (D. Anderson).

Westmoreland—Savanna-la-Mar, (E. E. Wainwright, lessee); Little London, (N. A. Anderson, lessee); Grange Hill, (Arnold Cameron, lessee); Frome, (H. Wesley Jones, lessee); Barham, (David M. Jones, lessee); Petersfield, — ; Bethel Town, (W. N. Gordon, lessee).

St. Elizabeth—Black River, (J. T. Mullings); Newmarket, (A. Watson); Balaclava, (Mrs. R. Hendriks); Santa Cruz, (Mrs. R. Smith); Lacovia, (E. W. Orr); Malvern (V. M. Bromfield); Shaws, (H. P. Welsh).

Manchester—Mandeville, (Jas. A. Daly, lessee); Porus, (Jas. A. Daly, lessee); Newport, (James H. Burton, lessee); Christiana, Mile Gully (C. H. Glanville, lessee).

Clarendon—May Pen, (D. M. Brown); Alley, (S. F. Manning); Frankfield, (E. A. Lewin); Chapelton, (H. Pinto); Spaldings, (R. S. Miller); Rock River, (G. E. Morant); Hayes, (A. White); Rest, (T. Barrett); Four Paths, (F. Webley).

St. Catherine—Spanish Town, (R. V. Thomas); Linstead, (C. C. Henry); Old Harbour, (Peter Montoriffe); Old Harbour Bay, (William Holt, lessee); Bog Walk, (Andrew Brown, lessee); Caymanas, (Alfred Dawson); Guy's Hill, (Frank P. Newman); Glengoffe, R. E. Rainford); Gregory Park, (Alfred Murray); Ewarton, (J. S. Messam).

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

These buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat.

The revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1932, amounted to £3,505 10s. 5d., the expenditure to £2,002 16s. 5d. without the charge of £500 for Interest and Sinking Fund.

* For a historical account see the Handbook for 1926.

The number of animals slaughtered during the period referred to was as follows:—
Oxen, 7,954; Sheep, 935; Pigs, 5,437; Turtle, 201; Goats, 4,725. Total—19,252.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animals Slaughtered.	Inspector's Fees.	If the Slaughtermen and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.	If the Slaughtermen and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the Animal.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oxen, per head, 1,000 lbs. weight and under ..	0 1 3	0 6 0	0 4 9
Over 1,000 lbs. for every 1,000 lbs. or fractional part of a hundred extra ..	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Calves per head ..	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 2 6
Sheep " ..	0 0 3	0 2 0	0 1 6
Goats " ..	0 0 3	0 1 6	0 0 6
Pigs under 50 lbs. ..	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 1 0
" 50 lbs. under 100 ..	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 1 6
" 100 " & " 150 ..	0 0 4	0 3 0	0 2 0
" 150 " & " 200 ..	0 0 5	0 3 6	0 2 6
" 200 " & " 300 ..	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 3 0
" 300 " & " over ..	0 1 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
Sucking pigs under 16 lbs. ..	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 0 3
Turtle under 50 lbs. ..	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 1 0
" 50 lbs and under 100 ..	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 1 6
" 100 " " 150 ..	0 0 4	0 3 0	0 2 0
" 150 " " 200 ..	0 0 5	0 3 6	0 3 0
" 200 " " 300 ..	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 4 0
" 300 lbs. and over ..	0 1 6	0 5 0	0 4 0
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each ..	..	0 1 6	0 1 0

KINGSTON FIRE BRIGADE.

THE Brigade can be summoned in the event of fire, from 49 boxes—situated at certain points, the call being received in about 2 seconds. Calls can also be received by telephone through the "Exchange."

The entire staff has sleeping accommodation at the Central Station, with dining room attached.

The average time taken by the men in getting ready to answer a call is 40 seconds and that duty is practised twice daily.

Staff.

William Graham, Superintendent ..	£500 0 0
Jas. Mitchell, Chief Officer ..	277 0 0
Sergeant ..	143 0 0
Corporals, Chauffeurs, Firemen ..	2,700 0 0
Medical and dental attendance, Firemen..	50 0 0
	<hr/>
	3,670 0 0
Annual up-keep of the Department (average)	2,844 0 0
	<hr/>
Total Cost annually	£6,514 0 0

KINGSTON LOAN BOARD.

Office: Public Buildings, Kingston.

THE Kingston Loan Board was constituted under the provisions of The Earthquake Loan Administration Law, 1907, for the purpose of making, administering and recovering loans out of the moneys raised under The Earthquake Loan Imperial Law, 1907.

The Board consists of eight persons, three of whom are appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, and five appointed by the Governor together with the Chairman.

Loans under the Law could be made in the defined district of any parish for the purpose of restoring or repairing buildings damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of 14th January, 1907, or subsequent fire, or for erecting new buildings of substantial value in the district damaged by the earthquake or fire to an extent not exceeding the amount of such loss or damage. No person was precluded from obtaining a loan from the Board, because he had prior to applying for same, replaced or restored or erected the buildings on the premises in respect of which the application was made. All loans made by the Loan Board are secured on a first mortgage of the freehold in respect of which the same is made. The making of loans has ceased. The Board has power, however, to make a new loan on the realization of a security. Such loans are very few in number.

The defined districts under section 9 of the Law are:—

The whole of the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, Portland, and the Richmond District of the parish of St. Mary.

The loans are payable by annuities under the following scale.

On a loan of £100 for	7 years.	10 years.	12 years.	15 years.	20 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annuities to be ..	17 8 8	13 1 0	11 7 0	9 13 4	8 0 0
Quarterly Payments ..	4 7 2	3 5 3	2 16 9	2 8 4	2 0 0

Loans amounting to £372,825 were made, and £372,651 received in payment to 31st March, 1931, the balance of assets over liabilities was £40,334 11s. 10½d.

BOARD—Hon. Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*; Hon. Attorney General, *Vice-Chairman*, —Appointed by the Governor.

H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Philip Stern, J. M. Nethersole—Appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Legislative Council. *Secretary*, Hon. W. M. Fraser.

AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

Public Buildings, Kingston.

A LAW for the Encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies was passed by the Legislative Council in 1912.

The Board framed rules under section 5, sub-section (1) for the control and superintendence of such Societies as may borrow from the funds placed at the disposal of the Board by the Legislative Council for the purpose of making loans. These rules were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 15th October, 1912.

To meet the situation caused by the hurricane and drought of 1912, the Legislative Council passed Law 36 of 1912; and resolutions approving of advances over £200 being made by the Treasurer, on the recommendation of the Board, to owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations damaged or destroyed by the hurricane, as well as on cane crops on the ground.

Under Law 36 of 1912, Agricultural Loan Banks were used as the medium for distributing loans up to £200 to hurricane and drought sufferers. Under this head, the Board made loans amounting to £48,821.

It was necessary to frame new rules to meet the situation; and such rules were

approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 23rd January, 1913, rescinding those passed on 15th October, 1912.

Under the resolutions of the Council, the Government approved of loans, on the recommendation of the Board, as under:—

On cane crops on the ground	£ 2,500
To owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations	£14,910

On 23rd September, 1915, the Legislative Council allocated £2,500 for the purpose of making loans to repair damage done by the storm of August, 1915.

In October, 1916, Law 37 of 1916, was passed to enable the Board, through the Banks, to make loans up to £200 for the purpose of resuscitating cultivations damaged by the hurricane of August of that year. Funds were provided for the purpose as well as for making loans of over £200 on the same lines as in 1912 by the Government on the recommendation of the Board.

On account of the damage done by the hurricane of 23rd September, 1917, Law 24 of 1917 was passed on the same lines as Law 37 of 1916. Funds were provided for making loans under the new law of not over £200 to planters.

The following is a summary at 31st December, 1930, of the transactions of the Banks with the Board.

Total loans	£134,506 1 4
Repayments	120,407 17 8
Balance	<u>£14,098 3 8</u>

The Land Settlement Scheme, started in 1920, whereby a Loan Bank is enabled to purchase a property for re-sale to small settlers has been taken up enthusiastically. Advances amounting to £59,641 3s. 11d. to ten Banks have been made under this head, and £42,566 19s. 3d. was repaid to 31.12.31.

In 1930, Law 15 of 1930 was passed, conferring on the Board further powers which it was considered desirable they should possess.

BOARD—J. M. Nethersole, *Chairman*; Hon. P. W. Sangster, D. H. Hall, i.s.o., Thomas Kemp, Hon. Sir Thomas Roxburgh, Kt., c.m.g.; Hon. Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, H. V. Alexander.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of appointment to Public Service.
Secretary ..	C. J. Hay (a) ..	£550	5th May, '08
Inspecting Officer ..	E. L. Jack ..	£450	1st August, '15
Assistant ..	Miss V. Wilson ..	£145	5th Feby., '26

AGRICULTURAL LOAN BANKS.

Of the Industrial and Provident Societies, registered under Law 33 of 1902, the People's Co-operative Loan Banks, form the largest class. The objects of the Banks, as set out in their Rules, are "to carry on the business of banker and bill discounter and of dealer in stocks, shares, bonds, debentures, mortgages and other securities, and to make advances for co-operative, agricultural and industrial objects." The following particulars have been obtained from the Banks:—

(a) The Kingston Loan Board contributes £275 towards the salary of the Secretary.

cc

Particulars of Loan Banks operating

Name of Bank.	Registered Office at	Date of Registration.	Name of Chairman.	Name of Treasurer.
African Communities League	No Return	—	—	—
Above Rocks	No Return	—	—	—
*Alexandria	Alexandria	31.12.12	J. H. Wynter	Manager
†Balaclava	Balaclava	8.5.12	A. F. Berry	—
Bath	No Return	—	—	—
Broughton	Broughton	29.5.13	J. B. Thursfield	Rev. R. Johnston
Central Manchester	Mandeville	19.10.27	W. G. McCausland	W. G. McCausland
Central Portland	St. Margaret's Bay	23.1.13	A. A. Bowyer	J. D. Brown
Chapelton	Chapelton	23.10.12	R. A. Thomas	S. S. Bailey
Christiana	Christiana	16.4.05	R. McAdam	J. M. Coke
*East Portland	Manchioneal	12.5.22	T. A. Howell	C. A. Henry
Eastern St. Thomas	Port Morant	5.6.18	Rev. W. L. Getfield	Rev. W. L. Getfield
*Frankfield	Frankfield	2.11.12	U. Theo. McKay	R. S. Grant
Glengoffe	Glengoffe	25.1.13	Alex. Carey	W. R. Gabay
*Guys Hill	Windsor Castle	20.1.13	H. A. Fowler	Mrs. K. J. Gellatly
Carron Hall	—	—	—	—
*Hanover	Lucea	20.12.12	Rev. D. A. Rothnie	M. N. Christie
Jamaica League	No Return	—	—	—
*Keith	Keith	30.9.18	J. O. Minott	S. B. Haughton
*Lawrence Tavern	Lawrence Tavern	23.12.20	S. A. Fairley	—
Lime Hall and assoc. Districts	St. Anns Bay	29.5.25	Dr. F. W. Hunter	B. N. Hay
Long Bay	Black Rock	12.3.13	J. McKenzie	C. A. Smith
Lower Trelawny	Falmouth	16.5.21	J. C. Cadien	H. A. Smith
*Maidstone	Middle Quarters	16.11.21	Luther Watson	S. Morris
*Maldon	Maldon	20.9.27	J. W. Chisholm	A. J. Linton
Manchester	Ebenezer	7.3.24	Rev. Q. R. Noble	Rev. C. N. Andrews
May Pen	May Pen	20.6.13	Isaac Rattigan	J. S. Whitehorne
*Metcalf	Annotto Bay	4.1.13	M. E. Henriques	M. E. Henriques
Mocho	Brixton Hill	7.2.13	Isaac Rattigan	Isaac Rattigan
Mount Industry	No Return	—	—	—
North Manchester	Devon	24.2.30	E. A. Bayley	J. M. Coke
Northern St. Catherine	Cedar Valley	12.12.19	A. M. Walker	Nath. Baxter
Patrick Town	Patrick Town	12.5.12	S. E. Richards	A. G. Benjamin
Pedro Plains	Pedro Plains	12.2.24	C. P. Ford	P. A. Buchanan
*Port Antonio	Port Antonio	12.10.16	W. H. Watson	W. H. Stewart
*Port Maria	Port Maria	21.1.13	Rev. W. D. Henderson	—
Red Hills	No Return	—	—	—
*Richmond	Richmond	20.1.13	Rev. E. B. Grant	H. S. Schliefer
St. Davids	Llandewey	14.8.23	S. B. Williams	I. O. Rankine
St. Elizabeth (Co. op. asso.)	Black River	27.8.27	E. C. Bennett	Hon. P. W. Sangster

*Figures for 1930.

†Figures for 1929.

in Jamaica at 31st December, 1931.

Name of Secretary.	No. of Shareholders.	No. of Shares issued. £	Issued Share Capital. £	Paid up Share Capital. £	No. of acres already or being cut up for Land Settlement.
..	—	—	—	—	..
..	139	158	790	583	.. 579
—	59	80	400	393	..
Jas. S. Gunter ..	120	122	610	458	.. 380
R. A. Gordon ..	347	419	2,095	1,167	2,016
F. W. Bragg ..	506	532	2,660	2,206	930
T. S. Robinson ..	344	412	2,050	1,697	..
J. M. Coke ..	113	157	785	630	..
T. Adrian Gray ..	98	130	650	470	..
W. A. Ellison ..	198	256	1,280	772	..
Jas. S. Cameron ..	80	152	760	627	..
Mrs. C. I. Bourne ..	210	239	1,195	999	..
Rev. James Macnee ..	374	716	716	701	..
M. N. Christie ..	254	265	1,325	862	2,799
—	—	—	—	—	..
S. B. Haughton ..	23	25	125	25	..
C. Hynds ..	57	58	290	121	..
T. E. Clarke ..	388	422	2,110	979	.. 25
Julia A. Pantou ..	116	145	725	640	254
H. A. Smith ..	195	282	1,410	936	600
Rev. S. J. Snavy ..	88	223	361	223	..
— ..	44	1,152	288	228	..
J. H. Lewison ..	37	50	250	199	654
C. L. A. Rennalls ..	63	66	330	317	..
Rev. E. J. Touzalin ..	209	218	1,090	672	..
H. G. Dunkley ..	85	92	460	405	..
— ..	—	—	—	—	..
J. M. Coke ..	37	38	190	81	..
Rev. J. G. Peterkin ..	555	576	2,880	1,996	.. 14
A. G. Benjamin ..	10	11	55	55	..
W. A. Campbell ..	65	66	320	128	..
— ..	356	377	1,885	1,405	..
E. G. H. Bogle ..	566	587	2,935	2,238	..
— ..	—	—	—	—	..
Miss R. A. Gregory ..	489	493	2,465	1,907	..
T. O. Rankine ..	30	30	150	65	..
Hon. P. W. Sangster ..	143	437	467	467	..

Particulars of Loan Banks operating

Name of Bank.	Registered Office at	Date of Registration.	Name of Chairman.	Name of Treasurer.
St. George ..	Buff Bay	23.1.13	B. F. McCalla	C. S. Martin
*Santa Cruz ..	Santa Cruz	19.3.29	C. E. Griffiths ..	—
Southern St. Elizabeth ..	Southfield	11.3.26	E. J. Smith ..	R. W. O'Neil Speid
Southern St. Mary ..	Providence	24.1.13	H. L. Naylor ..	S. N. Black
St. Thomas-ye-Vale ..	Bog Walk	20.5.12	Hon. J. H. McPhail	Hon. J. H. McPhail
Spaldings ..	Spaldings	18.10.12	R. L. Chisholm	W. Hyde Macaulay
*Stewart Town ..	Stewart Town	30.1.13	John Stockhausen	John Stockhausen
Stony Hill ..	Stony Hill	26.9.16	G. W. Byrnes	G. W. Byrnes
Ulster Spring ..	Ulster Spring	31.12.12	D. J. Scott	E. A. South
Upper Trelawny ..	Albert Town	23.3.21	H. P. Stobbs ..	H. P. Stobbs
Upper Westmoreland ..	Kew Park	20.12.12	T. F. Williams	T. R. Williams
Western St. Mary ..	Gayle	28.1.13	C. S. Boyd Manager	—

* Figures for 1930

WATER SUPPLY.*

RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

THE total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chain.		Miles.	Chain.
Main Canal ..	5	73	Cumberland Pen Branch	3	46½
Subsidiary Channels	0	36	Subsidiary Channels	2	38
Old Harbour Branch	9	36	Caymanas Branch	4	06
Subsidiary Channels	5	47	Subsidiary Channels	2	15½
Port Henderson Branch	3	62	Lawrence Field Channel	2	66
Subsidiary Channels	1	52			
			Total ..	41	78

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres of which 30,000 acres are capable of being irrigated.

The total number of acres now under irrigation is about 17,521 and the aggregate quantity of water supplied 15,977 cubic yards per hour.

Below are the details of the acreage irrigated and of the water consumed for each description of cultivation for year ending 31.12.31.

Cultivation.	Acreage irrigated.	Cubic yds. of water taken per hour.
Bananas	9,000	12,000
Sugar	1,964	2,000
Guinea Grass	5,863	1,463
Mixed cultivation	179	100
Oranges and coconuts	515	260
Machinery and domestic use, &c. .. .. .	..	154
Totals	17,521	15,977

* For the history of Water Supply see the Handbook for 1926.

in Jamaica at 31st December, 1931.

Name of Secretary.	No. of Share- holders.	No. of Shares issued. £	Issued Share Capital. £	Paid up Share Capital. £	No. of acres already or being cut up for Land Settlement.
Rev. W. J. Thompson ..	400	441	2,205	1,600	426
S. Aug. Blythe ..	12	12	60	13	..
R. W. O'Neil Speid ..	68	149	745	530	..
Rev. E. W. Hunt ..	274	292	1,460	885	..
Wm. Henry Wood ..	1,529	2,019	10,095	6,611	..
U. A. L. Campbell ..	169	261	1,305	1,078	..
Hannan Fagan ..	49	321	1,605	1,559	..
E. B. Rodgers ..	189	217	1,085	847	..
A. B. South ..	90	99	495	345	..
S. A. Powell ..	196	201	1,005	620	..
U. L. Brown ..	251	267	1,335	587	..
W. B. Cummings ..	897	1,403	7,015	5,036	5,427

The gross revenue in 1930 was £16,152 6s. 2d. It is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks. A number of coconut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks.

Superintendent.—F. E. Taylor, £550, travelling allowance £130, appointed 1st October, 1897.

VERE IRRIGATION WORKS.†

The Vere Irrigation Works were constructed under Law 39 of 1897.

The Vere Irrigation Commission consist of 5 members, 3 of whom are nominated by the Governor and 2 elected by the owners of the properties, who guarantee the revenue necessary for the maintenance of the works and the redemption of the loans sanctioned by the laws.

The following are the lengths of the Main and Distribution Canals on the Milk River scheme now in use:—Main Canal, St Jago to Raymond's Reservoir 16m. 14c.; Branches 7m. 55c. Total 23m. 69c.

The water for the Cockpit scheme is derived from the Cockpit river, a never failing spring-fed river which issues from the Braziletto hills near the 18th mile post on the road from Old Harbour to the Alley.

The present scheme utilises 5,000 cubic yards per hour, and is capable of being extended to over 10,000 cubic yards per hour.

The channels connecting the Cockpit river and the Irrigation channels formerly laid down for the purposes of supplying the various sugar estates in Eastern Vere, have a total length of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and are divided into two portions, a low level canal and a high level canal. The low level channel, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, extends from the Cockpit river to the pumping station where a pumping plant is erected.

COMMISSIONERS—J. G. Kieffer, *Chairman*; Clarence Lopez, E. C. Joysey, P. M. Cooper, J. H. Cargill. *Secretary*: L. C. A. Feurtado, United Fruit Co., Kingston; *Superintendent, Cockpit Scheme*, H. R. Demetrius, Salt River P.O.

† For further particulars see the Handbook for 1926.

SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.*

THE Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners who were also the Spanish Town Water Commissioners, having been abolished, the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, was by Law 23 of 1898, substituted for them. Within certain limits the water rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing minimum rate is 1s. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

WATER RATES.

The following is the compulsory water rates within the prescribed limits:—

One shilling per month, and in addition thereto twopence for every £10 or fractional part thereof by which the value of any property as defined by Law 2 of 1904, shall exceed £40, provided that the rate payable shall in no case exceed sixteen shillings per month.

Inns, taverns, wholesale or retail spirit stores, laundries, livery stables, lodging houses, manufactories, or printing offices, or for any trade or business requiring water other than for domestic use; such additional rate shall be paid, as the Colonial Secretary shall specially declare.

These Water Works are under the management of the Director of Public Works.

Collector—The Collector of Taxes for St. Catherine.

Superintendent of Works—F. E. Taylor, salary £40 per annum.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.*

THE following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Old Harbour water supply district:—monthly in advance.

1. On all properties of the gross value of £40 and below a monthly rate of 2/.
2. 3d. for every additional £10 in gross value or fraction thereof per month.
3. The maximum rate to be collected from any one property for each single connection to be 20/ per month.

Linstead Water Works.*

THE works were completed and came into operation in July, 1893, but rates were not collected until March, 1894. Several hydrants are laid in the streets of the town and a valuable supply of water is to be had in case of fire. The area in which the water pipes are laid is about 1½ miles in diameter. The supply is from two distinct streams, the one called the Berkshire Hall river and the other the Cistern gully.

The distance traversed in the laying of the mains is for the 4-inch pipes, 2½ miles and for 6 inch pipes, 6 miles. The source of the Berkshire Hall stream is 340 feet above Linstead, and that of the Cistern gully 540 feet. Linstead is now supplied by both streams.

The number of houses supplied at present is about 400, each having a ½ inch galvanized pipe, with stop cock.

An extension of the service was taken to the Wakefield district about 2½ miles from Linstead—

Viz.: Service pipes completed 12th November, 1926.

Stand pipes completed 1st April, 1927.

Rates were fixed and came into effect 1st April, 1928. There are about 180 rate-payers in this district.

The revenue derived from both Districts is about £650.

EWARTON.

A TANK of 200,000 gallons capacity has been built in this village, the supply being obtained from the Jatto Spring. The service is primarily a stand-pipe one.

The rates came into effect from the 1st November, 1931.

The Revenue to be derived is approximately £90 per annum.

* For history see Handbook for 1926.

THE DORNOCH WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

This scheme, commenced in January, 1925, is designed to give a domestic supply of Water to certain areas in Upper Trelawny. It consists of the utilization of certain falls on the Dornoch River at a point about three miles from its source where turbine-driven pumps raise water to a high level reservoir on the summit of Baron Hill, an elevation of about 900 ft. above the river. From this reservoir the water is distributed by gravity through some 13 miles of steel water mains serving the districts of Duncans, Clarks Town, Jackson Town and Kinloss. The work was completed in 1927.

MILK RIVER BATH.

THE mineral water of the Milk River Baths is one of the most remarkable of its kind in the world. The Baths are situated at the foot of the Round Hill in Vere, Clarendon, which is of limestone formation, and are about 50 yards from the edge of the Milk River and about two miles from the sea. The water, which is extremely saline, issues from a crevice in the rock direct into the baths through which it flows at a rate of 240 gallons per minute, or 345,600 gallons per day. The temperature of the water maintains a uniform 92 degs. Fah. throughout the year. Besides being rich in mineral salts it possesses a high radio-activity which renders it of the utmost therapeutic value, which is not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema, kidney and liver troubles are the complaints for which this water is specially recommended.

The Chemical analysis, made in 1923 by Mr. Barnett, is as follows:—

	Parts per 100,000.			
Calcium	60.03
Magnesium	69.49
Sodium	784.77
Sulphate	189.30
Bicarbonate	10.06
Silica	1.20
Chloride	1375.00
Total	2489.85

Besides traces of Potassium, Lithium, Iodine and Bromine. Radio-activity equal to 160.2 x 10-10 curies per litre, or 43.25 Mache units.

There is a Telephone Office at the Baths. All the lodging houses are screened against mosquitoes. The following charges are made: weekly rate for boarding for one person, £4 4s. 0d., and for two persons, £8 including bath. For each bath taken by a visitor, 1/. Bath disconnected from main building, 6d. Boarding 12/ per day. Three new Bedrooms and 3 new Baths have been lately added. The accommodation now is 13 double bedrooms of which 3 have twin beds, and 3 single bed rooms.

The river from the Bath to the sea is two miles; it abounds in fish, and the scenery is very picturesque. Pleasure boats are kept by the Directors for the use of visitors at a charge of 1/- per hour or fractional part thereof. There is fine tarpon fishing. The buildings of the Bath have been renovated, and the main building has been thoroughly overhauled and modernised, and an annex has been added to same. The distance from May Pen Station to the Bath is 13½ miles, and the fares (for conveyance) are, for 1 person 14/, for 2, 16/ by motor car, or about 9d. per mile each way.

It will be found to the greater convenience of visitors to take a motor car at May Pen Station. Motor cars may be also obtained at Milk River. From Clarendon Park to the Bath, the fares are, for 1 person, 15/, for 2, 20/.

Vehicles are run from Milk River to Clarendon Park Railway Station and also to May Pen Station.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—The Custos of the parish (*Ex-officio Chairman*), the Superintending Medical Officer, the Director of Public Works, the Hon. Member for the parish. *Three Members nominated by the Parochial Board*—W. F. March, W. E. C. Buchanan, I. B. Fox. *Secretary*—W. Richards. *Matron*—Mrs. W. Richards, Milk River P.O.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

THESE waters are of special value in rheumatic and kindred ailments. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy.

The legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency (equal to £750 sterling) to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed as early as 1703, and were empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessities for patients. In 1749 the Directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *elite* of Jamaica Society. Dr. Dancer, the Island Botanist, was in charge of both bath and garden at the close of the 18th century.

The Government having disallowed the vote for the upkeep of the garden, the Corporation has taken it over. The Jamaica Agricultural Society now uses it for a cocoa nursery. The acreage of land now in possession of the Corporation is 179½ acres.

The thermal springs at Bath issue from rocks of an igneous character above the level of the Sulphur River in a gorge about one and a half miles from the town of Bath. The waters are conducted through covered channels into a storage tank, known as the "Kettle," where it has a temperature of 122 degs. Fah. The water is drawn off through pipes as required for use in the baths where the temperature is reduced to a suitable degree by water which is obtained from a cold mineral spring. The waters are of special value in rheumatic and kindred ailments and especially for the treatment of skin diseases.

The Chemical analysis taken by Mr. W. I. Barnett, B.Sc., Deputy Island Chemist, in 1923, is as follows:—

			Parts per 100,000.	Parts per 100,000.
			Hot Tank.	Cold Spring.
Calcium	..	..	2.60	5.02
Magnesium	..	..	0.15	0.98
Sodium	..	..	14.80	10.45
Sulphate	..	..	11.10	3.41
Bicarbonate	..	..	1.68	10.98
Carbonate	..	..	0.60	Nil.
Silica	..	..	3.70	4.90
Chloride.	..	..	18.00	19.00
			652.63	54.74

Radio-activity in curies per litre 4.9 x 10-10 0.09 x 10-10

There are two bedrooms on the ground floor for invalids who find it difficult to get up and down stairs: sewerage system is installed. There is also an annex with two bedrooms and a Verandah. Private baths and sanitary arrangements attached to each room. The charge for these rooms is 8s. each per day or £2 12s. 0d. each per week, baths inclusive.

Board—From 7/- to 10/6 per day or from £2 2s. 0d. to £3 3s. 0d. per week. These rates vary according to the number of meals supplied.

Lodgings—One person in a room 4/- per night, one bath included, or £1 6s. 0d. per week, one bath per day included.

Two persons in a room 7/- per night, two baths included, or £2 5s. 0d. per week, two baths per day included. Extra baths—1/- each.

A reduction of 25% is allowed on baths and lodgings for visitors staying a month or more. Further information can be had from the Matron.

DIRECTORS—Col. L. G. Harrison, *Chairman*; Hon. J. H. Philipps, *Custos*; R. L. Hollinsed, Rev. A. H. Smythe, Dr. F. R. Evans, Hon. R. Ehrenstein, M.L.C., C. E. Randall.

Matron—Miss M. Evans; *Clerk*—M. G. Beckford; *Bath Attendant*—C. J. Hamilton: *Address*—Bath P. O.

MAY PEN CEMETERY.*

MANY of the unknown victims of the earthquake of 1907 lie buried in May Pen Cemetery. A memorial was erected in memory of them in 1909.

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to erect permanent monument, over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows:—

* For History see the Handbook for 1926.

- For each interment, including the digging of a grave if for an adult irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions .. £0 8 0
 For digging of graves for children not exceeding 8 years .. 0 6 0
 Such graves to be of the following dimensions:—
 If for an adult, at least 5 feet deep, 7 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide; and graves for children shall be of such depth and dimensions as in the discretion of the keeper of the cemetery, may be found necessary in each particular case.
 The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

- For the construction of any vault .. £1 0 0
 " the construction or placing of any Mausoleum .. 3 0 0
 " the construction of any Monument .. 1 0 0
 " Brick or Concrete Tomb with Headstone .. 0 10 0
 " Plaster Brick or Concrete Tomb with Slab inset .. 0 5 0
 " Simple Cross .. 0 1 0
 " setting up a railing .. 1 0 0
 The following fees must be paid for the re-opening of any vault, tomb or grave.
 For any vault .. £1 0 0
 For any other tomb or grave .. 2 0 0
 The office, which is at 24 Church Street, Kingston, is opened from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on week days, except Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.
Superintendent—P. S. Harrison, salary, £200.

KINGSTON BURIAL GROUNDS DISUSED.

SINCE May Pen Cemetery was opened Orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th Section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds in Kingston specified in the subjoined schedule:—

Name.	Locality.
Parish Church	.. Parade
Strangers' Ground	.. Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	.. Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	.. Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground	.. Corner of West St. and Spanish Town-rd.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	.. Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	.. Fletcher's Land
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	.. Ditto
Private Ground for the Mission of the East	.. East Queen Street.
Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	.. Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	.. Elletson Road, West.
Baptist Ground	.. Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	.. Elletson Road, East
German Jews Ground	.. Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Church Street, West.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Upper Orange Street.
Roman Catholic Ground	.. Tower Street, East.
Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	.. Duke Street.
Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	.. North Street, West.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	.. N.W. corner of East Queen St. and Hanover Streets.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	.. Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Sts

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.*

THE Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the law of 1872; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than chief clerk. The appointment of two managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the associates for a term of three consecutive years.

Any civil servant of the Crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the Association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the government. When an associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the managers can exclude any associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable monthly at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The managers, however, have the power to call upon the associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the managers during the year 1886 so to amend the rules of the Association, as to allow its division every third year among associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amendment a sum of £6,794 2s. 6d. has been written up to credit of associates.

On the withdrawal from the Association an associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions and share of profits, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the Association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1931, a period of nearly fifty-nine years, losses by the defalcations of associates incurred to the amount of £1,659 13s. 6d.

The loans of associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they become due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The assets of the Association on 31st March, 1931, amounted to £11,211 2s. 4d., namely, South Australia Inscribed Stock 5% £1,370 2s. 9d.; Nigeria Inscribed Stock 5% £495; Inscribed Stock 4½% £2,580; Inscribed Stock 4% £3,052; Inscribed Stock 3½% £1,409 7s. 6d.; New Zealand Inscribed Stock 5% £845 6s. 9d.; Government Savings Bank £729 12s. 2d.; Treasurer £729 13s. 2d. But however satisfactory the financial position of the Association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this Association guaranteed more than nine-tenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the Association for a period of upwards of fifty-eight years have been under £80 per annum.

The office is at the Collector-General's Office, Kingston.

MANAGERS—J. M. Nethersole, Hon. W. M. Fraser, appointed by the Governor. C. C. Manton, H. C. Savage, elected by the Associates. Secretary—John W. Gayner.

* For further information see the Handbook for 1926.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.*

THE Jamaica Civil Service Association, which was founded in 1919, has for its objects the improvement of the status of the Public Service, the securing of efficiency in the Service and contentment among the officers, and the development of the financial and social conditions of its members.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.—*Honorary President*—Hon. W. M. Fraser, Island Treasurer, *Vice-Presidents*—A. O. Ritchie, Deputy Administrator General, L. B. Bicknell, Supt. Public Works Stores. *Honorary Secretary*—C. H. Dickson, Revenue Department; *Honorary Asst. Secretaries*—H. F. Barry, Administrator General's Office; A. H. C. Packer, Revenue Department. *Honorary Treasurer*—Miss H. Morris, Institute of Jamaica; W. A. Logan, G. D. Goode, E. Poulle, A. W. Burke, L. C. Roberts, D. C. Mais, G. C. Gunter, W. H. B. Cathcart, H. A. Taylor, E. A. Morris, Miss A. Douglas, J. B. Facey, H. M. White, G. R. Johns, L. R. Francis, Inspector J. O'Connor, M. Hearne, E. M. Cupidon, C. C. Manton, K. V. Bird, E. L. Jack, G. H. Scott.

* For further information see Handbook for 1926.

PART XIV.

BENEVOLENT AND TRUST FUNDS AND INSTITUTIONS.

RECTORS FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors Fund was established in 1797. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March, 1931 was £9,205 11s. 8d. on which the Treasury pays six per cent. under the authority of Law. By a legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1882, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the trustees in regard to lapsed rectories. After receiving a report on the condition of the fund by the actuary, the trustees, with the sanction of the Government, have, since 1st April, 1930, paid at the rate of £66 per annum to all orphans. There are no widows having a claim on the fund. The Act further constitutes the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica, the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1931-1932, amounted to £456 10s. 2d. The Trustees are the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being.

Secretary—R. Foster.

ISLAND CURATES FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates Fund was established in 1844 by an act of the legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased island and other curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year was deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each island curate and credited to the account of the fund. The capital on 31st March, 1932, was £20,394 9s. 8d. This existing capital will be gradually reduced by payment of annuities as there are now no remaining subscribers. The allowances to widows are at the rate of eighty-three pounds per annum and to children £53 per annum, having been raised to these amounts on the advice of the Actuary, as the result of his valuation of the Fund as it stood on March 31st, 1929. Sons ceased to receive the benefits of the fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities, etc., paid by the Fund in 1931-1932, amounted to £1,903 19s. 4d. Under the provisions of the law, and subject to the advice of the actuary, the fund is managed by a Board consisting of the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. *Secretary*—Venerable Archdeacon Simms, M.A.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the disestablished church of England in Jamaica.

It is maintained by abatements from the salaries of the clergymen; by amounts received as offertories from the churches for the purposes of this fund, by donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions, or individuals, and by the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an associate leaving a widow and children by such widow only, his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the Canon regulating the fund, with any bonus additions that may have been declared at valuations of the fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such associate in the following proportions:—If three in number or less each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the clergyman dies leaving orphans but not a widow, the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. If a clergyman dies leaving a widow and also children by a previous wife entitled to pensions the total pension is divided on fixed principles laid down in the Canon. The pensions of boys cease at the age of eighteen, and of girls on marriage or at the age of twenty-one.

From the amount received as offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of clergy (whether they were associates or not) as to the Board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the Fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then non-state-paid clergymen became associates. It being compulsory "on every future clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the fund," all the clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. With a few exceptions, which the Bishop, with the concurrence of the Diocesan Council and Financial Board has considered might be properly made. The result was a membership of 95 on the 31st December, 1931. A Canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future associates. Of the number of clergymen who became associates 38 have died, three as bachelors and thirty-five leaving widows and children. Twenty widows are at present on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year, 1931, amounted to £317 10s. 0d., the interest on the money invested yielded £651 0s. 6d., a grant from the Guarantee Fund in aid of interest £325 10s. 2d.; the interest on Ice Shares £2 3s. 0d., and Insurance Policies £275 5s. 0d. The expenditure included £21 4s. 9d. for Insurance Premiums, £1,018 15s. 10d. for Annuities, and £49 9s. 0d. paid to a retiring member, leaving a balance on Dec. 31st., 1931, of £16,625 9s. 7d. to the credit of the Fund.

The lives of 3 clergymen are insured for £150 each in the Jamaica Mutual, and 1 in the Standard Assurance Company, on account of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned, as is also a balance of £4,629 6s. 9d. on Guarantee Account.

Three churches contributed to the Voluntary Fund during the year 1931, giving a total of £8 10s. 0d.

From this Fund £22 5s. 8d. was given to the widows of deceased clergymen, and £24 5s. 11d. was transferred to a newly constituted Auxiliary Fund and there is a credit balance of £1 7s. 4d.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a Committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882, the Widows and Orphans Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, the Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., J. M. Nethersole. *Honorary Secretary*—Ven. Archdeacon Simms, Ropley, Gordon Town P.O.

PENSION AND ANNUITY FUNDS FOR CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THE Pension Fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated clergymen of the disestablished church. Its resources consist of an annual contribution from the Diocesan Expenses Fund of the Diocese of not less than three hundred pounds; and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this fund.

A clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of £1 12s. 6d. paid from this Fund for each year of continuous service; which is raised to £2 by a grant from the Diocesan Expenses Fund, but no pension can exceed £60.

No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding five pounds for each year of service. There were twelve pensioners on the roll on January 1st, 1932.

The Fund opened the year 1931 with a credit of £9,163 13s. 1d. This, with a grant of £300 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund, £366 4s. 7d. for interest and 10s. interest on shares in the Jamaica Club which have been presented to it by the late Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, gives a total of £10,013 10s. 0d. Pensions amounting to £533 6s. 3d. and £65 3s. 3d. actuarial fees with a refund of £20 18s. 9d. recommended by the Actuary have been paid leaving £9,394 1s. 9d. as the balance of the Fund at the end of the year 1931. An auxiliary fund has been opened, the interest on which is to be applied to increase the pensions given by the fund; it closed the year with a balance of £48 7s. 7d..

The Synod in 1926, by resolution created an Annuity Fund in order to provide an addition to the small pensions granted from the Pension Fund. The Fund is provided by a fixed annual payment of £4 compulsory on all Clergy, present and future of the Diocese except those who may be exempted on the ground of age or for other sufficient reason.

The rate of annuity for those that may begin before the first valuation of the Fund has been fixed on the advice of the Actuary; but may be increased or diminished in the case of those that may begin during each future quinquennial period on the advice of the Actuary given in accordance with his valuation of the Fund. The receipts during 1931 have been £255 0s. 0d. from payments by the Clergy and £99 12s. 0d. for interest. There have been no Annuity payments on the Fund during the year, but a sum of £60 3s. 0d. was paid in Actuarial Fees. The balance of the Fund on December 31st, 1931, was £1,878 1s. 1d. The Clergy Pension and Annuities Funds as they stood on Dec. 31st, 1929, were submitted to the Actuary during the year 1930 for valuation and advice, and his report showed an excess of assets over liabilities in both funds, allowing him to recommend a slight increase in the pensions payable by the Pensions Fund and that the tentative arrangements made for the carrying on of the Annuity Fund should be continued without change.

The Fund is managed by the same Committee of the Financial Board as the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the trustees by the ministers of the churches or places of worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the churchwardens were appointed trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in Chancery against his estate, and the churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as trustees of Fletcher's Trust filed a petition in the suit for recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the trust.

The sum received, less solicitor's costs, namely, £130 0s. 0d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it remained until 1912 when it was invested in Local Inscribed Stock yielding 3½%. This Trust is now administered by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

SARAH MORRIS TRUST, KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW.

This trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which after making several bequests, she bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the trust is invested in Island Debentures and in Local Inscribed Stock the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, in proportion to their total pauper expenditure. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount of credit applicable to the Kingston poor from this trust,

the City Council gave during the Jubilee holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

D'ESPINOSE BEQUEST.

CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this will there was a codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the testator's intention, the executrices and executor of D'Espinose's will in 1882 proposed to the City Council of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with the Bishop of Jamaica and the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST, KINGSTON.

R. T. Wood, bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the City Council of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston. The interest is distributed annually at New Year, by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

GREGORY'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

MATTHEW GREGORY, Doctor of Medicine (who died 31st December, 1779, aged 86) by deed, dated 22nd March, 1765, conveyed certain property in trust, the proceeds of which and profits arising therefrom were to be applied towards relieving any distressed persons in or from any part of the colony, coming to St. Jago de la Vega, to bind out poor children to trades, and to portion orphan girls at marriage. By Law 34 of George III the trustees are the Chief Justice of the Island, the Custos of St. Catherine and the clergyman for the time being in charge of the Cathedral, Spanish Town; the last-named of whom has the administration of the fund, the annual income of which is £144 (vide 28 Vic., Cap. 23). 42. distressed persons receive help.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

In March, 1714, George Fletcher by will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises to the churchwardens and vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said churchwardens and vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside. All the property has since been sold.

The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prisons.

The annual value of the trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £91 4s.

In 1847 the Act 10 Vic., cap. 45 was passed, which authorised the justices and vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the trust the pensions awarded by the Parochial Board of St. Catherine, fixed by the law.

GRAY'S CHARITY, ST. MARY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, John William Gray, of the parish of Saint Mary, merchant, made a will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be

by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poor house for the exclusive benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage,"

Gray died in 1854, one month after making his will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor until the year 1863, when it was invested in the Island Securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, at Port Maria, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. Cap. 4 should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a poor house for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorise the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £3,056 14s. 6d. The Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, under this Law, appointed as trustees the Auditor General, the Custos of Saint Mary and the Inspector-General of Police.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the Charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council, under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provide, *inter alia*, that fourteen inmates should be admitted to the poor house, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 8s., with water and furniture, but were to provide their own food. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the institution, the duties of the clerk and matron, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the Charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the Charity for fourteen suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the Charity is, Jamaica 4% Debentures, £400; Jamaica 4½% Debentures, £400; Jamaica 3½% Inscribed Stock £3,700; Jamaica 4½% Inscribed Stock, £11,376; War Loan Stock, 5% £800; 4% Consolidated Stock, £608; Deposit in Government Savings Bank £376.—Total £17,660.

Trustees—A. Davidson Goffe, *Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon, J. H. H. Graham, H. B. Wolcott, T. McLean Gray, A. C. Westmorland, J. E. Cecil Sharpe, E. G. Robinson.
Clerk—Daniel H. Jackson.

JAMAICA BURIAL SCHEME SOCIETY.

THE Jamaica Burial Scheme Society was founded by Andrew Duffus Mowatt in 1901. The objects of the Society are to make provision for the accumulation of a fund or funds of money for the relief of its members, when sick and distressed, and to assist in burying them, and those who are dependent on them.

Membership in the Society is open to all persons whether residing in Jamaica or not who may desire to join; and especially to those of the labouring class who may not be able to make other provision for the burial of themselves or their relatives at the time of death, and are not in a position to join other Societies or Orders that are more expensive.

The Society, which has 124 branches, is managed by a Supreme Council.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—*Supreme President*, R. A. Thompson; *Supreme Secretary*—Mrs. M. E. Brown; *Supreme Treasurer*—Robert Chambers; *Degree Master*, W. G. Aldred.

WINNIEFRED REST HOME

FAIRY HILL, PORTLAND.

THIS Home was the gift of the late Frederick Barnet Brown and his late wife, Mrs. Annie Brown. By Mr. Brown's Will, dated the 14th of May, 1918, the gift was intended to be "used and kept up and maintained for the purpose of a Rest Home for Missionary Workers, Teachers and respectable poor persons, where they can come for a limited time to rest, such time to be in each case decided on by the Board of Trustees of the Winniefred Rest Home hereinafter appointed, such persons to have change and rest and board, and usual home comforts included."

Trustees—V. S. Harris, Mrs. V. S. Harris, Rev. C. Wilson Coore, Miss S. F. Stanley, Rev. Allan Jacobs, Rev. A. G. Burnham, Brigadier John C. Martin; *Secretary*—Gerald Mair, F.L.A.A., A.C.I.S., Coronation Buildings, Kingston.

VERLEY HOME FOR GENTLEWOMEN, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution was established in May, 1902, by Mrs. Eliza Jane Verley, widow of Louis Verley and endowed by her with £3,000 for its maintenance and up-keep. It was again enriched by a bequest of the benefactress of a sum of £2,000 at her death. The deed of settlement declares the uses to be a "Home for respectable Gentlewomen (Widows and Spinsters) of indigent circumstances irrespective of Creed." There are rooms for 30 inmates almost always occupied.

TRUSTEES—Dr. F. H. Saunders, *Chairman*; ——— *Vice-Chairman*; M. M. Alexander, J.P., *Honorary Treasurer*; Thos. N. Aguilar, J.P., William Gamble, J.P., Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Noel B. Livingston.
LADIES COMMITTEE—Mrs. F. H. Saunders, *Presiding Lady*; Miss Fanny C. Burke, *Honorary Lady Secretary*; Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. E. B. Hopkins, Lady Morrison, Mrs. W. Gamble, Mrs. Carpenter-Smith, Mrs. John Crook. *Secretary*, Colin G. Campbell.

GEMILUT HAZADIM SOCIETY.

THE Society which has been in existence for over a century has a membership of about 200. The objects of the Society are primarily to provide for the burial of members of the Jewish faith and to afford relief to those in indigent circumstances, also for other worthy Jewish charities. The contributing fee of members is 2s. per month. The funds amount to about £650.

On the death of a member the society provides without any further charge all funeral expenses.

Since the 1st October, 1925, this Society was amalgamated with the United Congregation of Israelites as the governing body.

President, Vernon Henriques; *Vice-President*, Ellis Levy; *Treasurer*, Owen Samuel; *Secretary*, K. Hart P.O. 7, Kingston.

NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY.

THE Building at No. 3 Hanover Street used as a Night Refuge and Parochial Dispensary was destroyed on 14th January, 1907. The temporary office of the Inspector of Poor is at the old Wolmer's School, the entrance being from Church Street or Temple Lane. The Dispensary is at 86 Hanover Street. There is a Country People's Night Shelter at the corner of Orange Street and Drummond Street. The charge is 1d. each per night.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this institution are the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances, by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the association.

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from lodges and chapters and from individual masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the association are under the control and direction of a board of directors consisting of the presiding officers of the district grand lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies; the presiding masters and immediate past masters of the subscribing lodges, and twenty-four master masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every mason subscribing 10s. or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the board of directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the association is annually prepared by the directors and distributed amongst the lodges and individual subscribers to fund, but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to subscribing lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence

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from Kingston, a vice-president) is empowered to dispense in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds. The Income for 1931 was £654 15s. 11d.

The grants to distressed brethren, widows, wives and children of masons, during 1931 amounted to £444 8s. 6d.; educational £80 7s. 9d.

The working expenses, including printing, postage, commission to Collector and stationery, amounted to £29 11s. 6d., leaving a balance on 31st December, 1931, of £1,645 16s. 4d.; of this amount there are in Inscribed Stock £950 7s. 4d.; English Funding Bonds, £277 6s. 0d.; Masonic Association, £170 0s. 0d.; Bank of Nova Scotia, £201 10s. 0d.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

President—R. W. Bro. R. Gillies, D.G.M., S.C.; *Vice-Presidents*—R. W. Bro. H. I. C. Brown, D.G.M.E.E.; W. Bro. Fraser, D.D., G.M., E.C.; R. W. Bro. H. Cocking, D.D.G.M., S.C.; W. Bro. Rev. F. Bavin, P.D.D.G.M., E.C.; W. Bro. A. deC. Myers, P.D.D.G.M., M.C.; R. W. Bro. Lt. Col. C. M. Ogilvie, P.D.D.G.M., S.C.; *Honorary Vice-Presidents*—W. Bro. C. H. B. Armstrong, M.D., J.P., W. Bro. F. E. Lyons, W. Bro. R. K. Nunes, W. Bro. W. L. M. Garsia, W. Bro. E. N. Bancroft.

LIFE MEMBERS.

W. Bros. His Honour Justice H. I. C. Brown, A. deC. Myers, L. Ashenheim, H. Brenon, A. H. DaCosta, F. W. Hunter, W. J. Palmer, M. H. Segre, Rev. S. P. Hendrick, W. M. Fraser, St. L. C. Leake, G. P. Brown, Edmund Hart, D. Delgado, A. A. Thomson, D. C. Vaz, J.P., V. H. Delfosse, Bros. G. W. Scotland, B. T. Josephs, N. N. Ashenheim, and O. Smedmore.

KINGSTON AND SAINT ANDREW DIRECTORS.

W. Bros. P. L. Abraham, Altamont Delgado, S. M. A. DeSouza, A. L. Evans, G. C. Gunter, C. G. C. Kerr, W. A. Logan, H. A. Lake, D. G. Parsons, Fred. George Sale, L. V. D. Samuel, H. S. Campbell, W. R. Gillies, W. Graham, C. C. S. Strachan.

COUNTRY DIRECTORS.

W. Bros. L. M. Clark, M.D., J.P., A. Davidson Goffe, J.P., F. L. DeFonseca, W. Hyde McCauley, J.P., C. D. Neilson, W. J. Norton, J.P., A. R. Soares, J.P., Rev. A. N. Thomson, J.P.

Presiding Masters and I.P.Ms. of the contributing Lodges:—

W. Bro. G. C. Gunter, *Hon. Treasurer*; W. Bro. Fred. George Sale, *Hon. Secretary*.

NEW CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues is to provide medical attendance and medicine for the labouring and artisan classes and others, at threepence per week.

Children of members admitted free of entrance fee, and attended up to two years free, and from two until ten years the subscription is at the rate of 1½d. per week.

Persons unmarried whose income does not exceed £250, and married persons £400 are eligible for admission to membership. Married women whose husbands and children are members are attended in midwifery free after one year's membership. Employees may arrange for medical care of servants through the dispensary, with the right of substituting one name for another in case of change.

Entrance fee, one shilling; and one shilling for four weeks subscription. Subscriptions payable in advance weekly, monthly or quarterly.

A synopsis of the Medical Officers work for the year gives the following.

	1931.
Number of Members attended at their homes ..	303
“ Visits paid to them ..	562
“ Prescriptions dispensed for them ..	578
“ Members attended at Surgery ..	690
“ Prescriptions dispensed for them ..	882
“ Deaths (Certified) ..	5

There were three Obstetric cases during the year at a cost of three guineas.

1930.

MEMBERSHIP.

Members on the roll 30th June, 1930	..	..	424	..
“ admitted during the year	..	..	28	452
“ discontinued during the year	..	..	13	..
“ struck off being 12 months in arrear	..	..	10	..
“ died during the year	..	..	5	..
Total number on roll 30th June, 1930	..	..	..	424

SUMMARY.

“ under D'Espinose Bequest free	..	75	..
“ children under 2 years old free	..	16	..
“ children under 10 years half price	..	63	..

Members adults paying threepence per week	..	270	424
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The D'Espinose bequest of £2,000, which yields £80 per annum, enables the Dispensary to render aid to 75 free recipients, nominated by the trustees of the Trust. Further, from the growing resources of the institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement; the nurse holds an order to summon the medical officer if complications arise.

The nurses now employed hold certificates from the Jubilee Lying-in-Hospital.

The building completed in 1895 was wrecked in the earthquake of January, 1907. It was rebuilt at a cost of £869 15s. 6d. towards which a grant of £500 was made by the Assistance Committee.

President—J. M. Nethersole, J.P.; *Vice President*—M. M. Alexander, J.P.; *Hon. Secretary*—M. M. Alexander, J.P.; *Treasurer*—J. A. Miller, J.P.

DIRECTORS.—J. M. Nethersole, J.P., M. M. Alexander, J.P., J. A. Miller, J.P., Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., D. C. Vaz, J.P., Rev. Father Geo. McDonald, S.J., Rev. F. C. Cowell Lloyd, A.T.S., Rev. J. Hunt, Rev. E. Armon Jones, Brigadier John Martin, S.A.; *Secretary*, Ruby F. DaCosta; *Medical Officer*—Dr. W. A. S. Browne; *Solicitor*—H. H. Dunn, *Offices*—14 and 16 Duke Street, Kingston.

Trustees—J. M. Nethersole, and M. M. Alexander.

KINGSTON SAILORS HOME,

42 Church Street, Kingston.

THIS Institution was founded in 1864 through the exertions of the Rev. George Cheyne with the co-operation of other philanthropists.

The Institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community, and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that, while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates, and an appeal was made to the Government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A corporate body was established for the management of the Institution and the office of superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the Institution has annually received a liberal

grant from the government. The section of the law providing for the government grant, has been amended by Law 32 of 1906, to read as follows—"or such less sum as the Governor may think necessary or desirable for the carrying on of the Home in a proper and efficient manner."

In the year 1883 the directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased a site in Church Street they erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by the Governor Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday, the 6th March, 1884. The building was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907, but was rebuilt in 1908 and was re-opened for use in January, 1909, by Sir Sydney Olivier.

Subscribers to the Home, subject to the discretion of the Managing Director, may recommend any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

Hours—Open from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m. daily.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—*Chairman*—Hon. A. E. DaCosta, O.B.E., Custos of Kingston, M.L.C.; *Managing Director*—G. S. Shaw, Collector of Customs, Kingston; H. McCaulay Orrett, H. V. Myers, Capt. R. M. Partridge; *Medical Officer*—W. A. S. Browne. *Secretary*—R. R. Facey. *Resident Superintendent*—A. D. Graydon.

SAILORS REST AND READING ROOM,

18 Duke Street, Kingston.

This Institution was founded by the late Mrs. Denniston in 1898, to give sailors visiting the port a pleasant room in which to sit, read papers and books, play games and have music and write letters home. Cool drinks, cigars and cigarettes, tea, breakfast, dinner, lunch and supper are provided at reasonable rates. Soldiers are also made welcome.

This Institution was taken over by the British Sailors Society after Mrs. Denniston's death in 1917. A Sailors Brotherhood has been organized: the object being to uplift seamen physically, morally and spiritually.

Clean and comfortable beds are provided for any mercantile marine, naval men or soldiers having night liberty.

During 1919 the Rest was thoroughly renovated, and there are now fifty beds available, and with mattresses on the floor 100 men have been accommodated.

This Institution is now operating in conjunction with the Victoria League.

LOCAL MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Sir Arthur S. Jelf—*Chairman*; Hon. Altamont DaCosta, O.B.E., W. P. Clark, A. V. Kingdon, W. J. Palmer, G. D. Robertson, E. B. Hopkins, Lady Jelf.

G. A. Jack, *Secretary*; *Manager*—W. G. Anderson; *Matron*—Mrs. M. Anderson.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CORPORATION POOR HOUSE.

This Institution opened on the 1st July, 1870, is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Inspector of Poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The Institution accommodates over 700 inmates. The average cost of each is about 9d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the medical officer for lower Saint Andrew visiting the inmates daily. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the master and the matron.

The Institution is managed by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

Master—E. M. Cresser, salary, £400; *Matron*—M. Bowen, salary, £120; *Storekeeper, Dispenser and Assistant to the Master*—E. A. Martin, salary, £220.

MAXFIELD PARK.

Maxfield Park Children's Home, an annex to the Union Poor House, accommodates 106 inmates.

Matron—Miss F. E. Henry, salary, £120; *Schoolmistress*—Miss I. A. Johnson, salary, £78; *Nurse and Assistant to Matron*—Miss L. Blackwood, £78.

KINGSTON CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

THE objects of the Society are the Charitable Relief and the general welfare of the Poor of Kingston and the adjacent parts of the parish of St. Andrew. It will seek:

1. To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and the Poor Law Authorities, the various charitable agencies and individuals in the district, and thus to check the evils of overlapping relief caused by simultaneous but independent action.
2. To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for charitable relief, and to secure from the proper charities, or from charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases.
3. To assist from its funds all suitable cases in which temporary aid will tend to permanent advantage, and for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources. This assistance may (when possible and desirable) take the form of loans, or gifts of money for the individuals needing it.
4. To repress mendacity by the above-named means, by the distribution of investigation tickets, and by dealing with cases of imposture.
5. To inculcate habits of prudence, self-reliance and thrift on the part of those who are aided.
6. To promote the establishment of subsidiary efforts, dealing with such matters as
 - (a) Free Registry of all classes of labour; (b) Provision of food for hungry persons; (c) The proper housing of the Poor (d) Assisting moneyless people. to return home; (e) The establishment of suitable industries to supply work for the poor.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY—*President*, M. M. Alexander, J.P.; *Vice-President*, W. J. Palmer, J.P.; *Hon. Secretary*, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A.; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mrs. Van Cuylenburg.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—The Officers of the Society, together with Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Rev. G. H. Thompson, Rev. M. H. Solomon, Rev. E. Armon Jones, Mrs. V. Desnoes, Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, Rev. J. Hunt, Miss Fanny Burke, Mrs. M. DeCordova, M.B.E., Lady Jeff, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. F. S. Edmunds, Deaconess R. Anson, Very Rev. Father F. Kelly, Rev. Bathurst Hall, Col. Mary Booth, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. W. R. Gillies, Miss Marvin, Major W. H. Plant.

LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by the late Lady Musgrave, and formally opened as a depository by Dr. Nuttall, (late Archbishop of the West Indies) on 1st November, 1879. During these years it has successfully carried out its objects, viz.: the development of some of the specially feminine industries of the island (thereby fostering self-help), and that of providing employment for poor needle-women.

At the sale rooms of the society, there is a large assortment of Jamaica curiosities, baskets, jippi-jappa hats, drawn thread work, embroidery, as well as native jams and pickles. An attractive show of antiques, in silver, brass and Sheffield plate will also be found.

The premises at 8 Church Street, opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the Society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. These premises were destroyed in the earthquake and fire, but through the courtesy of the Mayor and Council of Kingston who gave rooms in the Council building, the society's work was continued. A new building was erected in 1911 at the corner of Duke and Harbour Streets.

The chief event of the year has been the alterations to the premises; these alterations have very much improved the accommodation. The Committee owe a deep debt of

gratitude to Mrs. Jelf for her indefatigable work in over-seeing the building operations from start to finish.

There is now a rest room, open to visitors, and improved lavatories have been constructed. The shop has been enlarged by the old lunch room being opened into it, and a new lunch room and packing-room have been added. An additional room opened into Water Lane has been built; this we hope will bring in a good rent.

The Society is self-supporting, and has done so well in the past year, that they have been able to keep up their charities without the annual subscriptions formerly paid by the members of the committee. Depositors are charged 2s. in the £ commission on articles sold.

Patronesses—Lady Norman, Lady Hemming, Lady Swettenham, Lady Olivier, Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, Mrs. Blackden, Lady Clarke, Lady Wilson.

President—Lady Stubbs.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. P. C. Cork, Mrs. Frank Saunders, Miss F. C. Burke.

Committee—Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. Richmond, Lady Jelf, Mrs. A. H. D'Costa, Mrs. Harry Jackson, Mrs. Westmorland, Mrs. S. R. Cargill, Mrs. L. Stone, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. L. Isaacs, Mrs. Gamble.

Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. Frank Saunders; *Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. W. Gamble; *Secretary*—Mrs. Gamble.

JAMAICA NURSES' UNION.

THE Jamaica Nurses' Union and District Nurses' Fund was founded in 1904 by the late Archbishop Nuttall, in conjunction with ministers of various denominations. Its object is to facilitate communication between nurses and medical men, or patients requiring their services, and to aid in keeping up the moral, social and professional status of nurses. At the bureau of information at the Deaconess Home, 93 Hanover Street, a register of nurses is kept under the direction of the Sisters of the Deaconess Home. Two nurses are permanently employed by the committee for nursing among the sick poor in Kingston.

COMMITTEE—His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Westmorland, *Honorary Secretaries*; Lady Stubbs, Lady Jelf, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. A. H. D'Costa, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Van-Cuylenburg, Mrs. Gartshore, Mrs. Karl Nunes, Mrs. W. Gillies, Mrs. Clarke, Deaconess Turner, Mrs. A. W. Bourke, Miss Marvin, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Shillingford, Miss Newell.

JAMAICA DIOCESAN BRANCH OF THE MOTHERS' UNION.

THERE are 42 branches of the Mothers Union in Jamaica with about 1,662 members. Thirty-four (34) branches are linked with branches in England.

Diocesan President—Mrs. Hardie; *Vice Presidents*—Mrs. Haughton, Mrs. H. G. Lovell; *Life Vice President*—Mrs. Gruchy; *Hon. Diocesan Secretary*—Mrs. G. P. Stephenson, Port Royal; *Assistant Diocesan Secretary*—Mrs. Bitter.

JAMAICA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE object of the Society, which was founded in 1903 as "the Society for the Protection of Animals in Jamaica," is, as its name implies, the *protection* of animals. It endeavours to attain this aim by education, encouragement, example and, where these fail, by recourse to the law. Two agents are employed to this end.

A subscription of 2s. 6d. entitles to membership. A donation of £3 to life membership; donations and subscriptions are thankfully received and are urgently required with a view to extending the work of the Society. Many prizes have been awarded at Agricultural Shows throughout the country for animals showing the best care.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Hon. A. E. DaCosta, O.B.E., *President*; Frank Cundall, *Chairman*; Frank Lyons, *Vice-Chairman*; Lady Stubbs, C.B.E., Hon. Sir W. Morrison, F. N. Isaacs, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, N. W. Manley, Lady Cuffe, Rev. H. G. Lovell, His Honour Mr. A. K. Agar, H. C. Robinson, Major Carroll Leahy, Mrs. Bourne, *Honorary Secretary*, Half-Way Tree P.O.; J. L. Pietersz, *Honorary Treasurer*; Dr. G. Rushie Grey, M.R.C.V.S., *Honorary Veterinary Surgeon*.

Honorary Local Secretary; St Ann, Mrs. Cocks.

UPWARD AND ONWARD SOCIETY OF THE WOMEN OF JAMAICA.

THIS Society was started in 1903. Its objects are to unite as many as possible of the women of Jamaica in the promotion of womanly virtue, pure family life and a healthy public opinion on moral questions.

Through the efforts of this Society, the Y.W.C.A. decided to begin work in Jamaica; the branch in Kingston has merged into that Society, but the Branches in the country are continuing their work on previous lines.

The Manchester Union of this Society has branches at Ridgemount, *President*, Mrs. Priestnal, Mandeville P.O., New Green, *President*, Mrs. Pengelly, Mandeville P.O., Mile Gully, *President*, Mrs. Evelyn, Mile Gully P.O., New Broughton, *President*, Mrs. Johnston, Cross Keys P.O., Ebenezer, *President*, Mrs. Andrews, Spur Tree P.O., Fairfield, *President*, Mrs. Westphal, Lincoln P.O., Mizpah, Mrs. O'Meally, Walderston P.O., Mrs. John Kneale of the Moravian Church in Kingston, has a Branch, connected with the Manchester Union. Mrs. Watler, Mt. Olivet. Mrs. Black, Nazareth. Mrs. Blake, Porus.

The Office Bearers of the Manchester Union are:—

President, Miss Marvin, 93 Hanover St., Kingston, *Vice-President*, Mrs. Westphal; *Secretary*—Miss Scharsmidt, Mandeville P.O.; *Treasurer*—Mrs. Lopez; *Librarian*—Mrs. Godfrey.

There is an Upward and Onward Magazine; *Editor, Secretary and Treasurer of Magazine*—Miss Walter.

MONTEGO BAY SELF HELP.

THE Montego Bay Self Help was started in 1906, with the object of helping the women and girls of the town and parish.

There are a limited number of girls in residence. Some of these girls, on leaving the Home, have taken situations as servants.

The incomes of those who are in the Home, are supplemented by taking orders for mattress making, upholstering, chair caning, laundry work, preserves, needlework, etc.

There is a sales room where native curiosities, baskets, plain and fancy needlework, can be purchased.

In connection with the Self Help, there is a Creche, Soup Kitchen, Relief and Dorcas work, and a library. During 1927 a District Nurse was employed by the Society, to visit and aid those who owing to their circumstances are unable to help themselves during a time of illness. Twelve children are received at the Creche daily. Two of the elder boys have been sent to the Broughton Home in Manchester. These children are supported by voluntary contributions, and a small fee given weekly by the mothers.

In August, 1931, the Committee combined with the Parochial Board in opening a Clinic in connection with Anti-Tuberculosis Work.

Patroness—Lady Stubbs, C.B.E.; *President*—Mrs. E. Hart; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. D. Mills, Mrs. W. Coke Kerr. *Secretary*—Miss Belle Mills.

MANCHESTER MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME.

THIS hospital was founded at Mandeville in 1927, and incorporated by law the same year. It is primarily for the purpose of affording assistance and treatment in maternity

cases, but can also receive other patients, of either sex, requiring admission. Maternity cases, where necessary, are treated free of charge.

All the funds for the erection and equipment of this hospital were voluntarily subscribed, and the land was given by the Parochial Board of the parish. The cost of maintenance is entirely met by voluntary subscriptions and patients' fees.

President—Lady Stubbs, C.B.E. *Vice-President*, Lady A. S. Jelf.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—Hon. Thomas Anderson, *Custos*; L. P. Kerr, Hon. Dr. G. Hargreaves, J. M. MacGregor, E. H. Francis, R. S. T. Biscoe, R. E. Gentles, L. P. Perton, F. A. R. Saunders, W. Fulford, H. E. Lewis, S. T. Glanville.

Hon. Secretary to Board of Governors—A. J. Bailey, Mandeville.

CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

In 1926, this Association took the place of the Child Saving League. In 1929 it was incorporated under the Companies Act, and its legal designation now is "Child Welfare Association Ltd." The Association is supported by voluntary contributions, and grants from the Central Government and from the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston and St. Andrew. It maintains a whole time Doctor, Nurse Superintendent, two under-nurses, and operates a Daytime Nursery, Prenatal and Sick Clinics, as well as a "Well Clinic" where mothers may go for advice and instruction in the art of Mothercraft. All these Clinics are well attended and fill a long felt need. Other activities include visits from voluntary workers to the homes of newborn infants, and to the Maxfield Park Children's Home, as well as the provision of an Affiliation Officer whose duty it is to assist mothers to collect maintenance fees from the fathers of their children.

The Headquarters of the Association is situated at the West Race Course, Kingston, on land given by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation. The building (known as the Children's Outpatient Hospital and Creche) was erected in 1930.

Patron—Her Majesty the Queen. *Local Patrons*—His Excellency Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., Hon. Sir A. S. Jelf, C.M.G.

President and Chairman—Lady Stubbs, C.B.E.; *Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. F. S. Edmonds; *Hon. Treasurer*—Mrs. P. G. Duff.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

THE objects of the Association, which was formed in 1918, are as follows:—

a. To co-operate as far as possible with the different agencies and societies already existing, endeavouring to enlarge their usefulness wherever possible. b. To improve the health of the Womanhood of the Island. c. To take all steps necessary for the enforcement or alteration of the present Laws governing Child Welfare. d. To spread information regarding the treatment of children and the cause and effect of many of the present prevalent methods of failure and mismanagement. e. Better housing for the poor.

The Association has a work room for girls at the old Public Works Building, Parade, Kingston, with the object of teaching girls who leave school at the age of 14 a trade and so fitting them for the battle of life and giving them a chance to remain decent and self-respecting. Many girls have been sent out equipped with knowledge to earn a living.

Any woman may become a member of the Association. Names are sent to the Secretary by some member of the Association, and presented at the next meeting for confirmation: the payment upon enrolment of a membership is a fee of half a guinea. No one shall

be a member in good standing until she has paid her annual fee, such fee being due and payable to the Treasurer before the annual meeting in each year.

President—Mrs. Michael DeCordova; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Hooke, Mrs. L. Ashenheim, *Treasurer*—Mrs. C. DeCordova. *Secretary*—Mrs. Latreille;

JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

THIS organization, which was formed in the year 1893, has for its objects the extension, consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour Movement.

The Headquarters of the Christian Endeavour movement are at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. where the United Society of Christian Endeavour, has offices at Tremont Temple.

OFFICERS—The business of the Union is managed by the following officers, a Council of eleven members, together with the Presidents and Secretaries of Local Unions.

President—Rev. J. T. Dillon, Montego Bay P.O. *Vice-President*—Rev. M. E. Sawyers, Kingston P.O. *Secretary and Treasurer*—T. S. Phillips, Guy's Hill P.O. *Superintendent Junior Department*—Miss Ruby DaCosta, Kingston.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The officers above-mentioned, together with Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, A.T.S., Mrs. John Kneale, H. A. Hamilton.

JAMAICA SOCIAL PURITY ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in 1917, its object being the furtherance of Social Purity in the Island of Jamaica with a view to the combating of immorality and venereal disease.

Publicity campaigns through literature and lantern lectures are carried out periodically.

In January, 1931 the Association was reorganised to include ladies as members and a fresh constitution adopted. Membership registration fee 1/.

COMMITTEE—Major E. T. Dixon, M.A.; *Vice-President*, W. J. Palmer, J.P.; *Hon. Treasurer*, Edgar B. Hallett; *Hon. Secretary*, Rev. F. Cowell-Lloyd, Rev. A. F. Blandford, B. A., Rev. J. L. Gartshore, M.A., Rev. J. L. Webb, B.A., Rev. G. T. Armstrong, A. J. Newman, M.C., M.A., Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Moore, Miss Marvin, Miss M. Ellis.,

CATHOLIC BURIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Catholic Burial Association was founded by Rev. William Spillmann, S.J., in the year 1883, with the approval of Bishop Gordon, S.J. Its object is to procure Christian burial for the deserving poor of the Catholic Faith. The admission fee to the Association is one shilling, and a weekly offering of one penny will obtain for a member all the benefits. Payment ceases after 10 years. A general meeting of the members is held once a year, at which the officers for the ensuing year are elected. These consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Association is under the patronage of The Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica, and under the direction of one of the priests of the Mission appointed by him.

Spiritual Director, Very Rev. Fr. F. C. Arnold, S.J. *President*, Wellesley Bourke. *Treasurer*, A. J. Falla. *Secretary*, O. A. Leake.

ST. VINCENT DEPAUL CONFERENCE.

THIS Conference was introduced into Jamaica in December, 1903, by the late Rev. John Harpes, S.J. Its principal work is the visitation and relief of the poor in their homes, irrespective of their religious beliefs. Generally relief is not given in money, but by tickets issued to the purveyors of groceries, and also for clothing. All bills are met by means of contributions from charitable persons and by collections at the weekly meetings. The current expenses of the society are defrayed by the members of the Conference. No officer or member is allowed to receive any salary or out-of-pocket expenses for his work.

OFFICERS—*Spiritual Director*—Very Rev. Charles A. Arnold, S.J.; *President*—H. A. Thomas; *Vice-President*—S. E. Phillips; *Secretary*—G. V. Aarons; *Assistant Secretary*—R. J. McDowell; *Treasurer*—Joseph L. Pietersz.

NUTTALL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

THE Nuttall Memorial Hospital, erected in memory of the late Archbishop Nuttall, situated off Caledonia Avenue, was opened in 1923. It superseded the Archbishop Nuttall Nursing Home. The Hospital, which is built of reinforced concrete, is a one-story building with a 10ft. verandah on all four sides.

There are 17 private rooms, and two wards with three beds in each ward, accommodating in all 23 patients. There are two thoroughly equipped surgical theatres.

The staff consists of a Matron, and five other qualified Nurses, and three Probationers. *Matron*—Miss B. Newill.

ST. JOSEPH'S SANITARIUM.

THE St. Joseph's Sanitarium at Deanery Park, Kingston, was opened in 1916 for the reception of Surgical, Medical, Gynaecological, Obstetrical and Eye cases.

The operating room is fitted with all the most modern appliances with every convenience for surgeon and patient. The Nursing Sister in charge is a fully trained and competent nurse.

Visiting hours from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PART XV.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

Office, 133 Tower Street, Kingston.

THIS Society, formed in the year 1878, was incorporated in 1906. The attractive feature of the Society is its "Proprietary Shares" which ensures a permanent fund of £14,530 as a special security to depositors, subscribing members and borrowers.

New rules passed in October, 1917, make provision ensuring bonuses of £3 and £2 per share, respectively, to borrowers on matured 10 year and 7 year advanced shares. Loans are made at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest; repayable by £20 shares to mature in 4, 7 or 10 years at $7\frac{1}{6}$, $4\frac{1}{6}$ and $2\frac{1}{6}$ respectively, and interest $2\frac{1}{6}$ per month on each £20 advanced or loaned.

The amount of loans to the end of the year, 1930, was £93,330 17s. 11d., and the sum of the subscription shares to the credit of members was £38,524 4s. 6d.; deposits at 5% per annum, £31,027 4s. 9d.; interest payable half-yearly. Funds are always available for making loans on security of approved freeholds to non-members as well as members of the Society.

DIRECTORS: Lewis Ashenheim, *Chairman*; Otto Crowden, J.P., Edmund Haughton Sanguinetti, J.P., Reginald Melhado, J.P., Henry S. Samuel. *Secretary and Accountant*, Colin G. Campbell; *Cashier*, Donald Campbell; *Clerk*, G. A. H. Bowman; *Auditors*, H. E. Laidman, S. G. Corinaldi.

VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of Sir Anthony Musgrave, then Governor of the Island, and under the authority of "The Benefit Building Societies Act, 1855," and was incorporated December, 1898, under "The Building Societies Amendment Law, 1897."

The object for which the Victoria Mutual Building exists are twofold. Firstly, to provide for shareholders and depositors a perfectly sound and profitable investment for large or small sums of money; and secondly to employ the funds thus obtained in making advances by way of Mortgage on Freehold Property; principal and interest being repaid by easy monthly instalments. The system adopted by this society of requiring loans to be repaid by equal monthly instalments is such that, as each repayment includes a portion of the capital sum, the margin of security is ever increasing and the possibility of risk is ever diminishing.

The ultimate value of each share is twenty pounds (exclusive of bonus), realisable by monthly payments of two shillings and sixpence during a period of ten years.

Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ % payable monthly, but in return the Society awards interest and bonus. Thus one share on which £15 shall have been paid will be worth at the end of ten years £20, irrespective of the bonus which may be granted. Loans on Mortgage of Freehold Property are granted for a period of ten years, but if at any time the Mortgagor wishes to reduce his payments, he can do so with the permission of the Directors, by getting his loan capitalized. This means smaller payments for shares and interest, with the result that the capitalized loan continues for a further ten years period. This arrangement does not entail any additional Law charges.

The Law Charges vary from 50/ on a loan of £60 to £10 15/ on a loan of £800, and thereafter 20/ extra for every additional £100.

The Receipts for the year ended 30th November, 1931, amounted to £242,329 6s. 0d., and the Assets were £658,764 0s. 1d. The Permanent Guarantee Fund amounted to £26,888 2s. 1d.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—T. N. Aguilar, J.P., *Chairman*; M. M. Alexander, J.P., *Deputy Chairman*; V. E. Manton, LL.B.; H. E. Bolton, J.P.; Leonard deCordova, J.P., H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., J.P.; N. B. Livingston; Hon. A. E. DaCosta, O.B.E., J.P., L. V. D. Samuel; *Auditors*: W. Bowman, *Chartered Accountant*; V. St. Clair Doran, *Secretary*; Sidney C. McCutchin, M.B.E., J.P.; *Asst. Secretary*, E. L. Mowl. *Office*, 6 Duke Street, Kingston.

ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

This Society was inaugurated early in 1874, and incorporated in 1901. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first President, the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its Secretary and Founder the Revd. Josias Cork, both of whom died in 1892.

The history of the Society shows a steady progress. Its benefits have been felt more in the parish and adjoining parishes generally, than at St. Ann's Bay recently. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, more than two in each year of the Society's existence, purchases of house property, not requiring more than repairs, have taken place and the acquiring of freeholds which could not have been effected except with the aid of the Society, besides many have been enabled by their savings to settle and help themselves in various ways who without the existence of the Society would have found it utterly impossible. A feature of the Society is a special plan whereby Loans from £300 and upwards can be made without taking the full numbers of shares for re-payment for 7 or 10 years, quarterly payments of Interest at Special Rates.

The Society has also a Depositors Branch on which 4% interest p.a. is paid on Deposits from £1 upwards, which has been steadily increasing yearly. The Society accepts moneys on Scrip Deposit at 5% per annum payable half-yearly.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STAFF—Henry Stephenson, *Chairman*; Dr. F. W. Hunter, *Vice-Chairman*; A. B. Rennie, S. M. Roche, C. F. L. Matheson, R. E. Burrows, Geo. A. Dougal, Alex. Gordon, Dr. C. A. Palmer. *Secretary*—Ernest G. Watson; *Solicitor*—Daniel Hart; *Auditors*—C. S. Kelly, and Rev. A. N. McDonald; *Bankers*—Barclay's Bank, Dominion Colonial and Overseas, and Bank of Nova Scotia, St. Ann's Bay.

BROWN'S TOWN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Brown's Town Benefit Building Society was established in the year 1893, and incorporated in 1899. The new offices of the Society were opened in April, 1929. The Reserve Funds at the end of its thirty-eighth financial year stood at £10,073 8s. 1½d; the assets were £99,330 17s. 3d. The net gain for the year was, £2,154 1s. 4½d. The total bonus payable on each £10 matured share was in Class A 22; Class B, 32, and each share two years old and upwards, even if withdrawn before maturity, gets a bonus. This Society issues subscription shares in four classes, viz.—Class A, 7 years; Class B, 10 years; Class C, 15 years; Class D, 20 years; and Paid-up Shares in Class A, 7 years. The value of each share in each class at maturity is £10 with bonus in addition. Deposits are also received and interest calculated thereon at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. according to amount. Loans are made on landed security under any one of the above classes of shares and also under the new system of limited shares and deferred shares, at rates varying from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. according to amount and period.

DIRECTORS—Chas. Costa, *Chairman*; C. R. Thomson, C. S. Kelly, E. S. Lindo, Dr. W. E. Wilson, J. A. Harris, Les. Levy. *Secretary*, C. Owen Cover. *Office*—Brown's Town, St. Ann; *Solicitor*, J. H. Allwood; *Bankers*, Barclay's (Colonial) Bank.

TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

This Society was established on the 1st April, 1875. Incorporated 30th October, 1911, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement

of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the town and parish.

Subscription Shares of the Society are divided into two classes, viz:—A and B. The A shares of 4s. per month mature in 7 years, at the end of which, the principal, interest and profits are paid over. The B shares of 2s. 8d. per month mature in 10 years, at the end of which, the principal interest and profits are paid over.

The Society makes loans on real property for a period of 7 or 10 years. Temporary loans are also made to shareholders on the security of their shares to the extent of two-thirds the amount standing to their credit.

Applicants for large loans need not hold an equal value in shares; but balance must be met by half-yearly payments, each half yearly payment reducing interest payable on the advance.

Interest is charged on loans as follows:—9% up to £200, and 7½% on any sum above £200.

Advances are made on a basis of two-thirds of the value of the security offered. An entrance fee of 1s. is charged on each new share taken. Pass Book, 1s. No entrance fee is charged on new deposit accounts.

Sums of any amount from 4s. upwards are taken on deposit by the Society and bear interest as arranged per annum on each completed £ from the first day of the month after deposits till the last day of the month prior to withdrawal. Notice of withdrawals generally waived.

DIRECTORS—P. E. F. Robertson, *Chairman*; Geo. Taylor, J.P., J. C. Cadien, H. V. Young, V. Gentles, A. E. Muschett, J.P., Rev. R. A. L. Knight, M.A., B.D., Rev. T. B. Prentice, J.P., *Solicitor*, Hon. Guy S. Ewen; *Auditors*, C. M. Clark, H. A. Smith; *Secretary*, R. S. M. Cooke.

Office—Falmouth, open daily from 10 to 3 except on third Tuesdays of each month, and Saturdays when office is closed at 2 p.m.

ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July, 1874 (incorporated in 1906). At the close of its first financial year it had on the register 285 shares, and on the 31st July, 1931, 7,257 shares. The amount at credit of Reserve Funds is now £8,800. Subscription shares "A" and "B" are payable by monthly instalment of 4s. and 2s. 7d. each for 84 and 120 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the end of the financial year. Subscription shares participate in the Bonus of the financial year in which they became perfected and matured.

The Board of Directors accept deposits at interest at 4% per annum payable half-yearly. The deposits amount to £41,790 1s. 0d.

Interest on loans is charged at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected on the mortgage of real estate and on the security of shares of the society and are continuous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly.

The total amount of loans on the 31st July, 1931, was £111,808 8s. 7d. Cash in hand £361 15s. 9d.

DIRECTORS—Austin H. Browne, *Chairman*; Walter Fletcher, I. H. Salmon, Edmund Hart, S. P. Davidson, H. A. Aarons, David Mills, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, G. Phillpotts Brown, E. C. Parke. *Auditors*, Wood, Carman and Costa, Clifford M. Clark. *Secretary*, F. M. Hoyt; *Assistant Secretary*, Frank Smith.

WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in January, 1874, and was incorporated in December, 1907. During the fifty-six years ended in 31st March, 1930, its receipts have amounted to £2,471,251. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in the parish of Westmoreland, and has considerably increased the value of land throughout the parish by affording facilities for sale and improvement, while its transactions have now extended all over the island.

The rate of interest on loans of under £250 is 9 per cent. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is 7½ per cent., and from £1,500 upwards, 7 per cent., and borrowers may

repay a specified portion of the loan every year instead of taking shares if they prefer that arrangement. This Society allows quarterly payments of shares and interest free of fines.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. or twelve shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of any amount from five shillings upwards are received on deposit at 5 per cent. interest on each completed pound. The present capital is £285,158. The gross reserve fund amounts to £43,205 with a clear nett surplus of £36,883 after providing for interest accrued on shares, &c. The total amount of losses during the period was £3,904 1s. 4d., while for the past 34 years a bonus of 50s. per share has been paid on all matured shares.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS—Hon. Hugh Clarke, Custos, *Chairman and Manager*; Rev. A. G. Kirkham, *Vice-Chairman*; A. W. Aguilar, J.P., Stainton Clarke, J.P., Hon. Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, J.P.; Eric Clarke, B. A. Kirkham, J.P. *Auditors*, R. H. Smith, M.A., P. J. Whitty; *Solicitors*, John S. Nash, *Secretary*, H. A. Tate, J.P.; *Cashier*, Eric H. Clarke.

ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED.)

THIS Society was established in 1882. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general, and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

DIRECTORS—W. N. C. Farquharson, *Chairman*, E. T. Forrest, Harold A. Iver, T. E. Levy, W. G. Hendriks, J. Connacher. *Arbitrators*, Hon. A. E. Harrison, H. P. Maxwell, Stafford Maxwell, R. B. Daly, V. H. Tomlinson. *Auditors*, W. C. Nash, Sept. Nash; *Solicitor*, J. M. MacGregor; *Secretary and Treasurer*, J. Connacher; *Bankers*, Bank of Nova Scotia.

HANOVER BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Society was established in 1893, and was incorporated in September, 1918.

The rate of interest on Loans under £250 is 9%. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is 7½%. The price of a paid up share is £15 with interest at 4%. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of one shilling and upwards are received on deposit at 4%. The Reserve Fund amounts to £1,171 19s. 10d.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS—Hugh Sanftleben, *Chairman*; H. C. L. Sanftleben; R. Hogg, Frederick Emanuel, snr., L. N. Clare, D. A. Webster, L. T. Virtue; *Auditors*—*Secretary*, A. S. Hogg. *Office*—Lucea.

ST. MARY'S BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1915 and incorporated in 1916. Its founder was the Rev. E. J. Touzalin, J.P.

DIRECTORS—Hon. A. C. Westmorland, J.P., *Chairman*; J. Roy Johnson, J.P.; *Vice-Chairman*, G. A. Purcell, Major T. A. Roxburgh, J.P., Rev. E. W. Hunt, J.P., C. M. Pringle, J.P., M. E. Henriques, G. V. Henriques, J.P.; *Auditors*, Rev. T. J. Lloyd, B.A., C. L. Marzink, J.P.; *Bankers*, Barclays Bank; *Solicitors*, Messrs. Robinson & Lyons; *Secretary*, Rev. E. J. Touzalin, J.P.; *Asst. Secretary*, C. A. Touzalin; *Arbitrator*, Rev. H. B. Walcott, J.P.

WESTERN SAINT MARY BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society, formed in 1925, has its office at Gayle, the chief township in Western St. Mary.

The Society issues shares in two classes—7 year and 10 year, the monthly subscriptions whereon are 4/ and 2/6 respectively, maturing to £20 in each case. It also has a Depositors

Branch yielding interest at 4% or 5% according to the amount kept on balance; and takes a limited amount of Special Deposits on interest at 5% or 6% on special terms, the interest being payable half yearly.

Directors:—T. R. B. Vermont (*Chairman.*) J. H. Jefferson, (*Vice-Chairman.*) S. M. Roche, A. E. Silvera, W. E. Schleifer, D. H. Silvera, N. L. Marsh, S. M. Walker, Hon. W. H. W. Westmorland, E. A. McNeil. **Auditors:** Gerald A. Mair, A.L.A.A., A.C.I.S., R. C. Young, M.A.; **Solicitor:** J. A. Dickenson, **Secretary:** W. L. Evelyn.

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company, which is incorporated under the Companies Act, (Jamaica) 27 Vic. Sec. 2, Chap. 4, acquired the undertakings and property of The West India Electric Company, Limited, and The Jamaica Light and Power Company, Limited, (of Canada) in June, 1923.

	Authorized.	Issued.
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	\$750,000	\$750,000
7% Cumulative Preferred Shares "B" (£1 Shares)	250,000	250,000 (ap.)
Common Stock	1,000,000	750,000
Bonds 1st Mortgage Series "B" 5%	2,000,000	2,000,000

The company operates the Tramways, Electric Light and Power Systems in the City of Kingston and Saint Andrew, and in addition the Electric Light and Power Systems of Saint Catherine. It also holds the entire stock of St. James Utilities, Ltd., operating in Montego Bay and Port Antonio.

There are two Power Stations, one a steam plant at Gold Street, Kingston, and another a Hydro-Electric Plant on the Rio Cobre near Bog Walk, from which power is transmitted 21 miles to the transforming station in Kingston, where it is distributed to the Trolley lines through Kingston and Saint Andrew for tramway purposes.

There are twenty-six miles of track supplying not only a complete service in the City, but extending into the residential suburbs as far as Constant Spring to the north, to Papine at the end of the Hope Road towards the North-east and out to the Rockfort Gardens towards the East. The cars are all open, with ample seating accommodation. The area covered is divided into three districts, and the fares charged are two-pence on one tramway in each district.

The management of the Company is under the supervision of Stone and Webster, Service Corporation who supervise and operate about sixty Public Utilities throughout the North American Continent and the West Indies. The registered office is at 151 Orange Street, Kingston. Down Town Store—56a King Street, Kingston.

Officers:—*President*—Russell D. Bell; *Vice-Presidents*—Abner Kingman, Marcy L. Sperry; Alfred S. Nichols, *Vice-President*, in charge of Operations. *Secretary*—Victor D. Vickery; *Resident Manager*—Alfred S. Nichols; *Treasurer*—Jas. McIntosh Clark; *Railway Superintendent*—David N. Barr; *Supt. Electrical Dept.*—A. H. Young; *Steam Engineer*—C. W. Humphris; *Electrical Engineer*—Henry A. Campbell, A.M.I.E.E.; *Superintendent of Transportation*—David Peat; *Sales Manager*—A. L. Dobson.

PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited), was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and

other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as bankers, save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current accounts or otherwise.

DIRECTORS—Thomas N. Aguilar, *Chairman*; Hon. Leonard deCordova, *Vice-Chairman*; M. M. Alexander, Noel B. Livingston, V. L. George, E. Haughton Sanguinetti, L. V. D. Samuel. *Secretary*, A. M. Bonitto; *Auditors*, E. G. Nixon, P. A. George. *Office*—1 Orange St., Kingston, P.O. Box 198

KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company was established in 1884. The company commenced operations with a 5-ton machine; in 1885 a 10-ton was added. In 1897 a machine of the latest improvements, capable of producing 60 tons ice per day was installed. Recently another machine of the same capacity has been installed as a safeguard against accidents. The Company sells ice at 1/6 per 100lb. wholesale, and retail one farthing per lb. The present capital is 68,136 shares on which has been paid £59,701 10s. 0d.

DIRECTORS—E. Haughton Sanguinetti *Chairman*; M. M. Alexander, Otto Crowden, Dr. F. H. Saunders, Hon. A. E. daCosta, Noel B. Livingston, W. Gamble, Hon. Leonard deCordova.

Secretary, E. R. Surridge; *Auditors*, A. A. Samuel, and W. G. Surridge; *Office*—35 Harbour Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA TELEPHONE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIS Company operates a Telephone Exchange in Kingston and as far as the following boundaries in the parish of St. Andrew, from Kingston Harbour at Greenwich Pen northward to Llandilo Ruins and thence to a point in Constant Spring Estate half a mile from Constant Spring Old Works, thence eastward to Creighton Church and southeasterly to a point in Dublin Castle, where the boundary of the Parish of St. Andrew crosses the Salt River, thence south-westerly to the Mona Great House, thence to the Police Station at Rock Fort and thence along the shore of the said harbour to the starting point above-mentioned.

The license under which the Company now operates was granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Telephone Law, 1893, as amended by Law 12 of 1923 and dated 18th May, 1925.

In 1931 an Automatic Branch Exchange, at Halfway-Tree was opened, and the manual subscribers in Lower St. Andrew were provided with an Automatic Service.

Central Exchange and Office, 65 Duke St., Kingston. *Automatic Branch Exchange*, Half-Way Tree.

Lewis Ashenheim, *Chairman*; B. D. Magnan, *Secretary and Manager*.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

"IMPERIAL CABLE ROUTE."

THERE are two Imperial Cables working direct from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to London. These cables provide a "no delay" service across the Atlantic. The Halifax Office of the Imperial Cable is situated in the same building as the Direct West India Cable Company's Office, so that no delay takes place in transferring messages from one Cable to the other.

The "Via Imperial" route is at present the most direct route between Jamaica and Great Britain and Europe, and is the only British owned Cable route crossing the North Atlantic.

In order to obtain the advantage offered by this direct and expeditious route, senders of cables should always specifically mark their cables "Via Imperial" for which indication no extra charge is made.

The rates "Via Imperial" are the same as those via other routes.

DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Office—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston
 Manager—A. G. Blackwell.

Head Office—Electra House, Moorgate, London E.C. 2.

Rate per word from Jamaica to—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
United Kingdom ..	2	4	Hayti, Mole St. Nicholas,	} 2	5
Canada:—			“ Cape Hayti and Port-au-		
Halifax ..	1	6	“ Prince ..		
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,			“ Other Places ..	2	7½
Ontario, Quebec and Prince Ed-			San Domingo:—		
ward Island ..	1	8	San Domingo City and Puerto		
Manitoba ..	1	11½	Plata ..	2	5
Alberta, British Columbia and			La Romano ..	2	9
Saskatchewan and West	2	1	Other Offices ..	2	6½
Newfoundland ..	1	11	West Indies:—		
Miquelon ..	1	11½	Antigua ..	1	3
United States:—			Barbados ..	1	3
New York City, New Orleans and			British Guiana:—		
Key West ..	1	6	Georgetown ..	1	3
Connecticut, Delaware, District of			Berbice ..	1	4
Columbia, Maryland, Massa-			Other stations ..	1	8
chusetts, New Hampshire, New			Dominica ..	1	3
Jersey, New York State (other			Grenada ..	1	3
than New York City), Pennsyl-			St. Kitts ..	1	3
vania, Rhode Island and Vermont	1	8	St. Lucia ..	1	3
Maine ..	1	9	St. Vincent ..	1	3
Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana,			Trinidad:—		
Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi,			Port of Spain ..	1	3
North Carolina, Ohio, South			Other stations ..	1	4
Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, W.			Tobago ..		
Virginia, and Wisconsin	1	10	via Trinidad Wireless	1	6
Arkansas, Colorado, Florida			Europe and beyond:—		
(except Key West), Iowa, Kansas,			Australia ..	4	2
Louisiana, (except New Orleans)			Austria (German) ..	3	0
Minnesota, Missouri, Montana,			Azores ..	2	10
Nebraska, New Mexico, North			Belgium ..	2	8½
Dakota, Texas, Wyoming	1	11½	Denmark ..	2	10
Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada,			France ..	2	8½
Oregon, Utah and Washington			Germany ..	2	9½
State ..	2	1	Gibraltar ..	3	3
Bahamas, Nassau via Stony			Greece ..	3	2½
Hill Radio ..	1	6	Holland ..	2	9
Bermuda ..	1	6	India ..	3	10½
Turks Island ..	1	0	Italy ..	2	10½
Cuba ..	1	2			

Rate per word from Jamaica to

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Europe and beyond—			Rhodesia, Southern ..	4	5½
Japan ..	5	4½	Spain ..	3	1½
Madeira ..	3	8	Sweden ..	2	9½
New Zealand ..	3	10	Switzerland ..	2	10½
Norway ..	2	9	Syria ..	3	9½
Portugal ..	2	11½	Union of South Africa ..	4	3½
Rhodesia, Northern ..	4	9½			

Any other rates may be ascertained at the Company's Offices.

DEFERRED PLAIN LANGUAGE TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams in plain language at half-rate are accepted with very few exceptions for all parts of the world and are forwarded on the condition that they may be subjected to such delay as may result through the cables being occupied by traffic upon which full rates have been paid, but they will not be deferred for more than 24 hours.

EE

The sender must write before the address one of the following indications which is charged for as one word:—

L.C.F. French.

L.C.O. Language of the Country of Origin.

L.C.D. Language of the Country of Destination.

Deferred telegrams without text are not admitted. Only plain language may be used. Registered or abbreviated addresses may be used in the address.

WEEK-END-LETTER TELEGRAMS.

Week-End-Letter Telegrams at quarter rate, with a minimum of 25 words, are accepted for Great Britain and Ireland, U.S.A., Canada, Newfoundland, and British West Indies, Bermuda and Turks Island and France by the Direct West India Cable Co., Ltd.

These messages must be entirely in plain language and must bear the paid prefix "W.L.T." which must appear as the first word in the address. Such telegrams must reach the office of the Company before closing hour on Saturday, and are deliverable at destination on the following Monday morning. Otherwise than as noted above W.L.Ts. are governed by the same conditions as deferred telegrams.

N.L.T. (Night Letter Telegrams) at $\frac{1}{2}$ rate with a minimum charge for 25 words are also accepted for the same places and subject to the same count as W.L.T. messages. They are delivered first thing in the morning following the day of filing.

1. The Bermuda route is practically an All-Cable Connection between Jamaica and New York, Jamaica and Boston, and Jamaica and Ireland.

2. The Companies' arrangements secure to them several Atlantic cables, and telegrams for Great Britain pass over British territory only.

3. A complete landline and cable connection to all parts of Canada and the United States, etc., and the above Companies' working arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph (Head Office: Montreal), and the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Companies (Head Office, New York), provide them with collecting offices and agents in all parts of Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe.

4. The Joint Telegraph Systems are the most complete in the world. They are entirely free of all outside control, and have established a name for accuracy, speed and economy.

To their combined efforts is due the existence of the present low rates now charged on telegrams passing between Great Britain, Canada, the United States and the West Indies.

5. The D.W.I. Cable Co. is now a unit of the great British Telegraph Organization, Imperial and International Communications Ltd. which controls facilities for Cable and Wireless communication throughout the British Empire and the chief countries in the world.

By co-operation at Halifax with the Imperial Cables, messages for Great Britain and Europe are afforded a very rapid handling, and to avail themselves of this efficient service the public are recommended to mark their English and Continental messages "Via Imperial."

WIRELESS.

The Company have a ship to shore licence for wireless working from their offices at Kingston, Jamaica (call sign "VQ.I.") for communication with ships at sea. Rate, 10d. per word.

COMBINED CABLE AND WIRELESS ROUTE.

Messages routed "Via Bermuda-Marconi" are accepted by the Direct West India Cable Co. for transmission to Halifax, where they are handed over for direct transmission to London by the Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Circuit.

Telegrams for Switzerland, Spain and France are transmitted beyond London to Country of Destination by High-Speed Automatic, Duplex Wireless Circuits, thus providing remarkably rapid and accurate route.

Full particulars in regard to this service and rates may be had on application at the office of the D.W.I. Cable Co., Ltd.

A modern high-powered Wireless Station has been erected by the Direct West India Cable Co., Ltd., near Stony Hill, 12 miles from Kingston, at an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level.

The station, which opened for traffic on January 1st, 1928, comprises a Marconi 25 K.W. Continuous Wave (Independent Drive) Valve Transmitter, working on a fixed

wave-length of 2,880 metres, and is designed to work by remote control from the Cable Office of the Company in Kingston. The Receiver is a Marconi apparatus using Note Filter Circuits and other means for eliminating "static." A working range of 2,500 miles can be maintained by this station.

The Aerial comprises a multiple T cage system supported on two lattice steel towers 300 feet high 600 feet apart. Ships at sea fitted with continuous wave apparatus may be communicated with at long distance at stated periods of the day, namely 1400/1430. 1800/1830 and 0030/0130 G.M.T. (9-9.30 a.m., 1-1.30 p.m. and 7.30-8.30 p.m. local Jamaica time).

This service is run in conjunction with the Kingston (VQI) Station.

Point to point communication is also maintained between the new station and Bermuda, Nassau and Belize.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA COMPANY, LIMITED.

The West India and Panama Company operates cables to Santiago de Cuba (connecting with the Cuba Submarine Company's lines to Havana, at which station traffic is handed over to the Western Union Company), and to Porto Rico and other West Indian Islands.

Tariff from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.

Per word.		Per word.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
Antigua	1 3	Haiti, Other Stations ..	2 7½
Barbados	1 3	Martinique (via French Com-	
British Guiana, Georgetown	1 3	pany Guadeloupe) ..	3 11
Do other stations	1 4	Porto Rico, San Juan and Ponce	1 4
Cuba—Santiago ..	1 2	do other stations	1 6
“ Caimanera and Guantanamo	1 2	Sto. Domingo City and Porto Plata	2 5
“ Havana, Cienfuegos, Casilda,		do La Romano	2 9
Tunas, Jucaro, Santa Cruz		do Other stations	2 7½
and Manzanillo	1 2	do (via Ponce and Wireless)	3 0
“ Inland Telegraph Station—		St. Kitts	1 3
Via Santiago	1 2	St. Lucia	1 3
Via Havana, &c.	1 2	St. Vincent	1 3
Curacao	3 10½	St. Thomas and St. Croix	1 9
Dominica	1 3	Trinidad, Port of Spain	1 3
Dutch Guiana	5 1	do San Fernando ..	1 4
French “	5 10	Tobago (by “Wireless” from	
Grenada	1 3	Trinidad)	1 6
Guadeloupe	3 5	Venezuela	3 10½
Haiti, Mole, St. Nicolas		“ via Trinidad Radio	2 3
Haiti, Port-au-Prince and	2 5	Colon and Panama ..	3 0
Cape Haitien		Deferred messages, half rate to Br. Colonies	

Tariffs to United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Europe, &c.

Per word.		Per word.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
United States:		Arkansas, Colorado, Florida; (ex-	
New York City, Brooklyn, New		cept Key West) Iowa, Kansas,	
Orleans and Key West ..	1 6	Louisiana, (except New Orleans)	1 11½
Connecticut, Delaware, District of		Minnesota, Missouri, Montana,	
Columbia, Maryland, Massachu-		Nebraska, New Mexico, North	
setts, New Hampshire, New	1 8	Dakota, Oklahoma, South Da-	
Jersey, New York State (other		kota, Texas, Wyoming	
than New York City,) Pennsyl-			
vania, Rhode Island, Vermont		Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada,	
Maine	1 9	Oregon, Utah, Washington State	2 1
Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana,		Canada:	
Kentucky, Michigan, Mississ-		Halifax (Unchanged) ..	1 6
ippi, North Carolina, Ohio,		New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,	
South Carolina, Tennessee Vir-	1 10	Ontario, Quebec and Prince	1 8
ginia, West Virginia, and Wis-		Edward Island	
consin		Manitoba	1 11½

Tariffs to United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Europe, &c., contd.

			Per word.					Per word.	
			s.	d.				s.	d.
Alberta, British Columbia, and					Austria	..	..	3	0
Saskatchewan	..		2	1	Hungary	..	..	3	1½
Newfoundland—All places	..		1	11	Norway	..	..	2	9
Mexico—All Places			3	0	Denmark	..	..	2	10
United Kingdom	..		2	4	Sweden	..	..	2	9½
France	..		2	8½	Spain, all	..	..	3	0
Germany	..		2	9½	Deferred Messages are accepted at one-half the above Rates.				
Belgium	..		2	8½					
Holland	..		2	9					
Switzerland	..		2	10½					
Italy	..		2	10½					

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *via* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America are forwarded *via* Santiago or New York by the All America Cable Company's System.

STAFF.

General Manager, Imperial and International Communications Ltd., *Electra* House, Moorgate, London, E.C. 2.

Divisional Manager—M. C. Davidson—Barbadoes.

Manager, Jamaica—A. G. Blackwell, the Royal Mail Co.'s Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

This Company was formed in July, 1873 (under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant then Governor of Jamaica, and under the chairmanship of Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank) with the object of reducing the rates of fire insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums. Authorised Capital, £200,000; Claims Paid exceed £450,000; Assets exceed £280,000.

DIRECTORS—H. H. Dunn, *Chairman*; E. H. Sanguinetti, J.P., *Deputy Chairman*; F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Lond., J.P., E. Charley.

Manager and Secretary—Lt.-Col. H. M. Burke, V.D.; *Senior Clerk*—A. K. Butler; *Office*: 10 Duke Street, Kingston.

THE JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

At the close of the year 1843, W. Wemyss Anderson (a founder of the Society) Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordon, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, Henry Franklyn and John B. Purrier, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica for the encouragement of systematic thrift and providence on a co-operative basis among the people of Jamaica. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that "The Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed." Application was then made to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House.

On the passing of the Law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named with Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first Policy was issued, on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31,450.

The Society commenced business without capital—not a shilling! Provision was

made that should any policy become a claim by death before the Society's Funds had reached the amount, interest should be paid to the claimant and the claim should be a first charge on the funds; this arrangement was never resorted to as the necessity never arose.

The success of the Society during the past eighty-eight years has been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity. It has also uninterruptedly declared a bonus every three years. The early supporters and subsequent upholders may with pleasure and pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefits conferred on the families of the deceased Assurers.

Security—Every three years a complete investigation of the Society's financial position is made by a qualified Actuary including a Valuation of liabilities, and the available surplus is divided among the policy-holders.

Protection—Policies are protected in case of non-payment of premiums so long as the indebtedness does not exceed the cash surrender value.

Investment—The Bonuses paid compared favourably with those of the best Offices in the world.

Loans—Policy Holders have the advantage of obtaining loans within the surrender value of their policies at the low rate of 5% per annum interest.

DIRECTORS—*Chairman*; Hon. Leonard deCordova, *Deputy Chairman*; T. N. Aguilar, A. H. D'Costa, L. P. Downer, Hon. Sir Wm. Morrison, J. H. Philipps, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Hon. Percival H. Lindo.

Secretary—Ernest B. Nethersole, F.C.R.A.; *Auditors*—G. C. McCormack, E. G. Nixon and E. L. Newman, C.P.A.; *Actuary*—Alex. Fraser, F.F.A., F.I.A., F.R.S.E. *Head Office*—The Jamaica Mutual Buildings, 79, 81 and 83 Barry Street, Kingston, Telephone No. 2514.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF JAMAICA, LIMITED.

The Company was established in April 1931, with the object of retaining in the Island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums. The Company caters specially for the Insurance against fire of all Jamaica property and having also taken over the old established business of the Jamaica Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., transacts the business of Marine Insurance. The Memorandum of Association enables the Company to carry on and transact every kind of insurance business excepting Life and Health Insurance. Its authorised Capital is £200,000.

DIRECTORS—Lewis Ashenheim, *Chairman*; O. K. Henriques, Reginald Melhado, William Gamble, Ellis Levy, Hon. Altamont DaCosta, M.B.E., Alfred H. D'Costa, Leslie R. Mordecai, Hon. Rudolph Ehrenstein, Vincent Aguilar, Percy Junor, Hon. L. deCordova.

Secretary and Manager—Cyril D. Melhado. *Office*—11 Church Street, Kingston.

INSURANCE COMPANIES WITH AGENCIES IN JAMAICA.

I.—LIFE.

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society—T. P. Evelyn, Kingston.

Confederation Life Association—J. B. Kilburn, Kingston.

Crown Life Insurance Co. of Canada—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.

Dominion of Canada General Ins. Co.—V. A. Desnoes, Kingston.

Dominion Life Assurance Company of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada—Gerald Mair, & Co. Kingston.

Gresham Life Office—A. DeC. Myers, Kingston.

Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada—Manton & Hart, Kingston.

London Assurance Corporation—Robert B. Barker, Kingston.

Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.—C. L. Robison, Kingston.

North American Life Assurance Company of Canada—W. J. Rennalls, 16 Duke St. Kingston.

North British and Mercantile—Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd., Kingston.

Royal Insurance Co.—Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston. J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay.

Standard Life Assurance Co., W. A. Potter, Kingston.

Sun Life of Canada—W. J. Palmer, Kingston.

II.—FIRE,

Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	<i>Agents</i> —Morrison and Morrison, Kingston
British America Assurance Coy.	" Livingston and Alexander, Kingston.
Caledonian Insurance Co., Ltd.	" Manton & Hart.
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., (including Burglary, Earthquake and Hurricane.)	" Cargill, Cargill & Dunn, Kingston, Manton & Hart.
Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co. Agent—V. A. Desnoes	
Jamaica Co-operative Fire & General Insurance Co., Limited	<i>Secretary</i> —H. M. Burke, Kingston.
Legal Insurance Co., Ltd.	<i>Agents</i> —Harvey & Bourke, Kingston.
London Assurance Corporation.	" Robert B. Barker.
London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd	" Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone, Kingston
London and Scottish Assurance Co., Ltd.	" Milling & Desnoes.
Lancashire Insurance Co.	" R. E. Bonitto, Kingston
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.	" Samuel & Samuel.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.	" Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd., Kingston.
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	" Alfred deC. Myers, Kingston.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.	" Livingston & Alexander, Kingston.
Provincial Insurance Company, Ltd. of London	" George & Branday.
Queen Fire Insurance Co., of England	"
Queen Insurance Co., of America	" Lascelles deMercado & Co., Ltd., Kingston
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.	" Manton & Hart.
Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.	" J. E. Kerr & Co., Ltd., Montego Bay, Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston.
Sea Insurance Co., Ltd.	" Gerald Mair & Co., Kingston.
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.	" H. D. M. Orrett.

III.—MOTOR CARS.

Army, Navy and General Assurance Association, Ltd.—J. B. Kilburn, Attorney.
 Caledonian Insurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.
 Car and General Insurance Corporation, Ltd.—Gerald Mair & Co.
 Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.
 Lancashire Insurance Coy.—R. E. Bonitto.
 London and Lancashire Insurance Coy., Ltd.—Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone.
 London Guarantee and Accident.—Harvey & Bourke.
 Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.
 North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.—Grace, Kennedy & Co., Kingston.
 Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.—Livingston & Alexander, Kingston.
 Northern Assurance Co.—A. DeC. Myers.
 United British Insurance Co., Ltd.—Samuel & Samuel.
 Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. D. M. Orrett.
 Accident and Fidelity Guarantee, Norwich Union—*Agents*, Livingston & Alexander.
 Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.—Bryden & Evelyn.
 Jamaica Co-operative, Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—*Secretary* H. M. Burke,
 Kingston.

IV.—LIVE STOCK.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. D. M. Orrett.

V.—MARINE.

Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.

London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Bourke.

World Marine and General Insurance Co. Ltd. *Agent*—J. S. Webster & Sons;

Local Underwriter, B. W. Boyd.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. D. M. Orrett.

Jamaica Co-operative, Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—*Secretary* H. M. Burke,
Kingston.

VI.—ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY.

Car and General Insurance Corporation, Ltd.—Gerald Mair & Co.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. Macaulay Orrett.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.—V. A. Desnoes.

Commercial Union Assee. Co., Ltd.—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.

London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Bourke.

Northern Insurance Co.—A. deC. Myers.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.—Livingston & Alexander, Kingston.

Jamaica Co-operative, Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—*Secretary* H. M. Burke,
Kingston.

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.—Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston.

BURGLARY.

Jamaica Co-operative, Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—*Secretary* H. M. Burke,
Kingston.

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.—Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston.

Sea Insurance Co. Ltd.—Gerald Mair & Co., Kingston.

PART XVI.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, E.C., the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, S.C., and the District Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, E.C., are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Phoenix, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston, and Moore-Keys in Kingston; the Hamilton in Spanish Town, the Hope in Savanna-la-Mar, the Ewing at Mandeville, the Harmony at Lucea, the Friendly, at Montego Bay, St. Thomas, at Morant Bay. There is a District Grand Mark Lodge the R. Wor. Bro. His Hon. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C., as District Grand Mark Master. Mark Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Phoenix and Kingston Lodges. During the year 1903, a District Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter was formed, with the Hon. C. B. Mosse, D.G.M., as Grand Superintendent. On the 15th December, 1913, the late Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., was appointed Grand Superintendent. On the 25th March, 1924, His Honour Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C., was appointed Grand Superintendent. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges. There is one Craft Lodge working under the Irish Constitution. The South Carolina.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon, St. John and Imperial Service are in Kingston, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay, and the Caledonian in Port Maria.

A Mark Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48, called the "Jamaica," and No. 86, called the "Kingston" under the Supreme Council of England. The Jamaica Masonic Benevolence is described in Part XIV.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. The Hon. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C., Dist. Grand Master,
Wor. Bro. Hon. W. M. Fraser, Deputy District Grand Master.

District Senior Grand Warden	..	Wor. Bro. W. T. Brown
District Junior Grand Warden	..	" " H. G. DeLeon
" Grand Chaplain	..	" " Revd. A. N. Thomson
" " Chaplain	..	" " Rev. Canon E. S. Harrison
" " Treasurer	..	" " O. L. Samuel
" " Registrar	..	" " S. M. A. DeSouza
" " President of Board	..	" " R. S. Tyndale Biscoe
" " Secretary	..	" " Fred. George Sale, (P.G. St. Br. England), P.D.G. Warden
" " Director of Ceremonies	..	" " E. T. Moore
" " Senior Deacon	..	" " Arnold Moore
" " Junior Deacon	..	" " G. A. Forbes
" " Super. of Works	..	" " F. S. Edmunds
" " Asst. Director of Ceremonies	..	" " W. P. Beckwith
" " Sword Bearer	..	" " N. G. Silvera
" " Standard Bearer	..	" " K. V. Samuel
" " Standard Bearer	..	" " F. G. Hollar
" " Assistant Secretary	..	" " G. P. Stephenson
" " Pursuivant	..	" " C. R. Webster
" " Asst. Pursuivant	..	" " N. J. Fraser
" " Steward	..	" " C. H. Heron
		" " St. L. C. Leake
		" " L. E. Ashenheim
		" " F. G. Joy
		" " O. L. Reckord
" " Tyler	..	" " Vacant

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN JAMAICA.

District Grand Master	..	Wor. Bro.	Robert Gillies
District Grand Master Depute	..	"	Harold Cocking
Substitute District Grand Master	..	"	J. Hutton Jefferson
District Grand Senior Warden	..	"	A. A. Chambers
" Junior Warden	..	"	Randolph Lopez
" Secretary	..	"	L. A. Henriques
" Treasurer	..	"	A. J. McGregor
" Senior Deacon	..	"	H. A. Campbell
" Junior Deacon	..	"	G. Sparshatt
" Architect	..	"	F. C. H. Green
" Jeweller	..	"	R. Smedmore
" Bible Bearer	..	"	E. G. Parris
" Director of Ceremonies	..	"	W. N. Hibbert
" Sword Bearer	..	"	D. Veitch
" Standard Bearer	..	"	G. Clements
" Inner Guard	..	"	A. E. Burke
" Stewards	..	"	H. A. Manley
" Tyler	..	"	J. F. Lauther

Meetings are held in the Masonic Temple on the 4th Wednesday in February, May, August, and November 30th (Installation).

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASONS.

Right Wor. Bro. His Hon. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, K.C., District Grand Master.

" Wor. Bro. Dr. C. H. B. Armstrong, Deputy District Grand Master.

District Senior Grand Warden	..	Wor. Bro.	F. W. Aris
District Junior Grand Warden	..	"	E. Delgado
District Grand Chaplain	..	"	Rev. A. N. Thomson
District Grand Master Overseer	..	"	C. J. Gillies
" Senior Overseer	..	"	H. E. Reid
" Junior Overseer	..	"	H. S. Campbell
" Registrar	..	"	O. L. Samuels
" Secretary	..	"	Fred. George Sale, P.D.
			D.G. Master P.D.G.W.
" Director of Ceremonies	..	"	C. C. S. Strachan
" Senior Deacon	..	"	E. A. A. Levy
" Junior Deacon	..	"	W. R. Gillies
" Sword Bearer	..	"	C. R. Webster
" Standard Bearer	..	"	E. C. Joy
" Organist	..	"	H. A. Lake
" Inner Guard	..	"	L. V. D. Samuel
" Tyler	..	"	J. E. Duncombe

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION—CRAFT LODGES.

	No.	207	Wor. Bro.	C. B. Facey	Master.
Royal Lodge	"	239	"	N. N. Ashenheim	"
Friendly Lodge	"	354	"	E. N. Bancroft	"
Sussex Lodge	"	383	"	J. Kingsley Clark	"
Friendly Lodge	"	914	"	Gerald Mair	"
Phoenix Lodge	"	1440	"	H. I. Samuel	"
Hamilton Lodge	"	1836	"	C. H. Scott	"
Collegium Fabrorum Lodge	"	1933	"	William Graham	"
Kingston Lodge	"	2519	"	H. A. Tate	"
Moore-Keys	"	2813	"	L. O. Beckett	"
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	"	3258	"	L. A. Scott	"
Ewing, Mandeville	"	3603	"	H. U. Messum	"
Harmony, Lucea	"	4338	"	R. Burke	"
St. Thomas Lodge					

UNDER THE IRISH CONSTITUTION.

South Carolina Lodge, No. 390—Wor. Bro. Dr. R. W. D. Hewson, Master.

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	Most Excell. Compn.	St. L. C. Leake, Principal Z.
Friendly	do	N. G. Silvera
Sussex	do	Rev. Canon E. S. Harrison
Phoenix	do	L. A. Hamilton.

ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica—No. 48—E. and P. Bro. R. Lopez
Recorder Bro. C. A. MacPherson
Kingston—No. 80—Bro. D. G. Parsons.

UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	Caledonia, Port Maria	No. 554
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	St. John, Kingston	" 623.
Imperial Service, Kingston	No. 978		

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 62. Most Ex. Comp. R. Lopez, M.P.Z.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Dist. No. 1, Kingston—Worshipful Bro. R. S. Tyndale-Biscoe, Master.

Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240 Dist. No. 2, Kingston—Worshipful Bro. N. J. Fraser.

Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 42, Dist. No. 3, Kingston—Bro. F. S. Edmunds, Master.

Kingston, Keystone, No. 368, Dist. No. 4—Bro. St. L. C. Leake, Master.

UNITED RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.T., Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

Preceptory in Jamaica.

The Jamaica Preceptory meets in the Masonic Temple, Kingston, Jamaica, fourth Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

Preceptor—The Em. K.T. Canon E. S. Harrison.

Registrar—The Em. K.T. Harold Cocking.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE K.H.S. AND ST. JOHN.

Deputy Intendent General for Jamaica—Vacant.

The Jubilee Conclave meets at the Masonic Temple, Kingston, on the fourth Tuesday in February, May, August and November.

M.P.S.—Bro. C. C. S. Strachan.

Recorder—Bro. Cecil B. Facey.

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &c.

GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	..	Fourth Thursday in January and July
District Grand Chapter of Jamaica	..	Last Tuesday in March
District Grand Lodge of Scotland	..	Fourth Wednesday in February, May and August, and on the 30th November.
District Grand Lodge Mark Master	..	Second Monday in January.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	First Monday in every Month
South Carolina	First Tuesday "
Kingston	First Wednesday "
Hamilton, Spanish Town	First Thursday "
Hope, Sav-la-Mar	First Thursday "
Imperial Service, Kingston	First Thursday "
Friendly, Kingston	Second Tuesday "
Friendly, Montego Bay	Second Thursday "
Glenlyon	Second Wednesday "
Collegium Fabrorum	Second Thursday "
Phoenix	Third Tuesday "
St. Thomas, Morant Bay	Third Tuesday "
Sussex	Third Wednesday "
Moore-Keys	Third Thursday "
Harmony, Lucea	Third Thursday "
St. John's	Fourth Monday "
Ewing, Mandeville	Fourth Wednesday "

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston ..	Fourth Wednesday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix ..	Third Monday February, May, August, November.
Friendly, Kingston ..	Fourth Thursday in February, May, August and Nov.
Sussex ..	Second Monday in January, April, July and Dec.
Glenlyon ..	Fourth Thursday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex ..	In March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone ..	Third Monday in March, June, September and Dec.
Phoenix ..	Second Monday in Feb., May, Aug., Nov.
Kingston Keystone ..	Second Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.

The Board of Management of the Jamaica Benevolence meets once a month on the third Monday.

The Board of Directors of the Masonic Association of Jamaica, meets quarterly.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District in the year 1885. Three Lodges in that year were opened, viz., the "Kingston Lily," the "Jamaica" and the "St. Lawrence." The "Jamaica" Lodge has since been closed. Since the formation of the Jamaica District 14 new Lodges have been opened.

The objects of the society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interest on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general rules, or in the rules of branch provided) the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters, nephews, nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphan children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Pearl of the Antilles," and the "Lily," meet every first and third Wednesdays and Tuesdays; "Pride of the North," every alternate Tuesday; the "St. Lawrence," every first and third Thursdays, respectively. Gem of the West alternate Thursdays.

The regular meetings of the Jamaica District are held on the first Thursday after the second day in the months of January and July. The annual meeting is held in January.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held in the months of January and July. The following are the names of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges:

<i>Provincial Grand Master</i>	..	E. W. Thorburn, Acting.
<i>Provincial Deputy Grand Master</i>	..	Vacant.
<i>Past Provincial Grand Master</i>	..	Vacant.
<i>Provincial Corresponding Secretary</i>	..	W. A. Hall, 15 West Avenue, Kingston Gardens.
LILY LODGE.—Permanent Secretary; A. Carney,		C/o Mental Hospital, Kingston.
ST. LAWRENCE LODGE.—Permanent Secretary.		W. A. Hall, Kingston.
PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE.—Permanent Secretary, A. H. Robins, Montego Bay.		
PEARL OF THE ANTILLES LODGE.—Permanent Secretary, R. A. Hammond, Falmouth.		
GEM OF THE WEST —Permanent Secretary, M. N. Christie, Lucea.		

Head Office—17 Bedford Square, W.C. 1. England. *Permanent Secretary*—L. Stanley Duff, O.B.E. *Representatives in Jamaica*—Dr. A. Harry, P.D.C.R., A. J. Myers, P.C.R. *Of the Order*—Felix DePass, P.C.R.

Court C. J. Ward, No. 8791, Kingston; Court Star of Irre, No. 9272, Kingston; Court Kingston, No. 9949, Kingston; Court Hinds, No. 4188, Kingston; Court Robinson; No. 8878, Kingston; Court Union, Kingston; Court Vickers, No. 6086, Westmoreland; Court E. G. Watson, No. 9994, St. Ann; Court Seymour Seymour, No. 9996, St. Andrew; Court C. I. Clemetson, No. 9931, Court Pringle, St. Mary; Court Jackson, Court Edwards, St. Catherine; Court Clarendon, Clarendon; Court W. H. Manning, No. 9740, Portland; Court St. Thomas, St. Thomas.

There are four Households of Ruth, one Past Grand Masters Council, two Patriarchie, one District, 7 Subordinate Lodges in the Island ("Jamaica"). These Subordinate Lodges are under the control of the District Grand Lodge ("Jamaica,") a Committee of Management, America, and a Committee of Management in England.

District Grand Master—Bro. H. W. Lawrence, 35 Church Street, Montego Bay.
District Deputy Grand Master—D. E. Stewart 1 Wellington Street, Franklin Town.
District Grand Secretary—Bro. Richard N. Byfield, 78 King Street, Kingston.
District Grand Treasurer—Bro. Geo. Levy, 11½ Moore Street, Woodford Park.
District Grand Director—Bro. A. J. Myers, 26 Spanish Town Road, Kingston.
The District Grand Lodge, No. 16, meets annually.
Grand Secretary Office, 78 King Street, Kingston.

Surrey Lodge, No. 1954, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston.
 Kingston Lodge, No. 2042, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston
 Concordia Lodge, No. 2174, 39 Beeston Street, Kingston
 Northern Rose Lodge, No. 3834, Montego Bay.
 Myrtle Lodge, No. 4073, Port Antonio.
 Excelsior Lodge, No. 4244, Oddfellows Hall, 78 King Street.
 Rio Cobre Lodge, No. 4576, Spanish Town.
 Patriarche, No. 111, 78 King Street.
 Patriarche, No. 261, 39 Beeston Street.

The Households of Ruth are composed of the female relatives of the members of the Order, but other women of good character can also be admitted members on special vouchers of not less than five members in good financial standing.

Concordia Household, No. 215, 39 Beeston Street.—Rose of Concordia.

Beauty of Surrey Household, No. 1378, Oddfellows' Hall.

Past G. M. Council, No. 112, 78 King Street.

Juvenile Household of Ruth, Future Hope, No. 78 King Street.

“ “ “ No. 39 Beeston Street.

Rio Cobre Household, No. 6280, Light of Rio Cobre, Spanish Town.

Beauty of the North Household of Ruth, Montego Bay.

Juvenile Household of Ruth, Montego Bay.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS (ASHTON UNITY).

(JAMAICA DISTRICT.)

THE Jamaica branch of this Society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1886, and consist of a District Grand Lodge and eleven subordinate lodges with a registered membership of over 900 at a value of £1,200, with a number of Lodges in the Republics of Panama, Costa Rica and Cuba also operating under this District. The objects of the Society are to provide funds for the relief of members in distress, weekly payments to sick members and a grant of a certain sum of money on the demise of a member, his wife and children under 16 years of age.

The Officers for the present term are:—

Bro. J. H. Walters, *Provincial Chief Shepherd*, Bro. O. F. Nelson, *Provincial Dep. Chief Shepherd*, Bro. A. S. Black, *Prov. District Secretary*, 10 Heywood Street, Kingston, Bro. R. N. Graham, *Provincial District Treasurer*, and F. E. Wollaston, *Assistant District Secretary*. H. B. Watson, I.P.C.S.

LODGES IN JAMAICA.

Sparkes the First, No. 2052, Kingston. Rose of Kingston, (Female) No. 2451, Kingston. Union, No. 2456, Annotto Bay, Ja. Whitsuntide, No. 2463, Old Slipe Road, St. Andrew. Sunflower, No. 2617, Old Slipe Road, St. Andrew. Loyal George, No. 2620, Kingston. Golden Fleece, No. 2631, Kingston. Bethlehem Lodge, No. 2577, Spanish Town. Star of Bethlehem Lodge, (Female) No. 2775, Spanish Town, Loyal Johnston No. 2847, Loyal Richards No. 2862.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held quarterly, in January, April, July and October.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

THE objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, etc.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria was established in Kingston on the 4th October, 1882. The branches of the Order in this island at present are one Grand Lodge, 10 Subordinate Lodges, three Juvenile Lodges, 6 Subordinate Degree Lodges and one Past Officers Encampment Council.

Bro. A. Anthony Miller, Right Worthy Grand Chief, 93 Rose Lane, Kingston P.O.

Bro. Alfred Jas. Myers, Right Worthy Grand Secretary, 26 Spanish Town-rd., Kingston.

List of Subordinate Lodges in the District.

St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13. St. Mary's Lodge, No. 15. St. Matthews Lodge, No. 16. St. Peter's Lodge, No. 18. St. John's Lodge, No. 19. Euodia Lodge, No. 23. St. Martha's Lodge, No. 33. St. Michael's Lodge, No. 58. St. Anthony Lodge No. 64, Port Antonio. La Estalla Lodge No. 62.

The Grand Lodge meets semi-annually in June and December.

INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF ENGLISH MECHANICS, ENGLAND.

JAMAICA DISTRICT, No. 1.

THIS Order was established in Jamaica during the reign of Queen Victoria.

The following are under the jurisdiction of the No. 1 District:

No. 12—"Royal Invincible," No. 74 Hanover St., Kingston. *Secretary*—E. S. Burrell.

No. 14—"Star of the West," Sav.-la-Mar, Westmoreland. *Secretary*—James A. McDonald.

No. 15—"Star of Bethel," Sav.-la-Mar, Westmoreland. *Secretary*—G. A. Atkins.

No. 16—"Pearl of St. Jago," Spanish Town. F. DaGuilar, *Secretary*.

"Loyal Giscomb", 61 Slipe Pen Road, Cross Roads, St. Andrew. *Secretary*—A. Burke.

Officers of the District No. 1:—J. S. Thomas, D.G.M., R. Graham, D.D.G.M., Isaac Morris, I.P.D.G.M., T. U. Giscombe, *Secretary*, E. Williams, *Treasurer*.

QUEEN ESTHER CHAPTER, I.U.O.M. (ENGLAND).

A female section of the I.U.O.M. was instituted in Jamaica in 1926, and known as the "Queen Esther Chapter," as an adjunct to the many other societies for ladies in the uplifting of the sex and there are now two Dispensations of the "Queen Esther Chapter of the Independent United Mechanics, England, operating with a fairly sound membership in the Island, viz.:-

No. 1—"Loyal Morris" Court, No. 78 King Street, Kingston. *Secretary*—E. Angus. (Sis.) T. U. Giscombe—*Guardian*.

No. 2—"Loyal Saint James" Court, Sav.-la-Mar, Westmoreland. *Secretary*—W. Soley (Sis.) Wm. U. Marks—*Guardian*.

These Courts are under the immediate directions of P.W.D.G.M., I A. Morris, 63 Rose Lane, Kingston

JAMAICA GRAND CHRISTIAN ENCAMPMENT COUNCIL NO. 1.

There are ten Lodges under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge, viz.:- Royal York, No. 1; Prince of Wales, No. 2; Loyal Providence, No. 4; Mystic Rose, No. 5; Royal Phoenix, No. 21; Loyal Gideon, Port Antonio, No. 24; Royal Invincible No. 12; Loyal Giscomb No. St. Andrew; Star of the West, Sav.-la-Mar; Pearl of St. Jago, Spanish Town.

Isaac Morris—*District Grand Master*; Joseph Thomas—*Dept. District Grand Master*; T. U. Giscomb—*Grand Secretary*; Joseph Graham—*Grand Treasurer*.

ANCIENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

(Under the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Council of America.)

THE Jamaica Branch of this Order was inaugurated October, 1908, and has recently been granted the Charter for a Grand Council with seven Subordinate Lodges (3 male, 2 female and 2 union of a membership of 600) with 2 Cadet or Juvenile Lodges of over 100. The G.C. of the Order constitutes a local Board of Appeal and is made up of active members who have passed in the Sublime Degree.

The objects of this Order impose on the branches to seek employment for its members, to give relief in time of distress, when sick, lame, blind or otherwise disabled and cannot attend at their daily avocations, and for ensuring a sum of money to assist in defraying the burial expenses of its members, their wives and legitimate children.

LODGES IN JAMAICA.

Star of Kingston, No. 1, 114 King Street; Yule Tide, No. 2, 94 Church Street; Star of Beauty, No. 3, 114 King Street; Morning Star, No. 4, 94 Church Street; Star of Surrey (Union), No. 5, 27 Sutton Street, Kingston; Star of Clarendon, May Pen, No. 6 (Union); Star of Saint Andrew, No. 7, Cross Roads; Star of Saint Jago, No. 8, Spanish Town; Star of St. Catherine, No. 9, Bog Walk; and the Cadet Juvenile Lodges, Kingston and May Pen, Clarendon.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Eminent Grand Legate—Isaac A. Morris, 63 Rose Lane, Kingston, Jamaica; *Lodge Legates*—F. Bax, P.C. P. A. Carney, P.C., David Motto, W.P.C., J. Johnson, W.P.C., W. C. Rose, W.P.C. *Worthy Scribe*—Amos Johnson, W.P.C., D. N. Laughman, P.C., Uriah Reid, P.C.

INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS, FEMALE BRANCH
GATESHEAD, ENGLAND.

THE Jamaica Branch was inaugurated on the 6th September, 1926, and consist of three subordinate Lodges with a registered number of 200 members. The object of the Order are to provide funds for the relief of members in distress. Weekly payments to sick members and the payment of certain sums of money on the decease of a member and children under 14 years of age.

Meetings are held at Odd Fellows' Hall, 78 King St., first and third Tuesdays in each month.

Lodges and their locations:

Loyal Morris Court, No. 1, 78 King Street, Kingston.

Loyal James Court, No. 2, Forester's Court, Sav.-la-Mar.

Administrative Officers—Bro. Isaac A. Morris, P.D.G. *Master*; Joseph Thomas, D.D.G. *Master*; Bro. T. U. Giscombe, G. *Recorder*; Sister Rebecca Parks, *Illustrative Matron*; Sister Johanna Duff, *Worthy Treasurer*; Sister T. U. Giscomb, *Scribe*.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

Aims and Objects—To foster and create fraternity among its Members, to inculcate sympathy and charity by alleviating the conditions of such Members of the Order who through sickness or misfortune are unable to sustain themselves, to promote a more generous and filial respect for the spiritual authority of the Catholic Church, to infuse among its Members and all other good citizens a broader and purer patriotism and thus exert a wholesome and beneficial influence upon existing conditions.

The first Charter was granted to Jamaica on the 30th August, 1911, and known as St. Joseph's Commandery, No. 182.

Entrance fee, 10/ and 2/6 per month after passing medical test for 6/.

Benefits.—After a membership of 6 months and not in arrears for 3 months: 12/ per week for 8 weeks, 8/ for another 8 weeks, and if illness continues 4/ per week till death.

Upon the death of a Member in good standing the amount of £10 is paid for funeral expenses.

Meetings are held at Gordon Hall every second Sunday, 4 p.m., and fourth Sunday, 5 p.m., in each month. The Administrative Officers are:—

Patron: Rt. Rev. Thomas E. Emmet, S.J., *Spiritual Director*, Rev. Fr. T. H. McLaughlin S.J.; H. P. Burke, *President*; A. J. Falla, *Imm. Pass President*; J. Steibel, *1st Vice-President*; H. Helliere, *2nd Vice-President*; P. I. Williams, *Rec. Secretary*; H. L. DeMercado, *Fin. Secretary*; C. A. Whittle, *Treasurer*; Dr. O. D. F. Robertson, *Commandery's Physician*.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The aims and objects are identical as the Knights of St. John.

Charter granted August of 1914, and known as St. Ann's Auxiliary, No. 174.

Entrance fee, 6/ and 2/ per month after passing medical test for 4/.

Benefits.—6 weeks at 8/ per week; 6 weeks at 6/ per week; then a further 6 weeks at 4/ per week; and if illness continues, 2/6 per week until death.

Upon the death of a member in good standing the amount of £6 is granted for funeral expenses.

Meetings are held at Gordon Hall every second and fourth Thursday in each month, 6.30 p.m.

OFFICERS: ————— ; *Spiritual Director*, Rev. Fr. McLaughlin S.J.; *Lady President*, Mrs. H. Lopez; *1st Vice-President*, Mrs. C. deCordova, *2nd Vice-President*, Miss A. Clarkson, *Recording Secretary*, Miss Gladys Coke; *Financial Secretary*, Miss F. Robinson; *Treasurer*, Miss Amy Ross.

JAMAICA CLUB.

The Jamaica Club—the successor of the Jamaica Club which existed in 1813 in Duke Street and in 1818 in North Street—was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. The present home of the club is at No. 59, 61 and 63 Hanover street, Kingston. The former club house, a massive brick structure, erected in 1891, was completely wrecked by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907. The present club house is designed on a somewhat different plan, is less massive but in its construction all the known safeguards against earthquake effects have been introduced. No. 65 Hanover street has since been purchased, the building thereon taken down, and the land added to the club premises.

The club is managed by a committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen president and vice-president.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the candidates' book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the reading room of the club.

The entrance fee is £2 2s. and the annual subscription is £6 6s. for members residing within a radius of 12 miles of Kingston, and £3 3s. 0d. for country members. For members residing permanently out of the Island, the subscription is 10s. 6d. Officers

of the army and navy are admitted, after the usual ballot to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, and the officers of H. M. fleet visiting the station, are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of fourteen days from his introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 21s. monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the committee. Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the club house of books and newspapers is strictly forbidden.

President, Lionel deMercado. *Vice President*, Alfred H. D'Costa.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE—Sir Arthur W. Farquharson, Leonard J. Stone, Otto Crowden, Lionel DeMercado, Hon. Sir William Morrison, E. Haughton Sanguinetti, Alfred H. daCosta, C. S. Morrison, Hon. Percy Lindo, Dr. Chas. Levy, Lindsay P. Downer, Lewis Ashenheim, Capt. S. D. List, Ellis Levy, J. B. Kilburn, Dr. J. G. Moseley, K. M. Pringle, H. V. Alexander, A. R. McGrath, Capt. A. dePass.

Secretary, E. A. Poole.

ST. ANDREW CLUB.

This club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each, and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The club premises, which are approached from the Marescaux road, and by a private road from Cross Roads, consist of 170 feet by 330 feet of land on the Up-Park Villa estate, with a suitable and commodious club house, sufficient for the present needs of the club and capable of addition and improvement.

The present club house consists of large and airy billiard and card rooms a reading room, a committee room and a ladies' room with verandahs. The grounds afford space for seven tennis courts.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the club and seconded by another member, and the proposer and seconder must vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the club house at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £2 2s., and the annual subscription £2 2s. for town members, £1 1s. entrance fee, and £1 1s. subscription for country members, and £1 1s. entrance fee and £1 1s. subscription for lady members, while £1 1s. is paid by officers of the army and navy and mercantile marine, admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members elected by the committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of £1 1s. 0d.

The committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the island as an honorary member.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the club house as a privileged member for a period not exceeding ten weeks. The names of such friend and his introducer, and also that of a member of the committee as seconder, must be entered in a book kept in the club house for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitor's book on entering the club. Games of hazard are not allowed.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—H. V. Alexander, V. A. Desnoes, Hon. L. deCordova, B. DeS. Bell, J. M. Nethersole, E. G. Nixon, A. C. Mais, M. M. Alexander, C. A. Squire, W. Gamble, T. P. Evelyn, H. C. Powell, R. B. Harris, S. C. McCutchin, L. V. D. Samuel.
Secretary and Treasurer, A. R. Dignum.

LIGUANEA CLUB.

THIS proprietary Club, formed in the early part of the year 1910, is situated at Knutsford Park in the parish of Saint Andrew, and stands on over 35 acres of land. The club house contains, besides the usual billiard and card rooms, lounge accommodation for residential members, and the grounds are laid out with seven tennis courts, and a twelve-hole golf course. The entrance fee is £3 3s., and the annual subscription is £4 4s. for ordinary members residing within a radius of 14 miles of the club house, £1 10s. for country members, and £3 3s. for commissioned officers of H. M. regular forces, Sub-Inspectors of the Jamaica Police, also officers of the mercantile marine. For ladies, £2 2s.; those residing outside the radius of 14 miles, £1 1s. No entrance fee.

There is an open swimming bath, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide. The committee of the club consists of 21 members; 15 of whom shall be proprietary members.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—A. L. Keeling, *President*; H. V. Alexander, M. M. Alexander, A. W. Bourke, Wellesley Bourke, K. M. Cocking, B. Edwards, W. Gamble, C. N. Hislop, A. O. Morais, A. S. Nichols, Major T. B. Nicholson, L. V. D. Samuel, O. L. Samuel, F. E. V. Smith, M. C. Solomon, L. J. Stone, J. B. Stiven, J. G. Young.

Secretary and Treasurer, H. E. Kindersley.

ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The club consists of about 200 members. The ensign is the blue ensign of H. M. Fleet with the island's crest (crocodile) in gold surmounted by a crown on the fly. The burgee is white with blue St. George's cross and crown in centre. The subscription is two guineas per annum for members residing beyond 10 miles from Kingston—three guineas per annum for members residing within that distance, and two guineas entrance fee and £1 1s. per annum for junior members (under 21 years of age), payable in advance. The members of the club are elected by the committee of management, two black balls excluding. Naval and military commissioned officers on the station may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary way and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the club. Boats which are employed in trade are excluded from competition in club races or from being entered on the list of club yachts. All prizes sailed for by club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

Commodore—His Excellency the Governor; *Vice-Commodore*—Dr. O. D. F. Robertson, *Rear Commodore*—O. K. Henriques; *2nd Rear Commodore*—Eugene Desnoes; *Hon. Secretary*—B. O'Toole; *Hon. Treasurer* G. Hart; *Trustees*—R. P. Simmonds, Eugene Desnoes, J. A. Burger.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—V. C. Alexander, A. B. Lindo, A. D. Jacobs, W. N. Thomson, W. R. C. Livingston, J. A. B. Clarke, C. G. C. Kerr, A. O. Ritchie, Ben Alberga, L. C. Nunes, Victor Nunes, L. W. Sharpe.

The following is a List of the Club Craft:—

<i>Name.</i>		<i>Owner.</i>		<i>Rig.</i>
Feather	..	O. K. Henriques	..	Sloop
Joyette.	..	Dr. O. D. F. Robertson	..	"
Sirene	..	Eugene Desnoes	..	"
Babs	..	W. P. Thomson	..	"
Joyce	..	R. G. Thwaites and W. G. Parkinson	..	"
Marianella	..	E. A. Brooks	..	Sloop (Aux.)

FF

<i>Name.</i>		<i>Owner.</i>			<i>Rig.</i>
Esmeralda	..	Douglas Brooks	..	..	Sloop (Aux.)
Ynes	..	E. A. Brooks	..	..	Sloop (Aux.)
Kineora	..	V. C. Alexander	..	..	Motor Boat
Dorothy	..	F. V. Grossett	..	..	" "
Jane	..	P. S. List	..	..	" "
Iris	..	R. P. Simmonds	..	..	" "
Vamp	..	E. W. Elliott	..	..	" "
Whiz	..	E. W. Elliott	..	..	" "
Comet	..	Lister Isaacs	..	..	" "
Scrambola	..	Ewan McDougall	..	..	" "
Sea Gull	..	Aston Simpson	..	..	" "

MANCHESTER CLUB.

THE Manchester Club at Mandeville was first established in rented premises in 1868.

The present home of the Club, erected in 1908, a commodious two-storied building with large and airy Billard and Card-rooms and spacious verandahs, is built on land acquired from Brumalia, and situated on the outskirts of the town at an elevation of 2,200 feet above sea-level.

There are four hard Courts for Tennis, and the "All Jamaica" Hard Court Tennis Tournaments are held there annually in August.

An Annual Golf Tournament is also held in August.

The entrance fee is £2 2s. and the annual subscription is £2 2s. for members residing in the parish, and £1 1s. for members residing outside the parish. Visitors to the parish, suitably introduced, may become "Term" Members on payment of a fee of 10s. for one month, 15s. for two months, or 21s. for three months.

Managing Committee: J. M. MacGregor, *President*, T. P. Leyden, *Vice-President*, R. J. Wyane, G. G. Gunter R. G. Williams, W. L. C. Kerr, A. J. Bailey. C. F. Pengelly, W. H. Coke, Mrs. R. G. Williams, Mrs. Nightingale, Mrs. M. M. Meikle, Miss Isabel Morrison. *Secretary and Treasurer*—W. E. Clark.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW DEBATING ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was formed in 1929 for the purpose of developing the art of Public Speaking between members of recognised Literary and Debating Societies of Kingston and St. Andrew, and to govern and arrange Debating Competitions between these Societies. The first Cup Competitions in connection with the Association was held in 1930. The Silver Cup was donated by Mr. E. B. Hopkins. The Young Men's Christian Association Literary Society won the Trophy. The Western Young Peoples' Literary and Debating Society were the winners of the Trophy in 1931. Lieut. C. Vincent Hall has donated a Silver Cup for Elocution which will be competed for by the Societies during this year.

Officers—J. E. Clare McFarlane, F.R.S.A., *President*, Amee Webster, 1st *Vice-President*; A. H. Val Cotterell, 2nd *Vice President*; C. E. T. Milbourne, F.I.B., *Hon. Treasurer*; F. G. Ffrench, *Hon. Asst. Secretary*, Philip N. Blake, *General Secretary*.

KINGSTON ATHENÆUM.

THE Kingston Athenæum is a literary society, the object of which is "the promotion of the moral, intellectual and social welfare of its members." It was founded on the 1st March, 1899, in connection with St. Andrew's Kirk, Kingston, but was subsequently reconstituted on a wholly independent basis. The society keeps its library on the upper floor of 137 Tower Street. The library is open daily from 9 a.m. until 4.30 p.m. except on Public Holidays. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the closing hour is 2.30 p.m. It now contains over 9,240 volumes. There are 1,170 members. A reading table with the latest magazines is provided in the library.

Payment of subscriptions in advance entitles members of the Athenæum to be admitted on application as members of the Institute of Jamaica without any further payment. The subscription is twelve shillings per annum payable monthly.

Hon. President—His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G.. Dr. O. D. F. Robertson, *President*; Mrs. E. A. Rouse, J. L. Pietersz, *Vice-Presidents*; L. R. Francis, *Secretary*; Dr. O. D. F. Robertson, *Treasurer*. *Librarian*, Miss G. Morais. *Committee*, Mrs. J. Aris, A. C. Thomas, Miss O. Tomlinson, T. Southby, H. P. Jacobs, Miss L. L. Marshall.

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

JAMAICA ASSOCIATION.

THE Scout Movement Incorporated by Royal Charter, and its Founder, Sir Robert Baden-Powell (Chief Scout) are known all over the world. Local information is to be found in previous issues of the Handbook of Jamaica together with a brief historical resume.

The Local Census returns give a total of all ranks for the year ended 30.9.27. 942 inclusive of 27 Troops of Boy Scouts, the 1st Jamaica Sea Rovers, the Y.M.C.A. Sea Rovers and 1st St. Andrew Rovers.

The following appeared in the Jamaica Gazette (Extraordinary) of January 12th, 1915: "In view of the public services which have been rendered by the Boy Scouts Association to the Military Authorities and offers of further service which it is proposed to take advantage of, the uniform of the Boy Scouts (B—P hat or Sea Scout cap and Fleur-de-Lys badge essential) is recognised by His Excellency the Governor as the uniform of a Public Service non-military body."

The uniform, badges, tokens or emblems are now protected in Jamaica by Law 38 of 1920.

The main purpose for which the Association exists, as recited in the Charter, is that of "instructing boys of all classes in the principles of discipline, loyalty and good citizenship."

The Committee of the Council meets monthly at Scout Headquarters.

Chief Scout of Jamaica
President
Vice-Presidents ..

His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G.
Brigadier G. A. Stevens, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Very Rev. Bishop Emmett, Ven. Archdeacon Wm. Simms, M.A., Rt. Rev. W. G. Hardie, Bishop of Jamaica, B. H. Easter, B.A. M.B.E.
A. Noel Crosswell.

Commissioner
Assistant Commissioner
for Sea Scouts and Sea
Rovers
Asst. Comm. for Wolf
Cubs
Hon. Secretary ..
Hon. Treasurer ..
District Commissioner for
Kingston
District Commissioner for
St. Andrew ..
District Commissioner for
St. Catherine ..
District Commissioner for
St. Ann ..
District Commissioner
for Cornwall ..
District Commissioner for
Manchester ..

E. B. Hallett.
Miss M. L. Stuart, M.A.

A. D. Soutar, Education Office, Kingston.
C. E. Mellish, Office of Titles, Kingston P.O.

C. F. Wickers.

Major W. H. Plant.

—
Dr. A. G. Curphey.

C. M. Clark.
—

Assistant District Commissioner for St. Andrew
Assistant District Commissioner for St. Ann
District Scoutmasters for Kingston
District Scoutmaster for St. Andrew

R. H. Brandon

Capt. P. Blagrove.

—

J. Polack.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

KINGSTON: *Hon. Sec.*, F. G. Muirhead, Metropolitan House, Kingston P.O.

ST. ANDREW: *Hon. Sec.*, C. E. Street, Chemical Hall, King St., Kingston.

ST. JAMES: *Hon. Sec.*, C. M. Clark, Montego Bay P.O.

ST. ANN: *Hon. Sec.* G. McCaulay, St. Ann's Bay P.O.

ST. THOMAS: *Hon. Sec.* Capt. H. Hyatt Shortt, Morant Bay P.O.

GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION.

Island Commissioner, Lady Stubbs, C.B.E.; *Asst. Island Commissioner*, Mrs. Harker; *Island Secretary*, Mrs. Bourne, O.B.E.; *Asst. Island Secretary* Miss Kerridge; *District Commissioners*, Miss M. Jeffrey-Smith, (North Assn.), *Island Camp Adviser*; Mrs. Kelly-Lawson, (North Western Assn.); Mrs. Gosset, (Western Assn.), Miss Irvin, Kingston, Miss I. Jeffrey-Smith, St. Andrew and St. Catherine.

Ranger Companies—7th St. Andrews, (Shortwood), Miss Drummond; First St. Mary's, (Carron Hall), Mrs. Gellatley, 7th Kingston, (Y.W.C.A.), Miss Grimer, 8th Kingston, (Wesley), Miss Kerridge, 5th Kingston (Mrs. Soulette), 12th Kingston, (Miss Richards), 13th Kingston, (Miss M. Ellis.) *Second Jamaica Cadets*, (Miss M. Jeffery-Smith.) *Brownie Companies*—Hanover, St. Hilda's, Manchester, Browns Town, Hampton, 1st Jamaica, 2nd Jamaica, 7th St. Andrew's, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th & 14th Kingston, Portland, Clarendon, Turks Islands.

The Guide Companies are—First Jamaica (Miss Daisy Jeffrey-Smith); Guides: A, Miss Dundas and B, Miss D. F. Jeffrey-Smith. Third Kingston (Miss D. Gray, Fourth Kingston (Miss M. Verity); Fifth Kingston (Miss Soulette); Sixth Kingston Miss Wels; Seventh Kingston (Miss Grimer; First St. Mary (Miss Richards); Second St. Mary (Miss Swaby); First Portland (Miss L. McNeil Smith); First St. Hilda's (); Second St. Hilda's (Miss Andrews); First Hanover (Mrs. Simpson); First Sav-la-Mar (Miss Elworthy); First Hampton (Miss Rainforth); Sixth St. Andrews (Miss E. Saunders); Seventh St. Andrews (Miss M. Speid); Eighth St. Andrews (Miss McGeachy); Second Brown's Town (Miss Campbell). eighth Kingston, Miss V. L. Johnson; Ninth Kingston, Miss Rhodd; Tenth Kingston. (Miss McNee), First St. Anns Bay, (Mrs. Clark), First Falmouth. (Miss B. Robertson) First St. Helena's, Second Montego Bay, Miss S. R. Brown; Second St. James', First Black River. (Miss T. Ashbourn); First Manchester, (Miss K. Lumsden); First Clarendon, (Mrs. Reader); First Turks Island (Miss T. Morgan); First Linstead, (Mrs. Lopez); Fourteenth Kingston, (Miss M. Leckey); Second St. Andrew's (Miss Gobay); Ninth St. Andrew's, (Miss L. Daley). Tenth St. Andrew's (Miss Anderson).

THE GIRLS GUILDRY.

THE Girls Guildry is a religious organisation founded by Dr. Somerville in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1900.

It works in connection with Churches of any Denomination. Regular weekly attendance at Bible Class or Sunday School is essential, and during the week, training is given in physical culture, games, sewing, cooking, first aid, sick nursing and infant care. The Uniform is a white blouse, navy blue skirt, a scarlet sash over the left shoulder, a scarlet tie, and a white hat. The Lamp of a Wise Virgin, trimmed and burning, is the emblem, signifying readiness to serve.

There are twenty-five companies in the Island, chiefly in the Presbyterian churches, but also in the Wesleyan, Baptist, Moravian, and Friends' churches.

President for Jamaica Centre—Miss M. L. Stuart, M.A., 128 Duke St., Kingston.

JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

(ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.)

THERE was a Society of Merchants of Kingston which acted in a corporate capacity as early as 1766. In 1839 there was a Kingston Chamber of Commerce, of which Robert Hibbert was Treasurer. A Jamaica Chamber of Commerce existed about 1840. A Jamaica Society of Agriculture was established in May, 1885, its objects being as follows: 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society with reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view of an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the society is vested in a council of 20 gentlemen chosen from the general body of members in the month of November in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. The roll of to-day numbers over 350 members. The society is now in communication with most of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the world to which its annual reports are regularly forwarded and are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the West Indies, and the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

In February, 1886, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. In the year 1895, the Chamber had the honour to receive through the Secretary of State for the Colonies the consent of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to add the prefix "Royal" to its title. To-day the Chamber's official name is "The Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce," but when a re-organization took place in 1922, it was decided for the purposes of convenience that the ordinary designation should be "The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange."

In 1923 Monthly Luncheons were inaugurated, and in 1924 a Monthly Journal was started which is circulated throughout the Island of Jamaica and amongst the principal Chambers of Commerce in England, Canada, United States and other countries abroad.

Books are kept in which are posted the daily arrivals and departures of vessels from Kingston and the outports of the island, also of the imports into the island and exports therefrom, together with a record of passengers arriving at Kingston and departing therefrom, by steamers, etc. These statistics form a valuable addition to the general information which the Merchants' Exchange endeavours to supply to the public in fulfilment of the objects for which it was instituted.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Chamber is two guineas. The Society also publishes statistics to Commercial men:—"The Weekly Confidential Records," the annual subscription to which is one guinea.

PATRONS—Sir Samuel H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G.
COUNCIL AND OFFICERS—*President*, Horace V. Myers, M.B.E., J.P.; *Vice-Presidents*, J. B. Stiven, J.P., Ellis Levy, J.P., Wm. Gamble, Lewis Ashenheim, Frank Lyons, Hon. Alt. DaCosta, O.B.E., J.P., Altamont Dalphy, J.P., T. P. Evelyn. A. S. Nichols, F. H. Robertson, V. Butt, W. A. Clarke, A. D. Jacobs, F. C. Henriques, Lindsay Downer, G. T. Webb, E. A. Barham, S. C. Lindo, A. G. Solomon.

Hon. Life Members—R. Nosworthy, C.M.G., F. H. Robertson.

Hon. Members of Council—The Collector General and the Island Treasurer; *Hon. Treasurer*, E. A. Barham.

Secretary—N. A. Polack, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Kingston.

JAMAICA BEE KEEPERS UNION.

THE Jamaica Bee Keepers Union owes its origin to the discovery of foul brood in Jamaica in December, 1918.

In January, 1919, the Kingston and St. Andrew Bee Keepers and the Bee Keepers throughout the Island with the Government's assistance overcame foul brood, and in March, 1919, the Union was formed. The Union was registered on the 23rd January, 1924. Its objects are:—

1. To further the Industry in Jamaica in all respects. 2. To consider measures necessary for the prevention of diseases among bees. 3. To promote a spirit of co-operation and unity among individual Bee Keepers for the common good. 4. To protect the name of Jamaica honey in the foreign market. 5. To issue publications to the members from time to time on all matters concerning the industry.

OFFICERS:—J. N. Daley, *President*; R. E. Reid, *Vice-President*; Theodore A. Gayle, *Kingston, Secretary and Treasurer*.

JAMAICA PHARMACISTS ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Pharmacists Association was founded in 1928. Some of its objects are, to encourage a spirit of good-will, sympathy and co-operation among members of the Profession; to uplift and maintain the standard of the Profession; to assist the Government in suppressing the illicit trading of Drugs and Poisons; to protect the general public against the fraud of quacks and the deception and exploitation of unqualified dealers in Drugs and Poisons; to make the Profession an honourable and respected one.

OFFICERS: S. W. Brown, *Chairman*; F. N. Taylor, *First Vice-Chairman*; A. C. McKay, *Second Vice-Chairman*; E. E. Walters, *Secretary*, 102 Orange St., Kingston; H. J. Wylie, *Asst. Secretary*; E. H. Hewitt, *Treasurer*; *Executive Committee*—H. U. Robinson, I. N. Sanderson, L. B. St. Aubyn Salmen, C. P. McDonald, Miss C. V. Henry.

GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA.

A JAMAICA Association of Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society was founded on the 4th of October, 1924. On the 15th of October, 1925, the title was changed to "The Geographical Association of Jamaica."

The objects of the Association are:—The reading of papers and discussion on matters of Geographical research, or kindred subjects, *e.g.*, Geology, Hygiene, Climatology, Flora and Fauna, History, Politics and Sociology.

Patron: Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G.—COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—Major E. T. Dixon, F.R.G.S., *President*; Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., Dr. R. M. Stimpson, F.R.G.S., *Vice-President*; W. Anthony Baker, F.R.G.S., *Hon. Treasurer*; Frank Cundall, F.S.A.; Rev. Canon Swaby.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE ADVISORY BOARD.

THE Agricultural Produce Law of 1926, came into effect on April 26th, under the administration of the Hon. A. S. Jelf, C.M.G., then Acting Governor of the Island. The Law provides for the inspection of all classes of island produce exported from the Island, and is intended to secure a uniform and high grade export trade. The actual work of inspection of produce started in July, 1927, and the value of this inspection has been fully borne out by the general support which the Law has received from all sections of the island and from all branches of our island produce trade.

A systematic inspection has taken place of all produce buying depots, which has resulted in a more sanitary condition of these houses. Produce intended for export has been carefully examined, and in several instances where not considered by the Inspector as fit for export, such produce has been condemned and destroyed by the Police. Such condemnation was, in effect, a valuable lesson to all growers, and has resulted in greater care being exercised by the entire trade which has had a very healthy effect on the island's export trade.

In the administration of this Law, there is provided an Advisory Board to the Government, a staff of Inspectors and a Secretary. The office is in the West Block of the Public Buildings.

Advisory Board:—Hon. F. C. Wells-Durrant, K.C., M.A., *Chairman*; Hon. D. T. Wint; L. L. Carrington, A. H. D'Costa, V. L. George, Hon. R. Ehrenstein.

STAFF.

Inspectors of Produce: P. W. Murray, *Chief Inspector*; H. G. Coote, *Mandeville P.O.* Ian H. Campbell, *Brown's Town P.O.*, R. C. Somerville, *Linstead P.O.*, A. M. Douet, *Kingston P.O.*, H. B. Monteith, *Bethel Town P.O.*, L. O. Gabay, *Kingston P.O.*
Secretary, Miss U. E. Davis.

JAMAICA PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Central Council and sub-division Representatives of the Jamaica Producers Association held in the lecture hall of the Institute of Jamaica, on January 27th, 1926, the office-bearers and Council were elected.

It was decided that the entrance fee should be 4/- and that there should be an annual subscription of 2/6 per member.

The objects of the Association are—

(i.) Consolidating the producers of Jamaica into one body for joint protection and co-operative action.

(ii.) Promoting and developing the agricultural resources of Jamaica on the most improved methods; and to this end co-operating and affiliating with the Jamaica Agricultural Society, the Department of Agriculture, and other associations and organizations which have for their object the welfare, development and progress of Jamaica.

(iii.) Inaugurating and establishing internal and external means of transportation.

(iv.) Conducting advertising and publicity campaigns in any country for increasing consumer demand for any products of its members.

(v.) Seeking the most suitable and best markets for the disposition of the various articles of agricultural produce grown in the island in general and by its members in particular.

(vi.) Endeavouring to introduce systems of grading, inspection and protection of all agricultural produce.

(vii.) Negotiating with prospective purchasers for the sale of fruit or other produce of members of the Association at such prices and on such terms as the Executive Council shall consider most advantageous and to enter into contracts with such purchasers which shall be binding on the members of the Association.

viii.) Procuring or making from funds of the Association if available, loans or advance of money for its members;

(ix.) Doing all such things as may be desirable to promote and give effect to the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

In March, 1931 the association amended its constitution and registered a new Memorandum and articles of association under the Company's Act. Its aims and objects remain the same but the trading powers under the old constitution have been eliminated. The terms of membership have also been extended to include all contractors to subsidiary associations without the payment of extra subscriptions.

In August, 1927, the Association formed its first subsidiary commodity association for the marketing of members' bananas called the Jamaica Banana Producers Association, and its second subsidiary commodity association for the marketing of members' oranges and grapefruit called the Jamaica Citrus Producers Association Ltd., was formed in September, 1929. The third subsidiary—Jamaica Pimento Producers Association was formed in March, 1930 and the fourth subsidiary—Jamaica Cocoanuts Producers Association for the marketing of Cocoanuts was formed in June, 1930.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. A. C. Westmorland, *President*; Hon. T. J. Cawley, *1st Vice-President*; Hon. G. Seymour-Seymour, *2nd Vice-President*; Charles M. Pringle, *3rd Vice-President*; R. F. Williams, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, A. D. Goffe, Ken. Robinson, J. M. Nethersole, Hon. D. T. Wint, G. R. Sharp, T. P. V. McDaniel, V. N. Magnus.

Manager and Organiser—F. H. Robertson, 4 Princess St., Kingston.

Secretary—E. M. Seymour, 4 Princess Street Kingston.

JAMAICA DAIRYMEN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

INAUGURAL meetings of Dairymen have been organised by the Jamaica Producers Association in an effort to bring about the pooling and distribution of milk, butter and other dairy products and to introduce a high standard of milk and the enforcement of hygiene and sanitary conditions of the milk supply to Kingston and St. Andrew.

An organising committee of dairymen was set up but the Association has not yet started operations.

Other Producers Association subsidiaries are The Jamaica Direct Fruit Line, Ltd., The Jamaica Producers Marketing Coy., Ltd.

THE JAMAICA CITRUS PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, LTD.

This Association was formed in September, 1929, after a number of meetings had been held under the auspices of the Jamaica Producers Association, Ltd.

The Association has been formed to market members' oranges and grapefruit under the Co-operative Marketing system.

Crop contracts have been issued by this Association and up to the end of 1929, over 850 growers have signed and become members of the Association.

The Association is making arrangements to erect an up-to-date Packing House installed with the latest machinery for handling the citrus crop of its members and for packing and shipping under first class conditions the fruit to markets abroad.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—H. C. Bennett, P. A. Bovell, A. F. Clark, T. P. V. McDaniel, D. C. Plummer, J. B. Thursfield, G. G. R. Sharp, H. G. Dunkley, C. A. F. Stewart, A. McGrath, Harold Braham, D. A. Campbell, A. C. Plummer, Hon. T. Anderson, F. H. Robertson, Hon. A. C. Westmorland (ex-officio members).

Executive-Board: A. F. Clarke, T. P. V. McDaniel, Harold Braham, D. A. Campbell, F. H. Robertson.

Manager: Harold Braham, 4 Princess Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA BANANA PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, LTD

This Association was formed in August, 1927, for the purpose of marketing bananas on co-operative lines. At the end of November, 1929, 7,600 members had signed marketing contracts covering a total of over 40,000 acres of banana cultivation. At 31st December 1931 it had a membership of 11,800 representing 54,900 acres.

The Jamaica Producers Marketing Company, Ltd., was formed in 1928 to market the Association's bananas in Great Britain and the Continent of Europe and at the same time the Association arranged for the formation of The Jamaica Direct Fruit Line, Limited, to afford direct transportation of bananas to those markets.

DIRECTORS—Sir A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*; Hon. A. C. Westmorland, (President, Jamaica Producers Organizing Association, Ltd.) *Vice-Chairman*, Captain S. D. List, C. E. Johnston. *Managing Directors*; R. F. Williams, C. M. Pringle, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, J. M. Nethersole, Kenneth A. Robinson, A. B. Lowe, Hon. T. J. Cawley, Hon. G. Seymour-Seymour, F. H. Robertson (Manager, Jamaica Producers Organizing Association, Ltd.)

The President and Manager of the Jamaica Producers Association, Ltd., are ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

Offices.—64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

SUGAR MANUFACTURERS' BOARD.

The Sugar Manufacturers' Board was formed in November 1929, as the result of an agreement entered into between the sugar planters of the Island for the purpose of selling their sugars for local consumption through a single agency in an effort to help the industry during the present crisis. As a result of the agreement entered into Law 26 of 1929 was passed by the Government granting the planters a subsidy of £2 per ton on 80 per cent. of their sugar crop to be exported, the other 20 per cent. to be retained in the Island for local consumption.

F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, *Chairman*; Edward Morris, *Vice-Chairman*; Harold V. Lindo, A. E. Muschett, L. B. Whittaker, Dr. A. J. Grinan. *Secretary*: E. Stanley Sparkes. *Brokers to the Board*: Messrs Bryden and Evelyn

Office: c/o Jamaica Imperial Association, 85-87 Barry Street, Kingston.

SUGAR CONTROL BOARD.

The total sum paid to the Sugar Manufacturers under Law 26 of 1929, amounted to £108,235 14s. 0d. in respect of 54,118. 102 tons sugar exported, representing 80% of the total quantity of the sugar manufactured for the crop year 1929-30.

The Sugar Industry Aid Law 26 of 1929 was repealed by the passing of Law 13 of 1931 in June 1931, whereby a new Board, "The Sugar Control Board," was appointed by the Governor to carry out the provisions of this Law.

Under this Law the Governor is empowered to appropriate out of the revenue of the Island for the financial year 1931-32, the sum of £60,000 to be utilised for affording temporary assistance to the sugar manufacturers in the island in respect of the sugar crop year 1930-31. The proper proportion payable to each sugar manufacturer shall be the ratio which eight-tenths of his total 1930-31 crop (other than muscovado or wet sugar) bears to the total exports and/or sale for export of all sugar (other than muscovado or wet sugar) manufactured in the island during the 1930-31 crop, and the Governor may order an advance of 20/- per ton to be made against such proper proportion at or after the time of export in each case, provided that the sugar manufacturer has joined in and accepted or assented to a common agreement making provision for a Sugar Manufacturers Board, and provided also, if the 1931-32 crop of any sugar manufacturer who has received his proper proportion of the £60,000 or any part thereof shall not be fully reaped, he shall upon being required by the Governor so to do refund to the Island Treasurer such moneys so received by him as aforesaid with interest thereon at 6% per annum from date of each payment to him.

80% of the sugar manufactured in the island, by vacuum pan process for the crop year 1930-31, shall be exported or sold for export, and at least 20% to be retained and made available for local consumption.

The importation of sugar into the island is also prohibited under the Law, except a licence be first obtained for the purpose from the Sugar Control Board; and it shall be lawful for the Governor by Order to be published in the Gazette, to fix the maximum retail prices for the various grades of sugar in Jamaica during the crop years 1930-31 and 1931-32.

The maximum retail prices for the various grades of sugar in Jamaica, as fixed by His Excellency the Governor and published in the Jamaica Gazette Extraordinary on 16th December 1931 are:—

Low Grade Grocery	..	2d per lb
Ordinary Grocery	..	2½d "
High Grade Grocery	..	3d "
White Sugar	..	3d "
Granulated Sugar (local)	..	3½d "
Iceing Sugar (local & foreign)	..	4½d "

BOARD:—Hon. F. C. Wells Durrant, K.C., *Chairman*; W. D. Battershill, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, Hon. Leonard deCordova, Hon. Percy Lindo, F. V. Lumb, Wm. Gamble.

TOURIST TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

THE Tourist Trade Development Board was established under the Tourist Trade Development Board Law, 1922, and revived in 1925.

The object of its establishment is to promote and increase tourist traffic to Jamaica. The duties and powers of the Board are to make enquiries and to collect such information as the Board may think necessary for the purpose of promoting the thorough advertising of Jamaica as a Tourist Resort, and for such other purposes as in the judgment of the Board will materially facilitate and increase the tourist traffic to and from Jamaica.

Power is conferred on the Board to adopt all such measures as it may think necessary for thoroughly advertising Jamaica as a Tourist Resort and to appoint agent or agents; to make such contracts as it deems necessary, and, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, make any contract for the provision of steamship communication.

The Law provided for a contribution not exceeding £3,000 from the Government for the year 1922-3 subject to the condition that a similar amount was contributed by any

Hotel or Steamship Company or any Mercantile Company or by any person, but no amount was to be contributed out of the public revenue for the year 1922-23 unless contributions from private sources amounted in the aggregate to at least £2,500.

The amount actually received by public subscription was £2,642, the Government contribution being £2,629 18s. 0d. In 1924-25 and 1925-26, further sums of £1,000 each year, were provided for, and for the years 1926-27, 1927-28, and 1928-29, the Government Grants were £1,250. For 1929-30 and 1930-31, the Government granted £1,250 and in addition the amount of £250 provided £250 was raised by the Board from other sources. For 1931-32, the Government Grant was £1,000.

The Board has made to the Government a number of recommendations aiming at the development of internal needs, such as the re-erection of Constant Spring Hotel, the erection of new hotels, the development of the mineral baths and the modernising and beautifying of Kingston, etc.

It has published and distributed large quantities of literature including the Jamaica Bulletin. In January, 1924, motion picture films were taken by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau—by arrangement with the Board, and these films were shown in Jamaica; in London at the British Empire Exhibition and in Canada. Other measures have included advertising in newspapers and magazines abroad, press articles, the entertainment of distinguished visitors to Jamaica, broadcasting cables, lantern lectures and personal work through the Board's Official agents—The West India Committee, in London, and the Canadian-West Indian League in Montreal. In 1926 the Jamaica Tourist Association was amalgamated with the Board.

The Board maintains a Tourist Bureau, in Kingston, where information and literature respecting the island may be obtained, free of charge, by visitors.

BOARD—Hon. Altamont E. DaCosta, O.B.E., M.L.C., J.P., *Chairman*; W. E. O. Turville, F. H. Robertson, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., T. G. S. Hooke, Capt. R. C. S. Rutty, J. B. Stiven, Hon. K. V. Abendana, M.L.C., Walter Fletcher. *Secretary*, Philip P. Olley, A.C.I.S., (Lond.).

Address—Tourist Bureau, 87 Barry Street, Kingston.
Cables and Telegrams—Devboard, Jamaica.

JAMAICA UNION OF TEACHERS.

THE objects of the Union, which was founded in 1891, are to create local associations of primary school teachers in the island, and to unite and concentrate their interests and influence by affiliation with a central body; to obtain the benefit of the collective experience of teachers on practical educational questions; to promote improved legislation on the subject of popular education; to improve the qualifications and status of teachers, to help teachers in finding employment in schools, and managers in filling vacancies therein; to establish a provident fund for the benefit of teachers.

Two vacation courses for teachers were held by the Union, in 1926 and 1930. Over 25 teachers attended each course.

The Union is affiliated with the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain. There are at present 43 Associations and 7 Federations of teachers affiliated with the Union, with a membership of 633 regular members and 40 honorary members.

OFFICERS.—R. W. O'Neil Speid, *President*; R. A. Hammond, *Ex-President*; R. A. Gordon, *Vice-President*; E. S. Jarrett, *Treasurer*; H. A. Jones, *Assistant Secretary*; P. A. Williams, *General Secretary*.

TRELAWNY PLANTERS AND PENKEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in March, 1922, and reorganised in 1930. Its objects are the development of the culture of all Products and Stock-Breeding, as well as the manufacture of Sugar, Rum, and all other products in all their branches; to furnish such statistics and facts as will justify favourable legislation on the part of the Jamaica Government.

OFFICE BEARERS—Geo. Taylor, *President*; A. E. Muschett, *Vice-President*; P. E. F. Robertson, *Treasurer*; Ralstown Grant, *Hon. Secretary*. **COMMITTEE**.—Hon. D. O. Kelly-Lawson, Walter Woolliscroft, Donat Delgado, Wm. Donald-Hill, G. P. Dewar, H. P. Sewell, H. L. Arnett.

FRANKFIELD CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Frankfield Citizens Association was originally founded in 1918, and was resuscitated in 1920.

The object of the Association is to deal with all social and economic questions affecting the parish in particular and the Island in general.

OFFICE BEARERS—U. T. McKay, J.P., *President*; J. E. McKenzie, *1st Vice-President*; N. P. McKay, *2nd Vice-President*; E. A. Lewin, *Treasurer*; W. T. Edwards, *Secretary*.

SPANISH TOWN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Spanish Town Citizens Association was formed on Armistice Day, the 11th November, 1925.

Its objects are as follows:—(i) The encouragement of Tourists and Visitors. (ii) To improve and beautify the Town. (iii.) To assist the local authorities in the discharge of their various duties, more especially in so far as the protection of life and property is concerned. (iv.) To bring to the notice of the Government our needs and to lay our claims before them. (v.) To so conduct our operations that we may gain the confidence of the entire community, more especially the Government.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A. Edgar Lopez, J.P., M.P.B., *President*; C. Stork Soares, M.P.B., *1st Vice-President*; A. D. Mowatt, *2nd Vice-President*; G. E. Bernal, *Treasurer*; R. A. Thompson, M.P.B., *Secretary*; Peter B. Francis, B. F. Isaacs, G. A. Miller, S. Griffiths, I. L. Nicholson, N. G. Silvera, K. A. Prendergast.

WESTERN ST. MARY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Western St. Mary Citizens Association was formed on the 26th October, 1916, when a representative gathering of the People of Gayle and the surrounding districts met at the then Bank Office, now the Court House, on the invitation of the Rev. A. A. Barclay to consider the desirability of organizing an association that should deal effectively with communal questions. The association aims at fostering and developing the industrial, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of Jamaica in general and of Western St. Mary in particular. A meeting is held at Gayle, the headquarters of the Association on the third Wednesday of every month at 3 p.m. Local improvements that will tend to the advancement of Western St. Mary have been placed at the forefront of the Association's programme; and the re-establishing of a Court House at Gayle; the launching forth of a Land Settlement Scheme by which 5,427 acres of land have been bought and sold in lots to the people; a Housing Scheme by which advances are made to purchasers of land to enable them to build better homes; organized social work among the girls of the community; Post Office at Gayle, Lucky Hill, Pembroke Hall and Union Hill; the inauguration of a Motor Mail Service between Gayle and Linstead; the rebuilding of the Lucky Hill Schoolroom; the formation of the first Fruit Exchange in Jamaica and the splendid case made out for Railway Extension to Gayle all go to prove the success that has already attended the efforts of the Association.

OFFICE BEARERS—Rev. C. S. Brown, *President*; S. M. Roche, *Vice-President*; B. Cummings, C. S. Boyd, *Secretary*; Mrs. S. M. Roche, *Treasurer*; Miss M. T. Thompson, *Assistant Secretary*.

Executive Members:—A. E. Silvera, C. S. Cadien, W. S. Robinson, W. A. Hardie, H. J. Crooks, C. G. Evans.

MONTEGO BAY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Montego Bay Citizens Association was formed in 1908, has for its objects:—(a) To bring before strangers the many natural attractions of Montego Bay as a health and pleasure resort for tourists and visitors. (b) To endeavour to improve and beautify the town.

The Committee of Management makes representations on various matters to the governmental and parochial authorities with a view of securing improved conditions. Locally the association has assumed the functions of a vigilance committee, and its endeavours to draw attention to the charms of the place have resulted in the imparting of useful information to enquirers from abroad.

OFFICE BEARERS—G. P. Brown, *Vice-President*; C. M. Clark, *Secretary*.

EAST PORTLAND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was founded at Manchioneal, Portland, in 1917, by the Rev. R. A. Evelyn.

The aim of the Association is to stimulate a healthy public opinion on matters concerning the No. 1 Division of Portland, in particular, and the island of Jamaica in general.

As a result of the active interest of the Association a Daily Motor Mail service between Port Antonio and Kingston via Morant Bay has been established; a Public Works Department pay station set up at Manchioneal, a Government Savings Bank opened at the Post Office, Manchioneal, the Grange Hill Haining Road completed, and the salary and a suitable residence secured for a D.M.O. for Manchioneal.

The Association has also secured the establishment of a branch of the Government Savings Bank at the Hector's River P.O., and started the East Portland Co-operative Loan Bank with its office in Manchioneal.

The action of the Association induced the Government to abandon the idea of discontinuing the Motor Mail Service in the district.

During 1925, the Association established an East Portland scholarship, open to children of this division of the parish and tenable at one of the Training Colleges of the Island.

OFFICERS—F. M. Jones, J.P., *President*; Rev. H. A. Mitchell, *First Vice-President*; S. E. Nugent, *Second Vice-President*; Rev. F. Wilson Coore, *Recording Secretary*; M. E. Hoffman, B.A., *Corresponding Secretary*; T. A. Howell, *Treasurer*.

WESTMORELAND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Westmoreland Citizens Association was formed on the 29th September, 1921. Its object is to stimulate a healthy public opinion in all matters that concern the welfare of Savanna-la-Mar, the parish of Westmoreland and the Island of Jamaica generally, and to co-operate with or bring pressure to bear on the Parochial Board and other bodies, and the Government for public good.

The Entrance Fee is 1s., and the Annual Subscription 2s. 6d. The Headquarters of the Association is Savanna-la-Mar.

OFFICE BEARERS—Hon. Hugh Clark, Rev. H. W. Cope, *Presidents*; C. B. Wesley-Gammon, Arthur Taylor, *Vice Presidents*; Albert Hylton, *Secretary*; W. A. Young, *Assistant Secretary*; R. H. Smith, M.A. *Treasurer*.

The Committee of Management consists of the aforementioned officers, along with twenty others elected at annual general meetings.

SOUTH ST. ELIZABETH CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE South St. Elizabeth Citizens Association was formed on the 11th November, 1921. Its objects are to improve the industrial, social, educational and economic life of the community in particular, and the Island in general.

OFFICERS—Rev. W. T. Mumford, *L.T.H.*, *President*; E. J. Smith, *J.P.*, L. C. Hibbert, A. N. Finlayson, W. H. Pinnock, W. H. Hanson, *Vice-Presidents*; *Secretary and Treasurer*—R. W. O'Neil Speid, Southfield P.O.

HANOVER CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Hanover Citizens Association was formed in August, 1920, at Lucea. Its aim is to co-operate with other Citizens Associations in fostering and developing the industrial, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of Hanover in particular, and of Jamaica in general.

OFFICERS—*President*, Rev. Canon Harrison; *Vice Presidents*, 1st—L. N. Clare; 2nd—F. Emanuel; 3rd—G. Levy; *Secretary*—Hon. Rev. F. Gordon Veitch, *M.D.*; *Asst. Secretary*, M. N. Christie; *Treasurer*—G. Levy.

TRELAWNY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.

THE present Association was formed in February, 1927, at a public meeting held in Falmouth. It succeeded a society which had been formed in 1908. The aims of the association are:—(a) to stimulate a healthy public opinion on all matters that concern the welfare of the town of Falmouth, the parish of Trelawny and the Island of Jamaica generally; (b) To co-operate with or bring pressure to bear on the Parochial Board and other bodies such as School Boards, the Board of Education, the Agricultural Society and its branches, the member for the parish, the Legislative Council and the Government, for the public good.

The citizens of Trelawny of both sexes above eighteen years of age and others, who may be deemed desirable, are eligible for membership.

OFFICE BEARERS—H. V. Young, *President*; D. L. Ogilvie, *Secretary*.

CENTRAL JAMAICA CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Central Jamaica Citizens Association was formed in April, 1929, when a representative gathering of the people of Upper Manchester and of Upper Clarendon with others from Saint Ann and from Trelawny met at Christiansa on the invitation of the Rev. P. Chaperlin. Sixty-five members joined to form the Association.

The business dealt with to date, comprise attention and improvements to roads, post offices, telegraph offices, water supply, markets, fire control, and other public matters.

Committee—W. Hyde McCaulay, *President*; T. H. Sharpe, *First Vice President*; Rev. C. M. Watler, *Second Vice-President*; W. A. Wainwright, *Third Vice-President*; Holon Heron, *Secretary*; Charles Shelletto, *Assistant Secretary*; G. C. Shelletto, *Treasurer*; J. Stephen Miller, J. E. Fractus, J. S. Wallace, T. N. Wilson, Ernest L. Tapper, Percy Junior, J. S. Foreman, E. E. Campbell, J. P. White, George Thrackamee, Abe Evans, R. E. Gentles, John Wilson, D. J. Elliott, E. D. Limonius.

TURNER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THIS Scheme is one of genuine co-operative purchase of lands, the first in the island encouraging self-help and good-will among holders of lands.

It began in October, 1918, when Captain Blagrove sold a run of 381 acres of land, known as "Turner's" within two miles of Brown's Town, St. Ann, to be re-sold to small settlers; and seven men forming the Executive, undertook voluntarily, and without individual gain, to operate the Scheme. All the land was taken up within the first year of purchase, by thirty-two persons holding not less than five acres, and not more than thirty.

A road is constructed through the property to link up the Kingston main road with the Buxton parochial road a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Five acres of land is reserved for communal purposes. Public tanks to meet the needs of adjacent dry districts which suffer acutely from water famine have been built by the Parochial Board on lands given for the purpose. As a nucleus to a settled district a few houses have been erected. A Loan Bank operates and presented its seventh financial report on the 31st Dec., 1931.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.—L. W. Levy, *President*; ——— *Vice-President*; R. E. Bowerbank, J. A. Samuels, J. B. Gabbidon, Thomas Barrett; *Managing Director and acting Secretary and Treasurer*, C. O. Cover.

EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA.

THIS Association was formed in Kingston in August, 1930, by a party of East Indians interested in the welfare of their countrymen domiciled in Jamaica. Its object is the uplifting of the condition of the East Indians morally, socially and politically, by education, by sick and poor relief, by fostering a love of country and a regard for its importance; to create love and fellow feeling among East Indians of Jamaica, to encourage habits of thrift.

There are in connection with the Association a branch at Vere and a Women's League in Kingston.

OFFICERS—D. T. Maharaj, *President*; T. H. Samiel, *1st Vice-President*; D. Tewari, *2nd Vice-President*; T. N. Kirpalani, *Hon. President*; C. H. Beddi, *Secretary*; R. T. Maharaj, *Treasurer*.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association of which there are 3,000 branches all over the world, in Africa, Europe, the West Indies, South America, Central America and the United States, was founded about 1915 by Mr. Marcus Garvey. The aims and objects of the Association are to establish a Universal Confraternity among the race; to promote the spirit of pride and love; to reclaim the fallen; to administer to and assist the needy; to assist in civilizing the backward tribes of Africa; to assist in the development of Independent Negro Nations and Communities; to establish Commissioners or Agencies in the principal countries and cities of the world for the representation and protection of all Negroes, irrespective of nationality; to promote a conscientious spiritual worship among the native tribes of Africa; to establish Universities, Colleges, Academies and Schools for racial education and culture of the people; to conduct a world-wide commercial and industrial intercourse for the good of the people; to work for better conditions in all Negro communities.

OFFICE BEARERS—Marcus Garvey, *President-General*, Edelweis Park, St. Andrew; Miss H. Escridge, *Secretary-General*; Madam M. L. T. DeMena, *Chancellor*.

ST. ELIZABETH DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was formed in October, 1930. Some of its objects are to develop the banana industry in St. Elizabeth; to encourage the production of minor products; to manufacture from home-grown crops such articles as tapioca and cassareep from Cassava, preserves from Guava, etc.; to consider means and ways of draining the swamps adjoining Black River; to resuscitate the horse and mule industry and to encourage the pine and citrus industry.

OFFICE BEARERS—Rev. C. A. Wilson, *President*; E. B. Monteith, *Secretary*, Elderslie P.O.; A. W. Vaughnhorn, *Assistant Secretary and Treasurer*.

JAMAICA SILK GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

THE Jamaica Silk Growers Co-operative Society was formed in Mandeville in May, 1929.

The object of the Society is to promote, foster and encourage the production of raw silk in Jamaica, and generally to adopt all such methods as may be deemed desirable, from time to time, to give effect to that object. Any net profit which may accrue from the operations and transactions of the Society will be shared by the members *pro rata*. The annual subscription is 1/-.

OFFICE BEARERS—Hon. Thos. Anderson, Custos, *President*; W. G. McCausland, Norman Nash, *Treasurer*; Wm. Cradwick, H. L. Kohler, Shooter's Hill P.O., Mrs. Julia Bayley, Miss Vera A. Phillips; Ch. Agell, *Secretary and Manager*, Old England, P.O.

MANCHESTER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In August, 1926, the supporters of the Manchester Horticultural Exhibition, who, for many years have promoted what was popularly known as "The Mandeville Flower Show," associated with others as foundation members, formed themselves into a duly constituted voluntary association called the "Manchester Horticultural Society."

The objects of the Society are, briefly:—(1) To foster and encourage every branch of Horticulture, ornamental as well as useful. (2) To collect and disseminate information respecting the propagation, cultivation and treatment of all plants and trees in Jamaica. (3) To hold exhibitions and offer and award prizes, medals and certificates. (4) To afford facilities for the delivery of lectures. The Society has been affiliated to the Royal Horticultural Society of England and the Bronze Banksian Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society, will be annually procured from the Mother Society for competition.

Patrons—Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., Lady Stubbs, C.B.E.

E. W. Muirhead, J.P., *Honorary President*; L. P. Purton *Vice-President*; *Committee of Management*—J. H. Campbell, W. Cradwick, P. St. L. Bacquie, G. G. Gunter, A. M. Gunter, Reuben Smeikle, W. G. McCausland, R. J. Wynne, Mrs. G. G. Gunter, Miss P. Griffith, Mrs. M. M. Meikle, Miss O. Muirhead. T. E. Grant, *Treasurer*; A. M. Gunter, *Secretary*; C. C. Lewis, J.P., *Auditor*; G. G. Gunter, *Solicitor*.

KINGSTON GLEE SINGERS SOCIETY.

THE Kingston Glee Singers Society was founded in September, 1909, its object being the study of unaccompanied vocal part music. The season is from October to June and the Society aims at giving at least one public concert each season. The subscription is eight shillings per annum.

Conductor—George D. Goode, Hope Gardens, Kingston; *Secretary*—S. M. Kitchin, 40 Duke Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA BRANCH OF THE POETRY LEAGUE.

THE Jamaica Branch of the Poetry League, founded in 1917, was inaugurated in September, 1923. The objects of the League, which have been adapted by the various centres to meet local needs and conditions, may be stated generally as follows:—(i) To bring the various literary centres throughout the Empire into closer touch with one another and to develop mutual knowledge of the contemporary poetry which is published not only in Great Britain but in the Dominions and Colonies also; (ii) To promote social and intellectual intercourse among its members; (iii) To hold lectures and meetings for the discussion of poetic, literary and allied subjects; (iv) To give guidance and encouragement to young and inexperienced writers; (v) To encourage and foster the teaching of poetry in schools.

The subscription of £1 1s. per annum, includes a supply of "Poetry and the Play," a quarterly magazine of verse, comment and criticism, and containing news of the activities of the various centres throughout the Empire. Full membership without the magazine may be had at 10/6 per annum and associate membership of 5/- per annum.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Sir William Morrison, *President*; T. H. McDermot, Astley Clerk, J. J. Mills, *Vice-Presidents*; J. E. Clare McFarlane, F.R.S.A., *Hon. Secretary*; Miss A. B. Bailey, *Hon. Treasurer*; Mrs. M. L. Knibb, *Chairman of the Schools Work Committee*; Miss Phyllis M. Myers, *Hon. Assistant Secretary*.

VICTORIA LEAGUE OF JAMAICA.

THE Victoria League is a non-party Association of British men and women, founded in April, 1901, in memory of the late Queen Victoria, for the purpose of promoting closer union between British subjects living in different parts of the world.

This League in Jamaica, founded in February, 1910, has the same aims, and works for the same ends as the parent League. Management is vested in an Executive Committee, elected annually. Each sectional committee has its own Chairman and Secretary, all being subordinate to the General Executive.

The Every-ready committee comprises the making of clothes for school children, distribution of Magazine, Hospital visiting, Children's correspondence, School correspondence, also a Free lending library to members.

The Naval Recreation Club exists for the purpose of showing hospitality to the personnel of all ships of the British Navy and of our late Allies.

Patrons:—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs.

Hon. Vice-Presidents:—The Venerable Archdeacon Simms, M.A., Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. Moulton-Barrett, M.A., Mrs. Neville Roots, Miss Fanny Burke, Lady Swettenham.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Lady Jelf, *Chairman*; Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Mrs. T. Kemp, Lady Morrison, Mrs. J. H. Phillips, Mrs. J. B. Stiven, Mrs. G. Wainwright, Mrs. Basil Wilson, John Findlay, E. B. Hallett, Y.M.C.A., K. N. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred D'Costa, Mrs. Martin Cooper, Mrs. W. B. Powell, *Hon. Treasurer*—G. D. Few, *Hon. Auditor*, W. Bowman.

General Secretary—Mrs. Archibald Spooner, Constant Spring P.O.

Secretaries for Sectional Committees:—

Hospital Visiting—Lady Jelf.

Naval Recreation Club—*President*—Mrs. W. B. Powell, *Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. B. H. Magnus.

Ever-Ready—Mrs. Spooner.

Library—Mrs. Goodman, Hope Gardens, Kingston P.O.

Distribution of Clothes—Mrs. Van Cuylenburg.

Headquarters London—Miss Drayton, C.B.E., 81 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7

Headquarters, Kingston—Sailors Rest.

TUDOR ROSE LEAGUE OF JAMAICA.

A Branch of the Tudor Rose League was formed in Jamaica at a public meeting held at the Ward Theatre, Kingston, on the 26th of May, 1932, at which His Excellency the Governor presided.

The objects of the branch are to foster the expansion of British Trade and to encourage the public when buying to give first consideration to local and British Empire produced or manufactured goods.

In addition to the officers mentioned below over 200 of the leading citizens of Jamaica including many leading officials, Custodes, Members of the Legislative Council, Parochial Boards, and Justices of the Peace have consented to act as Hon. Vice-Presidents of the League. Since its formation many hundreds of members have been enrolled.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Hon. Presidents: Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G., Lady Stubbs. *Joint Chairmen of Executive Council*: His Worship the Mayor of Kingston, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, M.L.C., St. Andrew, Mrs. Michael deCordova, M.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

F. H. Robertson, H. V. Lindo, F. E. Lyons, W. Gamble, Mrs. F. H. Robertson, Mrs. H. V. Lindo, T. P. Evelyn, W. E. O. Turville, R. E. H. Nelson, S. C. Lindo, P. C. James. *Hon. Secretary (Acting)*: F. H. Robertson, 4 Princess St., Kingston.

JAMAICA BRANCH OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

In November, 1930, a Jamaica Branch of the League of Nations Union was formed. It was formally constituted in April 9, 1931, by order of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union.

The Jamaica Branch held its first public meeting in May, 1931, at the Mais Hall.

under the chairmanship of Sir William Morrison. It was agreed to accept the Objects of the League of Nations Union, viz.:

I.—To secure the whole hearted acceptance by the British people of the League of Nations as the guardian of international right, the organ of international co-operation, the final arbiter in international differences, and the supreme instrument for removing injustices which may threaten the peace of the world.

II.—To foster mutual understanding, goodwill, and habits of co-operation and fair dealing between the peoples of different countries.

III.—To advocate the full development of the League of Nations so as to bring about such a world organization as will guarantee the freedom of nations, act as trustees and guardian of backward races and undeveloped territories, maintain international order, and finally liberate mankind from war and the effects of war.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. John F. Gartshore, M.A., *Chairman*; C. B. Facey, *Treasurer*; Miss M. Stuart, M.A., 128 Duke St., Kingston, *Organising Secretary*; *Secretaries*: P. M. Sherlock, B.A., Rev. R. O. C. King, B.A.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

Established circa 1750. Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 4th, 1904.

THE West India Committee, which was established prior to the year 1750, is the oldest body representative of any Colony or group of Colonies.

It is an Incorporated Association of British subjects whose object is, by united action, to promote the interests of the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the entire British West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras and Bermuda.

Only British subjects are eligible for membership.

Candidates for admission must be proposed by one and seconded by another member of the West India Committee.

There is no entrance fee. The Annual Subscription is, for an individual, twenty-five shillings or six dollars, and for a firm, company or association, three guineas. Subscriptions become due on January 1st, except for new members, whose subscriptions for the current year become payable on election. Subscriptions from new members elected during the last three months of any year are held as on account of the year commencing on the following January 1st. Annual Subscriptions of twenty-five shillings or six dollars may be commuted by *individuals* by payment of the sum of ten guineas or fifty dollars for life membership.

The West India Committee Circular, containing a review of the work of the West India Committee, notes on West Indian affairs, statistics as to all the West Indian Industries; births, marriages and deaths; home arrivals and departures by the mail steamers, etc., is posted to members fortnightly, free of charge.

Lectures on matters of interest in connection with the West Indies are delivered periodically at the West India Committee Rooms, which are situated at 14 Trinity Square, London, E.C. 3, behind Mark Lane Station (Underground Railway). The rooms form a useful rendezvous for visitors from the West Indies. Writing materials are provided, and in addition to the Official Gazettes, Parliamentary Papers, etc., all the West Indian Papers are filed. There is also a comprehensive library of West Indian books for the use of members. Telegraphic and Cable Address—Carib, London. The Right Hon. The Viscount Elibank, *President*; The Right Hon. The Viscount Burnham, G.C.M.G., C.H., L.L.D., The Right Hon. The Lord Olivier, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Vice-Presidents*; Sir Elliot dePass, *Chairman*; Lt.-Col. Ivan Davson, O.B.E., T.D., *Deputy Chairman*; Thomas Greenwood, H. J. J. Freeman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, J. Gordon Miller, C. W. Gurney, *Hon. Treasurers*. *Executive*—R. Bryson, O.B.E., E. R. Campbell, Sir Edward Davson Bart. His Grace the Duke of Atholl, K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.L.S., Hon. J. P. Hand, C.M.G., M.B.E., Hon. G. Laurie Pile, H. dePass, A. Duckham, H. Crum-Ewing, Alastair M. Frame, M. Garnett, T. Harrison Hughes, H. L. Q. Henriques, Lt.-Col. G. A. O. Lane, G. F. Huggins, O.B.E., F. R. Phillips, M.C., Lauchlan Rose, M.C., J. H. Scrutton, J. A. Tinne, H. A. Trotter, R. S. A. Warner, K.C., Right Hon. Ian Macpherson, P.C., K.C., M.P., A. W. Armour, John Bromley, Vice-Admiral Alan Hotham O.B., C.M.G., Mark S. Moody Stuart, M.C., The Right Hon. The Lord Selsdon, P.C., K.B.E.

Secretary—Sir Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary—T. Dowdall Hampson.

Offices—14 Trinity Square, London, E.C., 3.

WEST INDIA ASSOCIATION OF GLASGOW.

THE West India Association of Glasgow, which was instituted in 1807, is an Association of Scottish Firms, Companies and Individuals interested in the British West Indies and British Guiana.

The objects of the Association are to promote the general welfare of the British West Indies and British Guiana, and by united action to further the interests of those Colonies.

Chairman: H. Crum Ewing; *Vice-Chairman*—G. W. Service; *Hon. Treasurer*—T. W. Donald; *Hon. Secretary*—R. I. Muir, 134 Wellington Street, Glasgow, c. 2.

WEST INDIAN CLUB, LTD.

4 Whitehall Court, London, S.W., 1.

THE objects of the Club are:—1. To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana including the Bahamas, the Bermudas, British Honduras together in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those colonies.

2. To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action, not political, but social.

3. To afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English Universities and public schools.

4. The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Members resident within a radius of 50 miles of London (Charing Cross)	£4	4	0
Members resident in the British Isles outside a radius of 50 miles of London	3	3	0
Members resident abroad	1	11	6
Entrance fee	3	3	0

Subscriptions are payable on election, and thereafter on January 1st of each year. The subscriptions of members elected after September 30th in any year, cover the subscriptions payable in the following year. The names of members whose annual subscriptions are six months in arrear may, at the discretion of the Committee, be publicly posted on the Club premises. The liability of members which arises only in the event of winding up is limited to a guarantee of £2.

Members are elected by ballot by the Committee. All further information may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

Applications for membership should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, or to the local correspondents, or to any member of the Committee. Subscriptions can be paid at any branch of the Barclay's Bank, (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, or the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

President—Sir Algernon Aspinall, c.m.g.; *Vice-Presidents:* His Grace The Duke of Atholl, g.c.v.o., c.b., k.t., d.s.o., The Right Hon. The Viscount Elibank, The Right Hon. The Viscount Burnham, g.c.m.g., c.h., The Right Hon. The Lord Olivier, k.c.m.g., c.b.; Sir H. Hesketh Bell, g.c.m.g.; Sir Eliot A. dePass, H. E. Sir Donald Cameron, k.c.m.g., k.b.e. Sir Charles T. Cox, k.c.m.g.; Sir Edward Davson, Bart.; H. E. Lieut.-Colonel Sir T. R. St. Johnston, k.c.m.g.; J. Rippon, o.b.e.; Sir Alfred Sherlock.

COMMITTEE—Sir Alfred Sherlock, *Chairman*; Sir Algernon Aspinall, c.m.g., c.b.e.; W. F. Clatworthy, G. Ball-Greene, c.b.e., Sir Eliot dePass, Alexander Elder, Sir William Goode, k.b.e.; Sir Gilbert Grindle, k.c.m.g., c.b., T. D. Hampson, Harold L. Q. Henriques, Capt. G. Hudson Lyall, m.b.e., Eric L. H. Macleod, Allan E. Messer, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Capt. F. F. C. Messum, J. W. Pearl, F. D. Rowstone, L. W. L. Moore, G. Douglas Pile, J. Rippon, o.b.e.; C. W. O. Rochs; *Hon. Treasurers*, Sir Algernon Aspinall, c.m.g., c.b.e., Alexander Elder; *Hon. Secretary:* Captain F. F. C. Messum; *Bankers:* Barclay's Bank (Dominion Colonial and Overseas).

WEST INDIES PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

THE West Indies Parliamentary Committee consists of a number of Members of Parliament both of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, under the Chairmanship of The Right Hon. The Viscount Burnham, c.h., which was formed in England in 1923, on the suggestion of the Jamaica Imperial Association to watch over the interests of the British West Indies and to give special utterance to British West Indian affairs in Parliament.

Since its formation, this Committee has done valuable work for the West Indies in voicing West Indian interests.

The original Committee consisted of fourteen members which are being added to from time to time. The title to membership is a personal knowledge or association with the British Caribbean.

The Honorary Secretary of the Committee is Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., House of Commons, London, England.

WEST INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The first West Indian Conference was held in the House of Lords in May, 1926. The second was held at Barbados in February, 1929.

SPORT. CRICKET.

CRICKET is played during the Season all over the Island, and marked strides in the game both as regards keenness and actual playing, is noticeable in all the country parishes particularly St. Mary, St. Catherine, Portland and St. James.

The principal Clubs in Kingston are the Kingston C.C. established in 1863, with their ground at Sabina Park, the Garrison C.C. who play at Up-Park Camp; the Melbourne C.C., who also have a social branch attached to their Club at Melbourne Park, the Kensington C.C., who play at Kensington Park on the Windward Road, the Clovelly C.C., who play at Clovelly Park, and the Lucas C.C., at Nelson Oval. All of these Clubs take part in the Senior Competition and either the Junior Competition or the Minor Cup Competition, as also do the St. Catherine C.C., who have their ground at Spanish Town. All the grounds have improved considerably as to condition, and particularly the pitch. The climate and nature of the wicket tend to make very fast pitches.

The principal Clubs outside of Kingston are the St. Catherine C.C., the Middlesex C.C. of St. Mary, the Port Antonio C.C., the Brown's Town C.C., the Montego Bay C.C., the Port Maria C.C., the St. George's C.C. of Buff Bay and the newly formed St. Andrew C.C.

Cricket is played at all the Secondary Schools.

The Jamaica Cricket Association was formed in 1925 to govern Cricket in Jamaica, and all the principal Clubs in the Island are affiliated to it. It is governed by a Board of Control which has assumed the duties formerly carried out by the Jamaica Cricket Council and the Managing Committees of the several Cup Competitions.

Keen rivalry is shown in the competitions, the principal one being the Senior Cup Competition, which was won in 1930 by the Kingston Cricket Club.

The M.C.C. Team, which toured in the West Indies the winter of 1925-26, and visited Jamaica in March, was captained by the Honourable F. S. G. Calthorpe and was probably the strongest side which has ever visited the West Indies. Three matches were played, the first was won by the visitors and the other two were drawn. A team captained by the Hon. L. Tennyson visited the Island early in 1927. All the matches were drawn. In February 1928, the Hon. L. H. Tennyson again brought out a team, and of the three matches played, two were won by Jamaica and the other drawn.

In February, 1929, Mr. (now Sir) Julien Cahn brought out a very strong team. The Tour proved in every respect most successful. Four matches were played in Kingston, one against a Next XV two against All Jamaica and one against a West Indian XI in which players from some of the other West Indian Islands took part. Of the four matches played two were won, one by All Jamaica and the other by the West Indian XI. The other two matches were drawn.

An M.C.C. Team under the captaincy of the Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, toured the West Indies in the Winter of 1929-30 and visited Jamaica in March, 1930.

For the first time on record official Test Matches were arranged and of the four played the West Indies won one and England one, the other two were drawn.

The West Indies Cricket Board of Control met in Jamaica in April, 1930, and selected a West Indies Team which toured Australia in the winter of 1930-31. The Team included four Jamaicans.

The Board of Control consists of:—

Sir William Morrison, *President*; C. H. Burton, *Vice-President*; J. M. Nethersole, *Hon. Treasurer*; D. P. Lacy, *Hon. Secretary*; V. G. Sasso, *Asst. Hon. Secty.*; P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, Major G. S. Cox, *m.c.*, L. V. D. Samuel, R. K. Nunes, V. C. McCormack, L. H. Caryll, R. H. Fletcher, K. McCarthy, W. Gordon Hilton.

FOOTBALL.

THE official Season lasts from 1st September to 31st March, but the game is really played from October to February. It has been thought advisable to permit the game to be played for a duration of 60 minutes, not including the interval.

A Football Club was formed in Kingston in 1893, and for some years played against Military teams from Camp, Newcastle and Port Royal.

The Jamaica Football Association Challenge Shield Competition (commonly known as the "League") was inaugurated in 1898, and for many years the Military team proved too strong for the civilians. To stimulate play amongst the local clubs, a civilian league called the F. N. Martinez Cup Competition, after the name of the donor, was commenced in 1906. The Kingston C.C. won this trophy outright in 1913-14, when Mr. Martinez again placed another cup at the disposal of the Association. This Cup was won outright by the Melbourne C. C. in season 1929-1930.

Messrs. Edwin Charley presented a Cup to be called "The Edwin Charley Challenge Trophy Competition" to be run on the same lines as the Martinez Civilian Competition.

A Junior League was formulated in 1920, Messrs. Wilson & Co. (Chicago), offering a trophy for competition, the league to be known as the "Wilson Junior League."

A fourth competition to be competed for (at the end of each season) by all clubs (civilians and military) was started in the 1922-23 season. Mr. Martinez again presenting the trophy. (Senior Knock-Out.)

McDonald Cup *Fifth Competition* Junior Knock-Out under the same rules as senior K.O. (started 1929-30) presented by Ronald McDonald.

Mordecai Cup (All Island Competition) to be competed for by 4 Country Sections, Portland, Middlesex, Cornwall and Manchester and 4 Kingston Clubs.

With the commencement of the Season for 1924-25, all the competitions were revised, owing to the unwieldiness of the old competitions and the abnormal popularity that the game was creating.

The competitions now number six.

SEASON 1931-32.

1. Jamaica F. A. Shield Competition (Senior League)—Won by St. George's Old Boys.
2. Edwin Charley Cup Competition (Civilian Competition)—Won by St. George's.
- 3.* Martinez Championship (Senior Knock-Out)—Won by St. George's Old Boys.
4. Wilson Cup (Junior League)—Won by St. George's Old Boys.
5. McDonald Cup (Junior Knock-Out) won by St. George's Old Boys.
6. Mordecai Cup. (All Island Competition) Won by St. George Old Boys.

The Association is governed by a Committee consisting of the Officers and eight other members annually elected. All past presidents are ex-officio members of this Committee.

Referees are examined and receive an honorarium to cover travelling expenses while several medical gentlemen have accepted appointments as honorary surgeons.

In 1909, the Governor, Sir Sydney Olivier, presented a Shield for competition confined to teams from Secondary Schools. At present it is held by Cornwall College. Wolmers School is also the holder of a cup presented by Sir W. H. Manning for competition amongst Secondary Schools in and near Kingston.

In October, 1931, a team from Cuba composed mainly of the Delores Football Club, visited Jamaica. Six matches were played. Of these Cuba won three and Jamaica two and one was withdrawn.

The Jamaica Association accepted an invitation from the body in charge of Sports in Haiti, and a team went across in March.

The following are the affiliated clubs:—

LIST OF AFFILIATED CLUBS.

Western Y's—F. S. Edwards, Kingston.

Parish Church F. C.—N. W. Hart, Kingston.

Cornwall College—

Calabar Club—N. G. Price, Calabar.

County of Cornwall—E. Grant Levy, Montego Bay.

Guild F.C.—A. S. Davis, Montego Bay.

Jamaica College—H. C. Chambers, Hope.

Kingston—G. M. da Costa, Sabina Park.

Melbourne—H. Barrow, Melbourne Park.

Munro College—C. E. Dun Levy, Munro.
Railway—C. A. Rickards, Railway.
St. Catherine—C. L. Lopez, Spanish Town.
St. George Old Boys—H. Brown, Winchester Park.
St. George's College—Rev. Father Keegan—Winchester Park.
Wolmers—C. Lloyd—Wolmers.
Y.M.C.A.—J. S. Mordecai, Kensington Park.
Wembley—A. N. Dixon, Kensington Park.
Port Antonio—H. Munro—Port Antonio.
Western F. C.—F. S. Zacca—Savanna-la-Mar.
Farm School—L. A. Powell—Hope.
Industrial School—A. R. Gordon—Stony Hill.
St. James—A. P. Sinclair, Montego Bay.
Mico College—M. Meramsingh.
Y.M.C.A. (Montego Bay)—Percy Smith.
Jamaica Public Service Co.—C. L. Levy, 151 Orange Street.
Unifruitco—Guy Campbell, United Fruit Co., Kingston.
St. Peter's F.C.—N. Paisley, Port Royal.
Mandeville—J. Leslie Cundall.
Printing Office Sports Club—S. B. Lyle.
St. John's College—K. Levy, 71 Laws St.

OFFICIAL REFEREES.

Inspector W. P. C. Adam, E. Burke, H. F. Donald, H. Davidson, G. Bowen, J. Gilbert, A. D. Soutar, J. Stephenson, W. A. Blythen, W. A. Binnie, A. D. Warren, J. M. Hall, E. Martinez, G. St. C. Scotter, C. F. Wickers, P. Forrest, R. O. Bell, E. B. Hallett, H. S. Campbell, E. L. Dunkerly, H. G. Macdonald, R. D. Streadwick, J. Soares, J. Chapman, J. Marchant, C. Baker, S. J. J. Ford, L. E. Royes, M. Hanna, H. C. D. Mitchell, L. Lawrence.

HONORARY SURGEONS.

Doctors J. J. Cameron, H. Saunders, H. F. Malabre, C. I. Levy, O. D. F. Robertson.

EXECUTIVE.

A. N. Crosswell, *President*; Major G. S. Cox, M.C., W. Alexander, H. Cocking, *Past Presidents*; W. J. Palmer, V. C. McCormack, *Vice-President*.

COUNCIL.

T. H. Paxton, H. C. Chambers, G. St. C. Scotter, Rev. Father S. J. Butler, C. L. Cawley, *Hon. Secretary* Leslie Mordecai, C. C. Passailaigue, E. B. Hallett, R. Campbell, *Treasurer*.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association of England, and is composed of the following clubs:—Kingston C.C., St. Andrew Club, Garrison Officers L.T.C., Liguanea Club, Melbourne C.C., Kensington C.C., Unifruitco Club, Combined Banks A.C., Jamshipco Club, Manchester Club, Morant Bay L.T.C., St. Thomas Country Club, St. James Country Club, Port Antonio L.T.C., St. Catherine and Prison C.C., May Pen L.T.C., Malvern Club.

All these clubs possess excellent grass courts, except the Manchester Club, which has good hard courts.

A yearly "All Jamaica" tournament for the championships of the island has been held since the year 1900. The tournament is open to residents in the island and certain visitors to the island have taken advantage of this.

No tournament was held in 1915 or 1916 owing to the war, but the Committee decided to hold that for 1917 late in the year, and to devote the proceeds to the Red Cross Funds.

Only souvenirs were given and the tournament was a success in every respect; a sum of over £100 was contributed to the Red Cross Funds. Again in 1918, the tournament was held for the same object, and resulted in a further sum of well over £400 being added to the same fund.

Inter-Club competitions for Men's, Junior Men's, Mixed and Ladies doubles pairs are held annually. The Men's Cup has recently been won in 1929 by Kingston C.C., in 1930 by Liguanea Club, in 1931 by Melbourne C.C. The Junior Men's was won in 1929 by Melbourne C.C., in 1930 by Kensington C.C., and in 1931 by Melbourne C.C.

The Mixed Doubles Competition is for a cup presented by the Officer of the Garrison Club. It was won by Melbourne C.C. in 1931.

Melbourne C. C. were also the winners of the competition for Ladies Doubles inaugurated in 1931.

Tennis in the island was given an impetus, and the standard of play improved by the visits of Mr. A. E. Beamish, at the invitation of the J.L.T.A., in 1927 and 1928. His wife accompanied him and played several interesting matches against local players.

The Jamaica Hard Court Championships are played at the Manchester Club, Mandeville, and the Northern Championships at the St. James Country Club, Montego Bay.

In February, 1924, the J.L.T.A. invited a team to Jamaica to compete in Open Championships at the Liguanea Club. The team consisted of Vincent Richards, H. Throckmorton, Carl Fischer, R. L. Baggs, A. S. Craigin, M. Goldman.

In 1925, Open Championships were again held at the Liguanea Club, the following team invited by the J. L. T. A. competed, Vincent Richards, T. Harada, S. H. Voshell, Dr. Rosenbaum, and E. W. Fiebleman.

A third Open Meeting was held in February 1926, on the grounds of the Liguanea Club. The visiting players were S. H. Voshell, T. Harada, Beals Wright, A. H. Chapin, Mrs. A. H. Chapin and Miss Molly Thayer.

In 1931 the J.L.T.A. invited and obtained teams from Canada and England. The English team consisted of Fred. Perry, G. P. Hughes, H. G. N. Lee, H. K. Lester, Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall and Miss Betty Nuthall. The Canadian team was Marcel Rainville, R. Longtin, J. Proctor, J. McLean, Miss O. Wade and Miss J. Burritt. International matches as well as Championships were played. The following players represented Jamaica—Donald Leahong (the present Island Champion), B. M. Clark, H. O. A. Dayes, H. D. M. Orrett, Capt. Sweeney, Geo. Dunkley, H. G. McDonald, D. P. Beckford, G. S. Scotter, Mrs. H. Watson, Mrs. C. C. Calder, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Poulle and Miss Delgado.

The winners of the tournament were:

Championship Singles—	Men:	Fred. J. Perry (Eng.)
“	Ladies	Mrs. E. Bennett Whittingstall (Eng.)
“	Men	Fred. J. Perry and G. P. Hughes (Eng.)
“	Ladies	Mrs. E. Bennett Whittingstall and Miss Betty Nuthall (Eng.)
“	Mixed	Fred. J. Perry and Miss Betty Nuthall (Eng.)

England was also successful in the International Matches against Canada and Jamaica, whilst Jamaica beat Canada.

Officers of the Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association: *President*—Hon. S. R. Cargill; *Vice-President*—H. V. Alexander; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—H. O. A. Dayes. The Committee consists of the officers and representatives of the various clubs.

GOLF.

GOLF owes its introduction into Jamaica to the Mandeville Course which in 1891 consisted of six holes at Brumalia, the property of Mr. Lewis. The course has since been extended to nine holes.

In 1896, the Kingston and St. Andrew Golf Club was formed. Their links were situated at Solomon's Pen, now known as Retreat. In 1902, the club transferred its home to Constant Spring Hotel grounds, and in 1908 the club changed its name to that of The Jamaica Golf Club. In 1910 a course was laid out in the grounds of the Liguanea Club. In 1918 the Constant Spring Golf Club was started.

Courses of varying character are to be found throughout the Island at Moneague (1923), Montego Bay (1924), Green Castle (1925), Mackfield and Port Antonio, and courses are now in the process of formation at Belmont (near Malvern), Morant Bay, and Seville (near St. Ann's Bay).

In 1925, the Jamaica Golf Association was formed with a view to fostering the progress of golf in the island. Several handsome trophies have been handed over to the Association by the Trustees of the defunct Jamaica Golf Club. The Officers of the Association are:—*President*—John Findlay; *Hon. Secretary*—W. Feurtado.

In 1930, the Constant Spring Golf Club was dissolved, the land over which they formerly played having been sold out to a Canadian Company, who constructed a Eighteen Hole Golf Course in connection with the New Constant Spring Hotel. This course the first of its kind in the British West Indies, was designed by Mr. Stanley Thompson, Golf Architect of Canada and the U.S.A.

WEST INDIAN CLUB GOLFING SOCIETY.

FORMED in December, 1928, and open to all members of The West Indian Club, 4 Whitehall Court, London, S. W. 1. who are members of a recognized Golf Club or Golfing Society in the British Isles. Entrance fee £1 1s.

OFFICERS FOR 1932.

Committee—Sir Alfred Sherlock, G. Ball Greene, C.B.E., J. Fogarty, T. D. Hampson, H. L. Q. Henriques, Mr. Lauchlan Rose, M.C., and F. D. Rowstone, *Hon. Sec.*—L. W. L. Moore.

CHALLENGE CUP WINNERS.

Spring.	Autumn.	Foursomes.
1929—G. S. Graham.	1928—G. S. Graham.	1930—C. B. Scott and Sir Alfred Sher- lock
1930—J. Fogarty	1929—Sir Alfred Sherlock	
1931—J. Fogarty	1930—F. D. Rowstone	
	1931—B. A. Forster	
Winner of Captain's Prize, 1929—F. D. Rowstone.	1930—Sir Alfred Sherlock	1931—T. D. Hampson and T. Green wood
“ “ “	1931—F. D. Rowstone	

ST. MARY COUNTRY CLUB.

THE St. Mary Country Club is situate in the parish of St. Mary on the Northside of the Island adjoining the sea and is about 5 miles from the town of Annotto Bay and about 30 miles from Kingston over the Junction Road.

The Golf Course and Club House are located on the Green Castle Commons, the Estate being one of the properties of the Standard Fruit Co., formerly The Atlantic Fruit Co., which Company very generously gave the Club the greatest possible support and encouragement in a variety of ways.

The Club, which largely through the generosity of its Patron, Mr. F. B. Adams of New York, was started in 1926, now possesses a fine Club House, with spacious lounge and verandahs quite near to the sea. There is a commodious Bath House at the Club's Bathing Beach where excellent sea-bathing can be had. The Golf Course is the only seaside Course in the Island and recently the Committee have laid out two Tees for each Hole—thus although there are only 9 greens the course has all the character of a first class 18 Hole Course.

The Links are really beautiful, from every tee can be had a view of the sea, and the views from the 3rd and 5th Greens are very extensive taking in as they do the Town and Harbour of Annotto Bay, with the range of the Blue Mountains in far distance to the eastward, as well as the sea for miles around.

The Turf is excellent for Golf and the Holes are varied and interesting. Space does not permit of a detailed description, but mention must be made of the famous 7th Hole or “Waterloo” as it is so well called—where the player has to play over an inlet of the sea on to a green about 180 yards from the Tee.

Hon. Secretary—Trevor L. Lyons, Richmond P.O.

SAINT THOMAS COUNTRY CLUB.

THIS Club was formed in December, 1929, and superseded the former Saint Thomas Tennis Club, which Club originated in 1915.

The Club premises are in Morant Bay. There is a suitable and airy Club House and four grass tennis Courts with Golf Branch, the Nine Hole Course being at Red Hill, about a mile to the west of the Town.

Membership at present is approximately 100. Election is by Ballot, Provision is made for temporary membership and for Junior Members, also for introduction of visitors. Subscription, ordinary £1 10/, Tennis and Golf extra. Country (non-Parish) £1 1/, Juniors 10/ per annum.

OFFICERS—*President*, Dr. F. A. Norton, J.P.; *Vice-President*, Hon. R. Ehrenstein, J.P., M.L.C.; *Hon. Secretary*, D. V. Silvera; *Hon. Treasurer*, D. Marchalleck; *Asst. Hon. Secretary*, W. P. C. Adam; *Tennis Captain*, W. P. C. Adam; *Tennis Vice-Captain*, H. E. Pengelley.

COMMITTEE—Mrs. A. I. Cox, R. C. S. Macfarlane, J.P., T. L. Pearson, J.P., E. Hirsch, Dr. A. A. Anderson, H. F. Bicknell and J. G. Marchalleck, J.P.

Golf Captain, W. P. C. Adam, *Golf Vice-Captain*, Dr. A. A. Anderson.

POLO.

POLO has been played in Jamaica for many years and, as is the case in most other Colonies, was first introduced by the Officers of His Majesty's Army. The Garrison Polo Club was originally the only Polo Club in the island, and, when this was so, civilians were elected as honorary members and allowed to use the Club. The game, however, rapidly became popular and after a few years the Kingston Polo Club was formed; subsequently the game spread to the country parishes and clubs were formed in St. Ann, St. Mary, St. Catherine and St. James.

When war broke out in 1914, seven Polo Clubs were in existence in Jamaica, but they all, with the exception of the St. Ann Club, went out of existence as a great majority of the members proceeded overseas to serve in His Majesty's Forces. No Polo was played in Jamaica between the years 1915 and 1919. The Garrison Polo Club re-started in January, 1920, and the Kingston Club in April of the same year. There are now four Polo Clubs in existence:—The Garrison, Kingston, St. Ann, and St. Elizabeth.

The All Jamaica Polo Association was formed in 1906, it went out of existence in 1915, and was resuscitated in 1921. The Association is the controlling body for polo and polo pony racing in the Colony. A bi-annual Tournament is held under its auspices each June and December when a "Senior" and a "Junior" Cup are competed for by all the clubs affiliated to the Association.

In 1923, Colonel J. A. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., presented a cup to be competed for by teams of young players who are members of recognized polo clubs, and this cup is competed for once a month between October and July.

The Captain and Officers of H.M.S. "Constance" have presented a cup to the Garrison and Kingston Clubs and this Cup is competed for by teams composed of members of those clubs.

In December, 1927, Mrs. Marescaux presented the Jamaica Polo Championship Cup in memory of her husband the late Col. O. M. S. Marescaux, and this cup is played for twice a year in June and December.

Polo teams from Jamaica have on several occasions visited the other West Indian Islands and Costa Rica.

OFFICERS OF THE ALL-JAMAICA POLO ASSOCIATION.

Garrison Polo Club—Major T. J. Carrol-Leahy, Capt. R. W. H. Fryer.

Kingston Polo Club—A. L. Keeling, A. M. Henderson.

St. Ann Polo Club—E. C. Pratt, C. L. Mais.

St. Elizabeth Polo Club—G. G. Cooke, T. J. Calder.

Hon. Secretary—J. D. Lucie-Smith.

BOXING.

THE Jamaica Boxing Board of Control is the executive body of the Jamaica Boxing Association, which body was formed in the early spring of 1928. Its objects are (a) To raise the standard of Professional Boxing; (b) To encourage Boxing in Jamaica; (c) To control all Amateur and Professional Boxing in Jamaica in accordance with rules made by the Board of Control; (d) To act as a central court of appeal.

Accordingly, rules were framed, based on those adopted by the National Sporting Club, the Imperial Services Boxing Association and the Amateur Boxing Association, but adapted to local conditions.

Championship belts have been provided for some weights in the professional classes. Public Schools Championships have been held, and Amateur Championships have been organised.

With a view to increasing interest in amateur boxing the Board of Control was presented in 1931 by an anonymous donor with a miniature bronze statue of a boxer holding his guard, six bronze medals and six silver ones, with provision for the names of winners to be inscribed on the face, and on the reverse side an impression of a boxer (in the prize ring) on guard. So interesting was the support given the Board that these trophies were all distributed during the year.

During the year ending June 30, 1930, over 25 members were enrolled into the Jamaica Boxing Association, a fair percentage of these being ladies. The support in 1931 was equally gratifying.

OFFICERS.—N. W. Manley, B.A., B.C.L., *President*; Owen L. Samuel, W. E. O. Turvill, *Vice-Presidents*; Martin G. Smith, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*.

Board of Control.—Mrs. N. W. Manley, F. G. Joy, G. Van Segelen, M. Hanna, W. E. Foster Davis, H. M. Kalphat, G. deSouza, Leslie R. Mordecai.

The Military have always supported the Board in its effort to promote Amateur boxing, and with the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieut. Threlfall as Officer is associated with the Board on behalf of the Military.

An interscholastic Boxing Competition was held in the Ward Theatre in December 1931, who Wolmer's and Munro tied for the Competition Cup offered by Mr. L. R. Mordecai.

THE JOCKEY CLUB OF JAMAICA.

In 1926 the Jamaica Jockey Club Ltd. ceased to exist as a racing association and became The Jockey Club of Jamaica and assumed control of all racing in the Island.

This Club is under affiliation with the Jockey Club of England, and is the organised body for controlling and regulating all legalised racing in Jamaica.

The members of the Club elect the "Stewards of the Jockey Club"—the Stewards being the governing body.

The membership of the Club is restricted to 100.

The entrance fee is £1 1s. The subscription £5 5s. per annum.

Stewards.—A. L. Keeling, *Chairman*; H. E. Bolton, H. V. Alexander, K. M. Pringle, Altamont Dolphy, C. C. Calder, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, T. N. Aguilar, Hon. R. Ehrenstein.

Secretary—Major T. B. Nicholson; **Auditor**—H. E. Laidman; **Bankers**—Bank of Nova Scotia.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The West Indian Club, in its efforts to forward and encourage sport in the West Indies, arranged in 1910 with the various authorities there, to shoot annually on Empire Day, or within fourteen days before or after that day, and concurrent with the "Daily Mail" or any other competition. The cup is held by the winning team for one year and if not competed for within the fourteen days, it is deposited at the Colonial Bank in the Colony in which it is held. The competition is open to teams of ten, the best eight scores to count from either the Militia, Local Defence Force, Police, Volunteers, Rifle Club or Rifle Associations of at least one year's standing or a team made from a combination of those forces, of any island of the British West Indies including the Bahamas, the Bermudas, British Guiana and British Honduras, and is a home and home shoot, and members of H. M. regular forces, whether attached to any unit qualified to compete or not, are not eligible to be included in a team.

Distances, number of shots, targets, and conditions are the same as the King's 1st stage, as specified for the previous year's National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley.

General rules are laid down for the pattern of rifle, time limits, dress, score sheets, status of range officer and other details. The following competitions have been held:

1911—winners: Barbados Volunteers; 1912—British Guiana Volunteer Rifle Club; 1913—Barbados Volunteers; 1914—British Guiana; 1922—Barbados Volunteers; 1923—Trinidad Local Forces; 1924—British Guiana Local Forces Rifle Club; 1925—British Guiana Local Forces Rifle Club; 1926—Jamaica Local Forces, 1927—Trinidad Local Forces; 1928—Trinidad Local Forces, 1929—British Guiana Local Forces, 1930—Trinidad Local Forces. 1931—All Jamaica Rifle Team.

Hon. Secretary—Capt. F. F. C. Messum.

SWETTENHAM CUP RIFLE COMPETITION.

THE Swettenham Cup, of solid silver of Chinese workmanship, was presented by Sir Alexander Swettenham, then Governor of British Guiana, for Annual Competition by Teams of eight Riflemen each in the various West India Colonies, and was first shot for in the year 1903. It has been won as follows:—

Barbados, in 1903, 1904, 1905, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1923, 1931.

Jamaica, in 1906, 1907, 1908, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1925, 1927.

Trinidad, in 1918, 1919, 1929.

British Guiana, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1930.

The highest team score recorded is 778 (the highest possible being 840) which was made by Jamaica in 1925. The highest individual score is that of Sgt. L. Hyman, W.I.R., of the Jamaica Team, who in 1925 made 101 points out of a possible 105.

The Cup when held by Jamaica is kept in the History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica.

JAMAICA SCHOOLS MINIATURE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Schools Miniature Rifle Association was formed in 1906 in order to promote rifle shooting in the secondary schools of the island. Mr. A. E. Perkins took a great interest in the movement and presented the Perkins Shield for annual competition; this trophy has been won seven times by Munro College, five times by Wolmers School, and nine times by Jamaica College, and three times by Titchfield School.

The late Dr. G. C. Henderson was for many years president of the association and in order to perpetuate the memory of his connection therewith, the gold medal awarded annually (on certain conditions) to the boy who makes the best score in the competition for the Perkins Shield is now called the Henderson Medal.

In 1931, the Perkins Shield was won by Titchfield School and the Henderson Medal was awarded to P. L. Wood, Munro College.

Towards the end of 1930, the late Bishop deCarteret presented a Shield for competition among the Junior boys of the Secondary School.

The Shield will be shot for annually and only boys under 14 years of age will be eligible to shoot. The first shoot in March 1931 was won by Munro College.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION—Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., *President*; A. F. Dunnett, *Vice-President*; H. C. Chambers, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

HOCKEY.

A Ladies Hockey Association was formed in 1930 and substantial support has been quickly given in the shape of one Challenge Cup which has been kindly presented by Mr. O. K. Henriques.

Cecilio Lodge Ladies' Hockey Club, entered two teams, St. Hilda's School, Brown's Town and St. Andrew High School each entered one team. St. Hilda's School won the Cup.

MOTOR CARS.

THE use of motor cars in Jamaica is regulated by Law 21 of 1922, amended by Laws 9 and 37 of 1927 which gives power to the Governor in Privy Council to make regulations for the control of Motor Cars, the same to have the force of law.

Regulations of the Governor in Privy Council under these Laws were published in Gazette, 1st April, 1928, and a pamphlet has been issued containing these regulations and extracts from the laws from the Government Printing Office.

A "motor truck" must not exceed 2½ tons weight unladen.

A "motor cycle" is defined as a motor carriage having not more than three wheels.

Reckless driving is an offence. Every car must have a registration letter and a number for identification.

Refusal to stop and give name and address or giving a false name and address is punishable.

All motor cars must be registered with the Collector of Taxes and have a registered number on 2 plates—one in front and one at the back of the car—the plates being supplied by the Collector of Taxes, as well as license disc to be carried in metal holder disc at side of car.

The Registration Plates for cars cost 5s., for Motor cycles 5s.

Drivers of motor cars must be examined and licensed by the Collector of Taxes, fee 10s.—duration of license from 1st April to 31st March.

Forging or altering a license, or allowing it to be used by others than the licensee is an offence.

Proper lamps must be used and horns or other means of giving audible warning must be carried. Spotlights are prohibited and the use of cut outs.

Motor cars are taxed £5 10s. per annum, Cars for Hire £7 10s., and Motor trucks according to weight and class tyre.

All accidents must be reported at nearest Police Station within 24 hours.

Offences may be tried summarily before a Resident Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace.

The following amended regulation was published in April, 1928:

Any person contemplating only a temporary stay in Jamaica and bringing into the Island any motor vehicle for his personal use may be permitted to use such motor vehicle on any public road under these Regulations for a period not exceeding two months under the following conditions:—

(a) Application shall be made to a Collector of Taxes setting forth fully and clearly the name of the owner of the vehicle, the address of such owner and the description of the vehicle.

(b) Such Collector of Taxes on receipt of such application and on being satisfied as to the accuracy of the statements therein contained shall issue and deliver to such applicant or to the Jamaica Automobile Association as his agent, two special registration plates designated "Tourist Plates" and a special license designated "Tourist License."

(c) Before the issue of such Tourist Plates or Tourist License, the applicant shall make a deposit equal to the *duty chargeable* on the ordinary license required by Law and the ordinary registration fee, (for one quarter only).

(d) Should such applicant sell the car in Jamaica or exceed the said period of two months, the Collector of Taxes shall transfer the sum deposited from the Deposit Account to the License and Registration Accounts, and issue a regular set of registration plates and license to the owner in the place of the "Tourist Plates" and "Tourist License" and such deposit shall be forfeited.

(e) The applicant shall cause such "Tourist Plates" and "Tourist License" to be affixed to the motor vehicle in accordance with Regulation 6 above, and shall, prior to his departure from Jamaica, or on the expiration of two months from the issue and delivery to him as aforesaid of such "Tourist Plates" and "Tourist License" (whichever shall first happen) deliver up such Tourist Plates and Tourist License to such Collector of Taxes and the Collector of Taxes shall return the sum deposited if the applicant has not exceeded the period of two months.

JAMAICA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was founded in December, 1924, and is affiliated with the Royal Automobile Club. It takes the place of the Jamaica Motor Club which has ceased to exist.

The principal objects of the Association are: (i) to amalgamate Motorists with a common interest for the mutual benefit of themselves and the general public; (ii) to afford protection to Motorists, by advising as a body on Bills introduced in the Legislative Council and Local By-Laws; (iii) to negotiate and combine with the Local Authorities for the improvement of roads, the removal of dangerous corners; (iv) to combine with the Local Authorities in the control of inconsiderate and dangerous driving; (v) to investigate and deal with cases of misconduct of chauffeurs and others with a view to the further protection of owners of Motor Vehicles and the public; (vi) to supply Motorists with full information on general subjects connected with Motoring; (vii) to foster a feeling

of camaraderie and esprit de corps amongst Motorists for the welfare and progress of automobilism, and for the good of the general community.

There are 767 members.

Cables "JAMOTOR." Jamaica.

TELEGRAMS. "JAUTO." Kingston.

Patron—His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G.

President—W. B. Powell.

Vice-President—Frank E. Lyons.

Executive Committee—H. V. Alexander, D. N. Barr, H. E. Bolton, Capt. M. de Cordova, E. Wells Elliot, J. C. Farquharson, W. Jervis, Dr. Chas. Levy, Dr. S. A. Maitland, E. A. Rae, L. V. D. Samuel, W. E. O. Turville, E. U. Wooler.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Monica Nixon.

JAMAICA MOTOR CYCLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was formed in April, 1927, with the following object. (a) To control the sport of Motor Cycling in Jamaica in accordance with the Auto Cycle Union and Federation International Cycle Motor Rules. (b) To promote competitions and similar events for Motor Cyclists and Light Car Owners. (c) To afford information, advice and assistance to members in all matters connected with Motor Cycling, etc.

OFFICERS.

President—Major E. T. Dixon. Vice President—E. B. Hallett. Hon. Treasurer—F. C. Isaacs. Hon. Secretary—W. Jervis, 71 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Committee—A. A. Johnson, A. L. Levy, G. E. Connolly, A. V. L. Cummings.

BOARD OF TRANSPORT.

THE Motor Omnibus Law 30 (Law 30 of 1929) came into effect on the 1st July, 1930. By this Law certain powers were vested in the Governor to make Regulations in Privy Council for the inspecting and licensing of Motor Omnibuses and for appointing a Board, consisting of seven Members, to be styled "The Board of Transport."

The general duties of the Board of Transport as described in the Schedules to the Law, are to consider applications, from time to time, for licenses to operate Motor Omnibuses by owners and drivers. The Board has power to determine in respect to each application—(a) whether or not a license should be issued, (b) the places to or between which the Motor Omnibus if licensed shall run, (c) the route or routes to be followed, the fares to be charged, the time table to be kept and the maximum number of passengers to be carried.

The Board has power to suspend or revoke any license which it may have issued. It may from time to time appoint Inspectors with the approval of the Governor, for the purposes of the Law.

Each Member of the Board holds office for a term of three years, but is eligible for re-appointment by the Governor.

INSPECTORS—R. S. G. Anderson, *Chief Inspector*; H. F. Donald, G. L. Farquharson.

BOARD OF TRANSPORT—Hon. Major Henry Simms, M.V.O., *Chairman*; Inspector-General O. F. Wright, A. V. Kingdon, F. N. Isaacs, W. B. Powell, J.P., V. C. Alexander, J.P., D. L. Feurtado, J. B. L. Taylor, *Secretary*.

OFFICES.—North-eastern corner Duke and Port Royal Street.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

PRIOR to the year 1896, persons wishing to enter the legal profession (Solicitor branch) in this island had to pass a preliminary examination in certain prescribed subjects conducted by some local examiner appointed by the Supreme Court, or if they had passed the University of Cambridge local examination, or such like examinations, they were exempted from preliminary examination and were allowed to enter into articles. At the expiry of due service under articles they were examined in Law by papers set by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

On the passing of Law 36 of 1896, the conduct of all the examinations was placed in the hands of a committee constituted under that Law, two of whom, namely, the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor, are *ex-officio* members, and the other members (5 in number) practising solicitors appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court. In addition to the preliminary and final examinations articleed clerks are required to pass an intermediate examination (Book-keeping being one of the subjects) as in England. The preliminary examination is conducted by the committee locally, but the intermediate and final papers are set by the Law Society's examiners in England, and transmitted to the committee in this Island through the Government. The syllabus of subjects for Intermediate and Final examination each year is published in the Jamaica Gazette.

In addition to the conduct of the above examinations, the committee has entrusted to it the investigation of complaints of parties alleging professional misconduct against any solicitor. Should the complainant establish a *prima facie* case of misconduct against the Solicitor a report is then made to the judges of the Supreme Court and the matter brought before that Court by motion and dealt with.

Under the Imperial Act (Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900) in certain cases mentioned in the Act and the Order of Council made in pursuance thereto on May 16, 1904, Jamaica solicitors who have been in practice before the Supreme Court of the Island for not less than 3 years, and being male British subjects, on complying with certain prescribed requirements, may be admitted solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, viz.: England, Scotland or Ireland, or in any two of those parts only, on application to the Master of the Rolls in England, to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in Ireland and for admission as a law agent in Scotland to the court of sessions in Scotland. (A perusal of a copy of the Order in Council may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.)

English, Scotch and Irish solicitors and Scotch writers to the signet and Law agents are admitted to practise as solicitors in Jamaica on payment of a stamp duty and on satisfying the Supreme Court or a Judge of that Court as to identity, character, and that such applicant is a duly admitted solicitor in England.

Persons desirous of entering into articles are advised to refer to Laws 9 of 1869 and 36 of 1896, and the regulations made under the latter Law. The same can be had on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.

COMMITTEE—Hon. M. V. Camacho, K.C., Attorney-General; G. Harvey Clarke, Crown Solicitor; A. J. Corinaldi, Hon. Sir William Morrison, Hon. S. R. Cargill, Lewis-Ashenheim, V. E. Manton; H. H. Dunn, *Secretary and Solicitor to the Committee.*

JAMAICA LAW SOCIETY.

IN December 1919, the Jamaica Law Society was formed with the following objects:

(a) To support and protect the character, status and interest of the Legal Profession generally and particularly of Solicitors practising in the Island of Jamaica. (b) To promote honourable practice, to repress malpractice, to settle disputed points of practice and to decide all questions of professional usage or courtesy between or amongst Solicitors. (c) To consider all questions affecting the interests of the profession and to initiate and watch over general measures affecting the profession and if necessary to petition the Government and Legislature of Jamaica, the Judges and other persons and bodies and to promote deputations in relation thereto and to procure any changes of Law or practice, and the promotion of improvement in the principles and administration of the Law. (d) To encourage the study of Law by articleed clerks of Solicitors. (e) To promote information on legal subjects by such means as may appear expedient. (f) To create and maintain a benevolent fund for the benefit of poor and needy members of the profession and (or) their families. (g) To acquire, hold use and deal with such property, real or personal and in such manner as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the objects of the society. There are ninety members. The annual subscription is £1 1s. for Solicitors of 3 years or more practice and 10s. 6d. for Solicitors of less than 3 years practice.

Council—A. J. Corinaldi, *Chairman*; Hon. Sir W. Morrison, Hon. S. R. Cargill, W. Bourke, Aston Simpson, N. B. Livingston, L. V. D. Samuel, L. Ashenheim, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., K. A. Robison, H. H. Dunn, H. V. Alexander, D. V. Silvera, V. E. Manton, LL.B., Ansell Hart. *Joint Hon. Secretaries*—D. S. Fitz-Ritson, Aston Levy.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the parent association, itself incorporated in 1874, and now numbering over 30,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interest of the Medical Profession."

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All registered medical practitioners are eligible for admission.

Applicants for membership are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the secretary. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the branch number 101.

The ordinary meetings are held on the third Thursday of October, November, December, January, February, March and April, when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in October, the President delivers an inaugural address and assumes office.

The names of the Presidents since the foundation of the Branch are recorded in the 1925 issue of the Handbook.

OFFICE BEARERS, for 1931-32 : *President* Dr. G. V. Lockett; *President Elect*, Dr. A. W. Thomson; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Dr. G. P. F. Allen.

BRANCH COUNCIL—Hon. Dr. G. Hargreaves, Drs. B. M. Wilson, A. S. Westmorland, G. F. Baxter, Dr. L. M. Moody, Dr. F. W. Ritchie, Dr. A. G. Curphey.

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established in 1872. Its powers and duties are detailed in the consolidating Law No. 49 of 1908 and amending Law, No. 33 of 1909.

It consists of five registered medical practitioners appointed for a term of three years by the Governor. It elects its President and Secretary.

The Council has power to:

- (a) Make rules for the regulation of its own business;
- (b) Consider the Diplomas, etc. of any person claiming to be registered as a medical practitioner in this Island;
- (c) Require any person whom they consider has improperly obtained registration to re-register;
- (d) Direct the Registrar to remove from the Register the name of any practitioner who has been convicted of any felony or misdemeanour or who after due enquiry has been adjudged guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect;
- (e) Direct the Registrar to reinstate the name of any practitioner who has been struck off the Register;
- (f) Decide all questions respecting the right of any person to be registered, or the mode of registration, or the liability of any person to be struck off the Register and all questions respecting the alteration of the Register. An appeal, if made within three months to the Governor, is allowed from the decision of the Council.

The following persons are entitled to be registered:

1. Any person duly registered in the United Kingdom.
2. Any person holding Diplomas, etc., which would entitle him to be registered in the United Kingdom.
3. Any person who passes the local examination conducted by a Board appointed by the Governor.

Sections one and two of the above groups must produce to the Registrar their Diploma, etc., and a statutory declaration on Form B. made before a Justice of the Peace who must mark the Diploma, etc., at the time of the making of the Declaration. Form B. must be impressed with a twenty shilling stamp by way of registration fee.

Erasure from the Register of the United Kingdom renders the person liable to be removed from the Local Register, and no person whose name has been erased from the Register of the United Kingdom is entitled to be registered in Jamaica.

Persons referred to in section three above must apply to the Governor for the appointment of a Board of Examiners. They must produce certain Diplomas, etc., and must pay the examination fee of twelve guineas to the Secretary of the Council. A further fee of twenty shillings is paid to the Registrar on registration.

The examination consists of written papers in Surgery, Medicine and Midwifery, and these are followed by oral examination.

MEDICAL COUNCIL—Hon. L. Gifford, M.D., M.S. (Edin.), *President*; G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S., L. M. Moody, M.D. (Lond.), B. M. Wilson, M.D., D.P.H., J. R. McCrindle, M.B., C.M., G. P. F. Allen, M.B., B.S., *Secretary*.

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH IN JAMAICA.

THIS Society was formed in January, 1914, by Dr. Angus McDonald, then M.O. H. for Kingston, when officers were appointed and rules were drawn up.

Meetings are held from time to time in the different parishes of the island, when papers are read and important matters are discussed connected with the Public Health of the Colony.

All Medical Officers of Health, District Medical Officers, and Medical Practitioners are eligible to be members. Members of Local Boards of Health, Sanitary Officers and other persons interested in sanitary matters can be Associate Members.

The Society in 1918 published a volume entitled "The Jamaica Public Health Bulletin," edited by Doctors E. R. C. Earle and L. Oliver Crosswell.

Patron—His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G.

President—B. M. Wilson, Supt. Med. Officer.

Vice-Presidents—Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G.; Dr. H. H. Howard, Director for the West Indies International Health Board.

Honorary Secretaries—Dr. E. E. Murray, M.O.H., St. Andrew; E. A. Glen-Campbell, C.S.O., Kingston; *Honorary Treasurer*.

REGISTERED OPTICIANS.

Anderson, R. C., Port Antonio; Brandon, R. H., Kingston; Browne, W. B., Kingston; Collymore, H. W., Montego Bay; DaCosta, E. C., Kingston; Lopez, R. F., Kingston; Lumsden, A. J., Alligator Pond; Lumsden, G. F., Mandeville; McLaren, C. A., Montego Bay; Meyers, N., Kingston; Robinson, H. U., Annotto Bay; Scotland, G. W., Kingston; Sheriff, W. H. L., Annotto Bay; Silvera, W. R., Kingston; Sinclair, E. M., Kingston; Smith, C. F., Kingston; Solomon, I. C., Kingston; Thomas, H. A., Kingston; Tomlinson, M. L., Montego Bay; Tomlinson, W. J., Port Maria.

JAMAICA DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was formed in 1928. Its object was to promote Art and Science in Dentistry; to foster fraternal relations and intercourse amongst Dentists; to safeguard the material interest of the profession; to secure the enactment and enforcement of just Dental Laws; to enlighten and direct public opinion in relation to Oral Hygiene, Dental prophylaxis and advanced scientific Dental Service, to the end that Dentists and Dentistry shall be held in higher esteem in the community.

OFFICE BEARERS—Dr. G. R. Machado, *President*; Dr. S. A. Maitland, *Vice President*; Dr. E. C. Melville, *Treasurer*; Dr. J. M. Morrison, *Secretary*.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN JAMAICA.

THE fine building known as Y.M.C.A. House, at 76 Hanover Street was opened on September 15th, 1920, free of debt.* It affords residential accommodation for about 16 young men and provides recreational facilities for members. An active and varied

* For the origin of the Association in Jamaica see Handbook for 1929.

four fold programme (Spiritual, Intellectual, Social, and Physical) is carried on. Great progress has been made in athletics and literary work. Over 1,660 members have passed through its membership during the past years.

During 1929-31, £1,300 was spent on extensions to Hostel, a new suite of model servants rooms, etc., and a new Billiard Room for 2 tables. Another £150 is required to carry out other necessary alterations and to complete the reconditioning.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:—Honorary £2 2s. upwards; Active £1 1s. upwards or 6/- per quarter; Associate £1 1s. upwards or 6/- per quarter; Country 10/6 upwards or 3/- per quarter.

Patron—Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G.; *President*—Sir Arthur Selborne Jelf, C.M.G., *Vice President*—R. H. Fletcher; *Hon. Vice Presidents*—Sir Arthur Farquharson, W. J. Palmer, J.P., Sir Wm. Morrison, Major E. T. Dixon, M.A., E. B. Hopkins, Hon. S. R. Cargill; *Hon. Treasurer*—Major E. T. Dixon; *Hon. Recording Secretary*—Philip M. Sherlock, B.A.; *General Secretary*—Edgar B. Hallett; *Board of Directors*—A. N. Vaz, A. J. Newman, M.C., M.A., A. V. Kingdon, D. T. Girvan, Rev. David Davis, B.A., B.D.; W. A. Logan, Rev. E. Armon Jones, A. D. Soutar, Rt. Rev. Bishop W. Hardie, Cecil B. Facey with the Officers.

JAMAICA YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In January, 1921, Miss Grace H. Saunders on the invitation of the Upward and Onward Society came from England, sent by the World's Young Women Christian Association Committee. After preliminary enquiries, she at a meeting at King's House, called by Lady Probyn, on February 8th, explained the object of the Association, which Association throughout the world numbers over eight hundred thousand members, and it was resolved to establish a Y.W.C.A. in Jamaica. An Advisory Council was appointed, and until June when she was obliged to return to England had the guidance and assistance of Miss Saunders. In view of the then general business depression no special appeal was made for funds, but some hundreds of pounds were collected.

Lady Probyn interested herself in raising the funds needed for the purchase of premises and invited the assistance of ladies and associations, too numerous to mention, throughout the island, and Montague House was purchased in February for the sum of £1,400 out of the £2,700 collected by the efforts of Lady Probyn. In February, 1922, Miss E. Picton Tuberville, O.B.E., representing the World's Y.W.C.A. came to Jamaica, and her appeal week resulted in the collection of £1,164.

Montague House, in North Street having been adapted under the guidance of Lady Probyn, for use as a hostel, was furnished by the Council and opened in February, 1923.

There is hostel accommodation for 26 residents and transients. Visitors from other countries and from the country districts of Jamaica can secure comfortable accommodation at a moderate rate. The ground floor premises serve the purpose of a club for business and professional girls in Kingston which has at present a membership of over 400. Additional buildings serve as club centre for some 400 industrial girls. Branches have been opened in Black River, Browns Town, Port Maria, Sav-la-Mar, Malvern and Christiana.

ADVISORY COUNCIL—Right Rev. Bishop Hardie, *Chairman*; Hon. Sir Arthur Jelf, C.M.G., Frank Isaacs, *Treasurer*; Miss Marvin, *Hon. Secretary*. *Nominated Members*—Major Dixon, M.A., Mrs. R. S. Gamble, Mrs. Ansell Hart, Mrs. Lionel Isaacs, Mrs. Jeffrey Smith, Rev. E. Price, B.A., B.D., Rev. J. M. Hunt. *Elected Members*—Black River, Mrs. C. D. Johnston; Port Maria, Mrs. Clemetson Goffe; Brown's Town, Mrs. Foster-Sutton. Miss Howey, *General Secretary*.

JAMAICA SCOTTISH SOCIETY.

In the days when Sugar Cane was King in Jamaica, when the price of sugar was high and there were many sugar estates in Jamaica, mostly small, but mostly prosperous, many hundreds of young Scotsmen were brought out as Field Overseers and Engineers in the works. There was then a strong Caledonia Society in Jamaica, whose chief functions

were to hold Highland Games and a Dinner once a year. With the advent of cricket and football, and their increasing popularity, the Highland Games were discontinued. For some years the Caledonia Society was moribund, but again was enthusiastically re-established as "The Jamaica Scottish Society" on new lines. It holds an Annual Dinner on St. Andrew's Day (30th November) and is also a Benevolent Society, having a fund to assist stranded or other unfortunate Scotsmen.

During the war period, substantial amounts were sent to "The Scottish Red Cross Society" the fund to aid Scottish Prisoners of War in Germany, etc.

Secretary, J. G. Young, Public Works Department, Kingston; *Treasurer*, J. B. Stiven, 17 Orange Street, Kingston.

WELSH SOCIETY OF JAMAICA.

The objects of this Society which was founded in 1932, are to keep in touch with Welsh people throughout the Island, to welcome Welsh visitors to the colony and to hold an Annual Dinner on St. David's Day.

COMMITTEE.—Rev. T. J. Lloyd, L. B. Powell, Ben Edwards, Rev. E. Armon Jones, Rev. E. P. Williams, Eric Williams.

JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Jamaica Philatelic Society was organized on April 14th, 1920, from the dormant elements of the "Jamaica Philatelic Association," and the "Kingston Philatological Society." The objects of the Society are, the study and practice of Philately, the prevention and detection of forgeries, the publication of articles on Philatelic subjects, the bringing of all collectors and others interested in Philately in touch with each other.

An annual Magazine "The Jamaica Philatelist" is issued every June—*Editor*, Astley Clerk.

Patron and Honorary President, Lady Stubbs.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—Mrs. M. E. Spooner, *President*; Astley Clerk, *Vice-President*, E. M. Clark, *Treasurer*; G. C. Gunter, *Secretary*, Kingston P. O.; *Hon. Exchange Supt.*, P. J. Fernandez, P. O. Box 158, Kingston P. O.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Canadian Government maintains, as a branch of its Department of Trade and Commerce, a Commercial Intelligence Service throughout the world, which assists in the marketing of Canadian products. There are Trade Commissioners in all the principal countries of the world. The Canadian Trade Commissioners in the British West Indies (of whom there are two, stationed in Jamaica and Trinidad respectively), are under particular instructions to extend the same measure of aid to West Indian exporters as to Canadian exporters. From Kingston the Commissioner covers Bahamas, Haiti and British Honduras.

Canadian Trade Commissioners—F. W. Fraser, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Kingston, Jamaica, P. O. Box 225; W. F. Bull, P. O. Box 125, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Honorary Canadian Trade Commissioner for British West Indies—T. Geddes Grant, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

CANADIAN-WEST INDIAN LEAGUE.

The League, organized to promote Friendship and Commerce within the Empire, is affiliated to many of the Imperial organizations of Great Britain. It maintains offices in Montreal with a competent staff to answer trade enquiries, supplies members with specific information respecting openings presented for trade in the countries covered by the League; and issues The Canada-West Indies Magazine, a monthly publication free to its members giving much information regarding the trade and attractions of the West Indies and also the various parts of the Empire.

The League has done useful work in Canada for the Tourist Trade Development Board of Jamaica.

Associate subscription for membership \$5.00 per annum. Active subscription \$10.00 per annum.

HH.

E. W. Beatty, K.C., *Honorary President*; T B Macaulay, F.I.A., F.A.S., *President*; H. C. Collier, *Secretary and Editor*, Address, Sun Life Building, Dominion Square, Montreal, Canada.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.

THE Royal Colonial Institute, founded in 1868 to promote the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and all other parts of the Empire, and to maintain the power and best traditions of the Empire, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1882, and in 1928 changed its name to Royal Empire Society. It is situated in Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C., 2.

There are now nearly 200 Fellows resident in Jamaica. An Empire Day Dinner is held annually at which His Excellency the Governor presides.

President—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.; *Chairman of the Council*—Colonel Sir A. Weston Jarvis, C.M.G., M.V.O., *Secretary*—George Pilcher; *Hon. Corresponding Secretaries in Jamaica*—W. E. O. Turvill, Kingston; Sir A. W. Farquharson, Kingston.

MUSICAL SOCIETY OF JAMAICA.

THIS Society, the object of which is to provide all music lovers with an opportunity of hearing and enjoying the best music, was founded in 1926. The Society meets as a rule quarterly, and makes every effort to provide wide and interesting programmes of music with lectures on the various musicians and the different periods of music, and otherwise assists lovers of music. Anyone who is interested may become a member irrespective of ability to perform. The subscription is 6/- per annum and 4/ for country members (i.e., those residing more than 10 miles from Kingston) payable yearly in advance. Students still attending school pay an annual subscription of 3/- only.

Patrons, Lady Stubbs, C.B.E., Sir A. S. Jelf, C.M.G., Lady Jelf, The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Sir William Morrison, Lady Morrison, Hon. Altamont DaCosta; *President*, Frank Cundall, O.B.E.; *Vice-President*, Mrs. Bodker; *Chairman*, Deaconess Turner; *Vice-Chairman*, George Goode; *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Beryl deLeon, 7 Eureka Road, Cross Roads; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mrs. Granville Delgado, Summerleas, Halfway Tree.

ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY OF JAMAICA.

THE Society was organised by the Musical Society of Jamaica in November, 1930.

The object of the Society is the promotion, study and performance of Orchestral Music.

Lady Stubbs, C.B.E., *President*; George Goode, *Conductor*, Mrs. Granville Delgado, *Chairman*; Wm. Brown, *Vice-Chairman*; Mrs. Grace Isaacs, *Hon. Secretary*.

MUSICAL COMPETITION FESTIVAL.

AFFILIATED WITH FEDERATION OF MUSICAL COMPETITION FESTIVAL, LONDON.

Founded 1929—For the promotion of musical competitions in all branches of musical art.

President and Chairman, Lady Stubbs, C.B.E.; *Hon. Treasurer*, J. M. Nethersole; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Grace Isaacs; *Assistant Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Cover.

DIOCESAN FESTIVAL CHOIR.

THIS Choir was organised by the Diocesan Music Committee in the year 1924, the Choir's first performance in that year being part of the celebrations in honour of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Diocese of Jamaica.

The object of the Choir is to assist the Diocesan Music Committee in its efforts for the promotion of the cause of music, by undertaking the study and performance of such choral works as the Committee of Management may from time to time select.

The Choir aims at giving biennial performances, and such performances have been given in December, 1926, December, 1928, and February, 1931.

The present membership is approximately 140.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—Rev. H. G. Lovell, *Chairman*; W. G. Heaver, *Treasurer*; Rev. H. W. Cope, Rev. E. B. Pike, Rev. R. L. Reid, Rev. A. N. Thomson, W. G. Aldred, H. East Dadd, George D. Goode, *Conductor*; T. Isaac Gregory, S. M. Kitchin, G. M. Wortley, *Secretary*—(Vacant) *Asst. Secretary*, Miss E. Marson, *Librarian*, P. Goldson.

WOMEN TEACHERS FELLOWSHIP.

THIS Fellowship was formed in 1925 under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A., Kingston. Its aim is to form a Fellowship of Women Teachers of every Grade of School for the study of Principles and Methods of Education.

The membership consists of Teachers Past and Present and those interested in Education.

Miss I. Jeffrey-Smith; *President*; Miss M. Cotterell, *Secretary*; Miss E. Rhodd, *Treasurer*.

Committee—The Heads of all the Secondary Schools in the Colony, the General Secretary Y.W.C.A.

Elected Members—Miss Arbouine, Miss Cowper, Miss Land, Miss Gartshore, Miss Sherlock, Miss I. Gray, Miss E. Myers, Mrs. Myers, Head Deaconess Marion Turner.

JAMAICA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

THE Jamaica Anti-Tuberculosis League was formed by the Medical Officers of Health Association at their annual meeting held at Port Antonio on the 7th of July, 1927 on a motion of Mr. E. A. Glen Campbell.

The aims and objects of the League are :—(a) The study of Tuberculosis in all its form and relations. (b) The dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. (c) The co-operation with all other health organizations in the co-ordination of health activities.

The inaugural meeting took place at Edmondson Hall in Kingston, on the 28th February, 1928, with Lady Stubbs the President in the chair. Associated with her was the Duchess of Athol. The following committees were approved of to carry on the work of the League—*Executive Chairman*—Lady Stubbs, *Finance Chairman*—Hon. George Seymour Seymour, M.L.C., *Dispensary Chairman*—Dr. Crooks, *Statistics Chairman*—Hon. Dr. B. M. Wilson, S.M.O. *Propaganda Chairman*—Dr. Washburn. The principal speaker on the occasion was Dr. Eugene Opie of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study of Tuberculosis in Pennsylvania, who was in Jamaica under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation to conduct an Anti-Tuberculosis Survey throughout the island. In closing his address that afternoon he said, "the outstanding defect in most campaigns against tuberculosis, is proceeding without adequate knowledge of the nature and frequency of the disease in a country. Without this information it is impossible to determine the method of control best adapted to local conditions. The Anti-Tuberculosis League can render invaluable aid in the Survey and, when control measures have been decided upon, the League's work will be of far reaching significance, for the control of Tuberculosis is an undertaking with high humanitarian purpose."

Patron—His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G.

President—Lady Stubbs, *Vice President*—E. A. Glen Campbell, 24 Church Street. *Secretary*—Miss Ellen H. Walker, Halfway Tree P.O., *Asst. Secretary*—Miss Edna Lamont, 24 Church Street. *Honorary Treasurer*, Mrs. L. J. Stone.

SPALDINGS LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB.

THE Club was formed in July, 1915, with the object of providing a place where the inhabitants of the township could meet periodically for healthy and instructive recreation by debates, lectures, addresses and discussions and by games, concerts and other convenient forms of entertainment.

Office Bearers—*President*—N. A. L. Campbell, *Vice President*—W. A. Morris, *Treasurer*—Miss A. R. Macaulay, *Secretary*—W. Hyde Macaulay, *Asst. Secretary*—Miss R. M. Hanson, *Librarian*.—Miss R. K. Freckleton.

SYRIAN CLUB.

THE Syrian Club was founded in St. Andrew in 1928. The aim of the Club is to unite all Syrian Immigrants and to bind them with the spirit of love and brotherhood.

Executive Body—S. Murad, *President*; F. K. Hanna, *Vice-President*; Michael Asher, *Secretary*; Elias Ammer, *Treasurer*, and nine other Members.

The yearly subscription is £2 8s. 0d.

PART XVII.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica, it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island, these being the means usually adopted for through travel, although some of the better kept parochial roads are used to a considerable extent.

The island has been divided physically by nature, into the northside and the southside, the existence of the central mountainous country being the cause of the division. In the eastern end of the island the lofty range of the Blue Mountains extending from north of Kingston to the sea coast near Manchioneal accentuates the division. In the central and western portion it is by no means so marked, in fact in the very centre of the island there is a stretch of country running east and west of about 30 miles in length occupied by the valleys of three rivers, each of these sinking into the limestone soil and with no visible connection with the sea.

On account of the conformation of the island as above described the system of main roads, until comparatively recent years, consisted of a belt line running round the island, with few exceptions, along the sea coast, with loop lines on the plains of St. Andrew, St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth, and with three cross connections from the south to the north; one by way of Stony Hill from Kingston to Annotto Bay; a second, from Spanish Town to St. Ann's Bay, by way of Mount Diablo, and the third from Savanna-la-Mar to Montego Bay via Mackfield; these three roads crossing the central range of hills at elevations of about 1,350 feet, 1,800 feet, and 1,000 feet, respectively. Commencing at Kingston and going to the east-end, then turning westerly along the northside until Green Island is reached and then returning by the southside to Kingston, the old system of main roads passed through all the principal ports and towns in the island. Founded on it as a basis, there have been, either constructed as new roads, or more generally taken over from parochial roads and reconstructed, a very large number of other main roads, creating with the original roads a network over the whole of the inhabited portion of the island, and affording communication between the old northside and southside lines by some fifteen different routes, the whole length of main roads aggregating at the present time 1,944 miles, of which nearly the whole are driving roads, of a width nearly everywhere sufficient for a double line of traffic, and generally maintained in very good condition, although necessarily liable in times of excessively heavy weather to severe damage from flooded rivers and landslips, and from the heavy scouring effect of the rains on the surface of the roads, especially those on steep gradients. On some of the roads, especially on some of the parochial roads recently taken over, heavy gradients are to be encountered, but it has been the aim in recent years to improve the roads in this respect. Many improvements in this direction have taken place, and in new roads steep gradients have been very carefully avoided.

Some of the main roads of recent construction attain much greater elevations than those of the original system. In St. Elizabeth the road over the Santa Cruz mountains reaches a height of 2,200 feet at Malvern; in Manchester the road from Shooter's Hill through Christiana to Ulster Spring touches the 3,000 feet level at Coleyville; the driving road up the Blue Mountain Valley in St. Thomas attains 2,750 feet at Arntully Gap; while the road from near Gordon Town via Newcastle to Buff Bay crosses the main ridge of the Blue Mountain at Hardware Gap at a height somewhat over 4,000 feet; and the road to Mavis Bank rises to a height of 2,800 ft. at the gap at Guava Ridge. All of these roads, as also many others in various parts of the island, afford exquisite views to the traveller, but the Newcastle road gives a succession of views of hills, plains and sea, which are surpassingly striking and beautiful.

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Length of line in miles—210

Capital cost, including Rolling Stock	£385,809
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Particulars for the year—1929-1930

Gross Revenue	395,421
Gross Expenditure	302,194

Net Receipts	£ 93,227
Interest and Sinking Fund	183,529
Deficit	90,302
Percentage of Total Expense to Gross Revenue	76.42
Percentage of ordinary Working Expenses to Gross Revenue	65.10

Return for years during which the Railway has been in the possession of Government.

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges.
Original line from Kingston to Old Harbour with a branch to Angels (3 miles) purchased from Jamaica Railway Company (April 1879) for .. £93,932		£	£	£
Repairs and improvements .. 107,260				
				201,192
Loan raised (Law 12 of 1879) .. 140,000				
Length of line—25 miles and 40 chains. ..	1879-80	27,628	17,393	4,478
	1880-81	22,137	12,490	5,197
	1881-82	26,034	12,776	6,323
	1882-83	25,839	14,112	6,317
	1883-84	27,086	12,048	6,337
	1884-85	32,019	18,017	23,603
Line extended from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton opened for traffic in 1885. Length of line—38 miles and 31 chains				
Loans raised for construction and equipment of these two extensions:—				
(Laws 8 and 17 of 1880) .. £400,000				
(“ 17 of 1884) .. b. 183,000				
(“ 14 of 1886) .. 52,000				
				635,000
	1885-86	34,824	27,424	31,095
	1886-87	49,095	33,050	37,217
	1887-88	55,685	32,064	38,763
	1888-89	60,860	33,167	40,984
	1889-90	19,126	9,798	19,121
Loans raised under Law 16 of 1887 chiefly for surveys for proposed extensions .. £30,100	(31 Dec.)			
and under Law 36 of 1888 chiefly for additional rolling stock .. £28,000	½ year			
Railway sold to a Company 1st January, 1890 for c. £100,000 cash and £700,000 in 2nd Mortgage Bonds. Company in terms of Agreement of sale extended lines from Porus to Montego Bay and from Bog Walk to Port Antonio. New line to Montego Bay opened in 1894 and new line to Port Antonio opened in 1896. Guaranteed by Govt. d. £8,000 per mile	1890-91	75,970	48,250	41,751
Owing to default in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage Bonds, Trustees on behalf of Bondholders assumed possession of the Rlwy. in '98.	1891-92	71,486	55,023	41,178
	1892-93	71,021	54,956	41,438
	1893-94	74,924	55,532	40,385
	1894-95	£80,791	£56,493	£42,598
	1895-96	93,739	63,924	41,240

b. Of this £61,192 was to cover excess of expenditure over amount provided for reconstruction of the old line.

c. The greater portion of £100,000 has been used in providing the track for the line. £700,000 has since been written off as a bad debt.

d. The Government also granted the cost of providing the track (£100,000 approximately) and one square mile of Crown land for each mile constructed. Under this agreement some 74,000 acres of land were conveyed to the Company which was afterwards sold to the Government.

Railway Returns, continued.

	Year.	Gross Anl. Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges.
The Government resumed possession on 16th August, 1900, when a final order of the Supreme Court was signed vesting the Railway in the Government.	1896-97	98,268	69,471	41,715
	1897-98	102,170	76,401	41,391
	1898-99	115,647	98,481	40,957
	1899-00	116,348	96,486	41,807
Borrowed under Law 12 of 1889, for Redemption of Railway Bonds	1900-01	f 109,128	86,482	151,646
	1901-02	118,214	77,961	107,892
£1,493,600 and under Law 1 of 1900 for arrears of interest and additional equipment	1902-03	142,305	80,341	119,037
£198,000	1903-04	126,838	92,049	121,969
	1904-05	114,851	90,165	121,845
Railway Second Mortgage Bonds	1905-06	g 134,569	78,470	146,308
Chapelton Extn. .. £45,000 0 0	1906-07	148,421	79,047	116,840
Purchase of lands, W. I. .. 86,055 0 0	1907-08	153,169	101,692	117,020
Impt. Co. ... 18,500 0 0	1908-09	144,181	100,642	117,680
Borrowed under Law 33 of 1919 for additional Rolling Stock	1909-10	h 163,847	110,564	117,695
and under Law 5 of 1920	1910-11	161,632	103,948	117,681
120,000 0 0	1911-12	190,007	97,829	117,801
197,000 0 0	1912-13	183,279	95,157	117,737
Under Law 18 of 1922 for Railway Capital Works including cost of issue	1913-14	176,677	112,529	117,694
376,360 0 0	1914-15	179,381	107,265	118,081
For Railway Extension to Frankfield including cost of issue	1915-16	154,721	127,288	119,909
189,280 0 0	1916-17	141,571	132,455	121,965
	1917-18	142,899	136,388	121,957
	1918-19	174,044	173,399	122,366
	1919-20	308,244	302,959	122,366
	1920-21	402,173	406,810	138,577
For further expenses	1921-22	351,557	345,136	161,413
Chapelton Frankfield extension Law 2 of 1927.	1922-23	342,333	306,571	159,967
12,742 0 0	1923-24	293,398	262,635	169,017
For Relaying Track, Law 28 of 1927.	1924-25	274,701	254,217	185,866
216,015 0 0	1925-26	321,814	270,257	189,093
Rebuilding No. 1 Pier Law 13 of 1930 including cost of issue.	1926-27	355,951	297,961	189,198
86,505 0 0	1927-28	391,399	334,658	186,343
Length of Line—210 miles	1928-29	319,592	283,414	186,440
	1929-30	375,457	326,058	187,683
	1930-31	395,421	302,194	183,529

e. Loan exclusive of £38,000 £1,462,000

Less First Mortgage Bonds redeemed before the issue of stock—

By the Company	£6,400	
“ Government	200	£6,600

£1,455,400

(£2,100 of Inscribed Stock on account of First Mortgage Bonds was claimed at 31st March, 1906).

f In addition a balance taken over of £48,701 in cash and Miscellaneous Stores £15,097.

g In addition a sum of £30,417 Os. 8d. paid to the Crown Agents by the Colonial Bank in connection with judgment given against the latter on 5th July, 1905.

h Gross Annual Receipts for 1909-10 are inclusive of £9,250, Insurance of No. 2 Pier, Kingston, destroyed by fire 18.5.09, and £789 12s. 9d., credit for coal overcharged to Locomotive Department during 1907-08 and 1908-09.

Working expenses for 1900-10 are inclusive of £8,710 rebuilding No. 2 Pier.

Since the final Order of the Supreme Court vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island, the railway has been administered as a Government Department.

By a resolution passed on March 30th, 1911, the Legislative Council approved of a branch railway being built at an estimated cost of £92,250. This branch starts from May Pen station and runs up the valley of the Rio Minho to Danks, near Chapelton (the station is called Chapelton) a distance of 13 miles. It was opened on Sept. 4th, 1913.

In April, 1921, a further length of line of 2½ miles, from Linstead to New Works

was opened to traffic, and on March 18th, 1925, the extension from Chapelton to Frankfield, a distance of 10 miles.

In March, 1929, the No. 1 Pier was destroyed by fire and the amount of £20,000 was recovered from Insurance Companies. It was estimated that to restore the Pier, a sum of £100,000 would be required and a resolution passed by the Legislative Council dated 10th December, 1929, authorised the raising of the necessary amount as might be required for the reconstruction of the Pier. Under Law 13 of 1930 the sum of £80,000 was raised, the cost of issuing the Loan being £6,505.

GARAGES IN KINGSTON.

Messrs. Motor Car and Supplies	..	10½ Hanover Street
General Auto Supply Co.	..	47 Orange Street
Penso's Carriage and Auto Supply Co.	..	89-92 Orange Street
E. M. Martin's Garages	..	76 Harbour Street
John Crook	..	96-100 Harbour Street
B.S.A. Agency, Ltd.	..	71 Harbour Street
G. W. Serrant	..	17, 19, 21 Luke Lane
R. W. Morton	..	99 Harbour Street
J. Sutton Brown	..	162-166 Harbour Street
Electrical Repair Shop	..	Harbour Street
Rae Bros.	..	91-93 Harbour Street
Kingston Industrial Garage	..	34-38 Church Street
A. C. Garage	..	60½ East Queen Street
H. E. Bolton	..	34 Duke Street
Allied Motors, Ltd.	..	47 Orange Street
Rugby Service Station	..	2a Gold Street
Efficient Garage	..	136n Orange Street
Francis Garage	..	68 West Street
Rapid Vulcanising Co.	..	82 Harbour Street
Standard Garage	..	59 Harbour Street
The Davidson Motor Co. Ltd.	..	East Parade
Theatre Garage	..	32 Sutton Street
Commercial Garage	..	60a East Queen Street
Eveready Garage	..	75 Harbour Street
Frank Abrahams	..	27 West Street
M. C. Garage	..	8 West Street
Jamaica Motor Repairs and Agencies	..	22 West Street
Rockford Garage	..	71 West Street
Peerless Garage	..	39 Orange Street
Parade Motor Repairs	..	20 North Parade
Lane Garage	..	103 Water Lane
Vaz Transportation Service	..	46 Hanover Street

ONE WAY STREETS.

Name of Thoroughfare.	Portion of Thoroughfare.	Direction in which Vehicles are to be driven or operated.
1. Barry Street	Hanover St. to West Street	East to West
2. Tower Street	Pechon St. to Hanover St.	West to East
3. Water Lane	Hanover St. to Pechon St.	East to West
4. Georges Lane	Harbour St. to East Queen St.	North to South
5. Johns Lane	East Queen St. to Port Royal St.	South to North
6. Mark Lane	Port Royal St. to East Queen St.	North to South
7. Temple Lane	South Parade to Barry St. and from Tower St. to Port Royal St.	South to North
8. Peters Lane	Port Royal St. to Tower St. and from Barry St. to South Parade	North to South

Name of Thoroughfare.	Portion of Thoroughfare.	Direction in which Vehicles are to be driven or operated.
9. Luke Lane	Heywood St. to Port Royal St.	South to North
10. Matthews Lane	Port Royal St. to Heywood St.	North to South
11. Port Royal St.	Pechon St. to Western end of Port Royal St.	East to West
12. Little Pechon St.	Port Royal St. to Harbour St.	South to North
13. Taylor's Lane	South Camp Road to Emma Ville Avenue.	West to East

PUBLIC PARKING PLACES.

The following public parking places have been established:

1. South Parade from the kerb to the West of Queen Victoria Statue to West Parade.
2. East Parade, opposite Coke Chapel.
3. Old Wolmers Yard, Corner South Parade and Laws Street.
4. Duke Street, west side from Port Royal Street to the Sea.

The following is a list of places where parking is prohibited.

1. East Queen Street between East Street and Johns Lane, south side.
2. East Street between Laws Street and East Queen Street, west side.
3. Hanover Street between Tower Street and Harbour Street, west side.
4. King Street between Water Lane and Port Royal Street, eastern side and western side.
5. Tower Street between King Street and Temple Lane, north side.
6. Harbour Street between Temple Lane and Peters Lane, both sides.
7. West Parade between West Queen Street and South Parade, both sides.
8. Victoria Avenue, between South Camp Road and Blake Road, both sides.
9. On the north side of East Queen Street between Johns Lane and Duke Street (Omnibuses only).
10. King Street between Port Royal Street and Little Port Royal Street, eastern side.
11. Harbour Street between Temple Lane and Gold Street, southern side.
12. Harbour Street between Peters Lane and Pechon Street, northern side.
13. Port Royal Street from King Street to East Street southern side.
14. Port Royal Street from King Street to West Street, northern side.
15. Church Street from Harbour Street to Laws Street, eastern side.
16. Camp Road, Woodford Park opposite Camp Dene on the western side.
17. Orange Street from Port Royal Street to the Parade on the eastern side.
18. Princess Street from Port Royal Street to West Queen Street, on the eastern side.
19. Spanish Town Road from West Street to Chapel Lane, both sides.
20. Spanish Town Road from Chapel Lane to Darling Street, northern side.
21. Oxford Street from Spanish Town Road to North Street, western side.
22. Bond Street from Spanish Town Road to North Street, western side.
23. North Street on the southern side (in front of the Public Hospital) from Rose Lane to Princess Street.
24. Princess Street from West Queen Street to Beeston Street, eastern side.
25. Heywood Street from Orange Street to Rose Lane, southern side.
26. East Parade from West Queen Street to South Parade, both sides.
27. Church Street, between Harbour Street and Port Royal Street, both sides.
28. Water Lane from Gold Street to West Street on both sides.
29. Temple Lane from South Parade to Barry Street and from Tower Street to Port Royal Street on both sides.
30. Peters Lane from South Parade to Barry Street and from Tower Street to Port Royal Street on both sides.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW HACKNEY CARRIAGES:

Regulations in regard to Hackney Carriages plying for hire in the Corporate Area were made in August, 1926.

The following is a brief abstract:—

“District No. 1.” means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From the Harbour of Kingston at the foot of Darling Street (otherwise known as Kingston Pen Road) up Darling Street to its junction with the Spanish Town Road, up the Spanish Town Road to its junction with North Street, along North Street east to its junction with South Camp Road, up South Camp Road to its junction with Glenmore Road, along Glenmore Road east to its junction with Elletson Road, then down Elletson Road to the Kingston Harbour.

“District No. 2.” means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From the junction of Spanish Town Road with North Street, up the Spanish Town Road to its junction with King Street, Smith’s Village, up King Street, Smith’s Village, to its junction with Greenwich Street, along Greenwich Street east to Upper Regent Street, up Upper Regent Street to Trinity Lane, along Trinity Lane north to William Street at its junction with Slipe Pen Road, up Slipe Pen Road to the Bridge over Admiral Pen Gully, then up Brentford Road to its junction with Lyndhurst Road, up Lyndhurst Road to its junction with Retirement Road, along the Retirement Road to its junction with the Halfway Tree Road, down the Halfway Tree Road to Cross Roads, from Cross Roads along the Caledonia Avenue and the Road through Up-Park Camp east to the Road in Up-Park Camp which is the northern extremity of Elletson Road, then down Elletson Road to Glenmore Road, along Glenmore Road west to South Camp Road, down South Camp Road to North Street, along North Street west to the Spanish Town Road.

“District No. 3.” means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From Cross Roads up the Halfway Tree Road to Retirement Road, along Retirement Road, to its junction with Lyndhurst Road, along Lyndhurst Road to its junction with the Old Pound Road, up the Old Pound Road to its junction with Hagley Park Road and King’s House Road, up King’s House Road to its junction with Trafalgar Road, along Trafalgar Road east to the corner thereof, and thence due east to the Old Hope Road and down and along the Old Hope Road to Cross Roads.

“District No. 4.” means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From a point in the Old Hope Road due east of the corner of the Trafalgar Road, up the Old Hope Road to Matilda’s Corner, from Matilda’s Corner down the road from Papine to Halfway Tree to its junction with the Trafalgar Road, along the Trafalgar Road east to the corner thereof, and thence due east to the Old Hope Road.

“Prescribed Districts” means the aggregate area of the four Districts above described.

“Hackney Carriage” means every wheeled vehicle, whatever may be its form or construction used in standing or plying for hire in any thoroughfare or place frequented by the Public within the Prescribed Districts.

No mechanically propelled vehicle shall be licensed to ply for hire or shall so apply unless it is equipped with a sufficient self starter and at least one spare tire, two inner tubes, pump spare electric bulbs, repair outfit and all necessary tools and appliances for effecting road repairs.

Every Driver of a Hackney Carriage while driving or operating a Hackney Carriage shall have with him his License, as a Driver and shall produce the same for examination upon demand by any Constable, passenger, hirer, or any person authorised by the Corporation.

Table of Fares by Distance.

Between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

For every person conveyed between any two points in District No. 1. . . 6d.

For every person conveyed:

(a) between any point in District No. 1, and any point in District No. 2 the latter being not more than half a mile beyond the northern boundary of District 1, or . . .

(b) between any point in District No. 1, and any point not more than half a mile beyond the eastern or western boundary thereof . . . 9d.

For every person conveyed between any two points in Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 respectively . . . 1/

Table of Fares by Distance, contd.

For every person conveyed:

- (a) between any point in District No. 2 and any point in District No. 1 the latter being not more than half a mile beyond the Southern boundary of District No. 2, or
- (b) between any point in Districts 3 and 4 and any point in a neighbouring District not more than half a mile beyond the respective Northern or Southern boundaries of such districts, or
- (c) between any point within Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 respectively and any point beyond the Eastern and Western boundaries of the said Districts respectively and in the case of District No. 4 the Northern boundary thereof

1/6

For each full period of ten minutes during which the Owner or Driver is required to wait

3d

For every child above 1 year and under 10 years of age—half the above rates.

No charge for infants under 1 year.

By Time.

Between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

	For Mechanically propelled.	For Animal drawn.
For any time within and not exceeding half an hour	4/	2/
For any time above half an hour and not exceeding one hour	10/	5/
For every additional half hour or part of half hour after the first hour	4/	2/

If the hiring by time be within the prescribed Districts, the above fares shall be in full for the hire of the whole Hackney Carriage, and the Driver shall carry if so required the full number of persons the carriage is licensed to carry.

Between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. the fares set forth in the above Tables shall be increased by one-half the respective amounts thereof.

Nothing in these Regulations shall be taken or held to hinder or prevent any Owner or Driver of a Hackney Carriage from contracting with a Passenger for any lower fare.

Every person whether the hiring be by distance or time shall be entitled to take or carry with him free of charge, luggage weighing not more than 56 lbs., and occupying not more than 12 cubic feet of space, and the Driver of the Hackney Carriage shall be entitled to be paid for the carriage of luggage in excess of the foregoing an additional sum of 6d. for each 56 lbs. or fractional part thereof.

Every mechanically propelled Hackney Carriage shall be provided with and shall use the lights, horn and other appurtenances as required by the Motor Vehicles Law, and every Animal Drawn Hackney Carriage shall be provided with two approved Lamps fixed in the sides of the vehicle. Every lamp on a Hackney Carriage shall be lighted half an hour after sunset and shall be maintained properly lighted as long as the vehicle plies for hire between sunset and sunrise.

The Driver of every Hackney Carriage when conveying a passenger or passengers shall not drive such Hackney Carriage at a less speed if animal drawn, than five miles an hour, and if mechanically propelled ten miles an hour.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STANDS.*In No. 1 District.**Stands for Animal Drawn Hackney Carriages only.*

In Church and Duke Street, between Harbour Street and Port Royal Streets in the forenoon on the east side, in the afternoon on the west side	4 at each
In South Parade between King Street and West Parade on the north side	6
In King Street parallel to the Victoria Market east side	8
In Tower Street between King Street and Orange Street on the north side	10
North Street between East Street and Johns Lane, south side	4
Victoria Avenue, east of South Camp Road, south side	8

Elletson Road, north of Victoria Avenue, east side	4 at each
Regent Street, north of North Street, west side	4
Drummond Street, north side	4
Port Royal Street, between Pechon Street and West Street, south side	8
Rum Lane, between Harbour Street and Tower Street, east side	6
Heywood Street between King and Orange Streets, south side	6
Barry Street, west of Railway Station, south side	15
Clovelly Road, east side	6
Highholborn Street, between East Queen and Laws Street, west side	4
Hanover Street, between Laws Street and Barry Street, west side	6
Orange Street from Port Royal Street to South Street, west side	4
Provided that no Hackney Carriage shall stand or park within 40 feet of any street intersection or at which signs prohibiting parking may by the authority of the Corporation be exhibited.	

*In No. 1 District.**Stands for Mechanically Propelled Hackney Carriages only.*

In Barry Street on the south side between Church and King Streets	8 at each
In Tower Street on the north side between Temple Lane and Mark Lane	8
South Parade between King Street and Peter's Lane, south side	6
Barry Street in front of Railway Station, north side	12
Duke Street, below Port Royal Street, east side	6
Church Street, below Port Royal Street, west side	6
King Street, between Beeston and Charles Streets, east side	8
Beeston Street between East Street and Georges Lane, south side	4
South Camp Road, north of East Queen Street, east side	10
East Street, between East Queen Street and Sutton Street, east side	6
North Street, between Orange Street and Chancery Lane, south side	4
Pechon Street, north of Harbour Street, west side	8
Duke Street, between East Queen and Sutton Streets, east side	6
North Parade between Orange Street and King Street, south side	4
Princess Street south of Port Royal Street, east side	6
Orange Street from Port Royal Street to South Street, west side	4
Hanover Street between Harbour Street and the sea, west side	10
King Street parallel to the Victoria Market, west side	8
Provided that no self-propelled Hackney Carriage stand or park within 40 feet or any street intersection, or at which signs prohibiting parking may by the authority of the Corporation be exhibited.	

*In No. 2 District.**At Cross Roads.**Animal Drawn—*

On the Retirement Road 50 feet from Halfway Tree Road, on the north side.

Mechanically Propelled—

On the southern side of Market Square.

At Torrington Bridge.

On the Road east of the Bridge and 50 feet from the Bridge, on the north side:—

Mechanically Propelled (4) Animal Drawn (4)

At Halfway Tree.

On the Constant Spring Road, north of the Market Gate, on the east side:—

Mechanically Propelled (3) Animal Drawn (3)

At Up-Park Camp.

On Deanery Road at its junction with South Camp Road, on the south-east side

Mechanically Propelled (2) Animal Drawn (2)

ST. ANDREW.

Busses and Taxi Cabs plying for hire, can be had at Cross Roads daily, also Motor Cars from Papine to Gordon Town.

Buggies from Gordon Town meet Electric cars at Papine when ordered. Telephonic communication may be made with H. E. Bolton at Gordon Town, Arnold Road and Duke Street, Kingston, for buggies or motor cars.

Motor Cars or buggies can be hired in all towns in the island.

Motor Omnibuses.

THE Governor in Privy Council on the 13th May, 1931, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 (c) of Law 30 of 1929, "The Motor Omnibus Law, 1929," made the following Order prescribing the routes over and along which and the times during which motor omnibuses shall be operated in the Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew.

I, the Governor in Privy Council in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 (c) of the Motor Omnibus Law, 1929, (Law 30 of 1929) and of every other power hereunto enabling do hereby order and prescribe:—

- (a) That the Routes set out in the first part of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Schedules hereto respectively shall be the Routes over and along which Motor Omnibuses or Omnibuses licensed to operate in the parishes of Kingston and Saint Andrew shall be operated.
- (b) That the times set out in the second part of the said 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Schedules hereto respectively should be the times at which Motor Omnibuses or Omnibuses licensed to operate in the parishes of Kingston and Saint Andrew shall commence operating and shall cease operating each day and the period which shall be occupied in going from the terminus at the commencement of the route and returning thereto.

Made in Privy Council this thirteenth day of May, 1931.

R. E. STUBBS,
Governor.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART 1.

ROCKFORT ROUTE—

Termini—White House (near Rockfort Gardens)—Olivier Place.

Inward: West along Windward Road, Victoria Avenue, East Queen Street to Hanover Street, down Hanover Street to Barry Street, west along Barry Street to Olivier Place, down Olivier Place to Tower Street.

Outward: East along Tower Street to Highholborn Street, up Highholborn Street to East Queen Street, east along East Queen Street, Victoria Avenue, Windward Road to White House.

PART 2.

The first Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall commence operating at 5.30 a.m. from White House arriving at Olivier Place at 5.50 a.m. and the last Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave White House at 11.25 p.m. arriving at Olivier Place at 11.45 p.m. Motor Omnibuses or Omnibuses operating on this Route shall take forty minutes for the round trip.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART 1.

SOUTH CAMP ROAD—

Termini—Cross Roads—Church and Little Port Royal Streets.

Inward: East along Caledonia Avenue into South Camp Road, down South Camp Road to Victoria Avenue, west along Victoria Avenue and East Queen Street to East Parade, south along East Parade through Church Street to Little Port Royal Street.

Outward: Returning over the same Route.

PART 2.

The first Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall commence operating at 5.30 a.m. leaving Cross Roads and arriving at the Inward Terminus (Church and Little Port Royal Streets) at 5.48 a.m. and the last Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave Cross Roads at 11.30 p.m. arriving at the Inward Terminus at 11.48 p.m.

Motor Omnibuses or Omnibuses operating on this Route shall take thirty-six minutes for the round trip.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

PART 1.

EAST RACE COURSE ROUTE—

Termini—Cross Roads—Duke and Port Royal Streets

Inward: East along Caledonia Avenue to Marescaux Road, down Marescaux Road and East Race Course to South Race Course, west along South Race Course to Manchester Square, down Manchester Square and Duke Street to Port Royal Street.

Outward: Returning over the same Route.

PART 2.

The first Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall commence operating from Cross Roads at 5.30 a.m. and shall arrive at the Inward Terminus at 5.45 a.m. and the last Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave Cross Roads at 11.20 p.m. and arrive at Duke and Port Royal Streets at 11.35 p.m.

Motor Omnibuses or Omnibuses operating on this Route shall take thirty minutes for the round trip.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

PART 1.

CONSTANT SPRING ROUTE—

Termini—Constant Spring—South Parade (at Peters Lane).

Inward: Constant Spring Road, Half-way Tree Road, Slipe Road to Torrington Bridge, east along Torrington Road to West Race Course, south along West Race Course and Upper King Street to North Parade, east along North Parade to East Parade, south along East Parade to South Parade, west along South Parade to Peters Lane.

Outward: Returning over the same Route.

PART 2.

The first Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave Constant Spring at 5.30 a.m. arriving at the Inward Terminus at 6.06 a.m. and the last Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave Constant Spring at 11.30 p.m., arriving at the Inward Terminus at 12.06 a.m.

Motor Omnibuses or Omnibuses operating on this Route shall take seventy-two minutes for the round trip.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

PART 1.

PAPINE, OLD HOPE ROAD ROUTE—

Termini—Papine—South Parade (at Peters Lane).

Inward: Hope Road turning south at Matilda's Corner into Old Hope Road, along there to Cross Roads, down Slipe Road to Torrington Bridge, east along Torrington Road to West Race Course, south along West Race Course and Upper King Street to North Parade, east along North Parade to East Parade, south along East Parade to South Parade, west along South Parade to Peters Lane.

Outward: Returning over the same Route.

PART 2.

The first Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave Papine at 5.30 a.m. and arrive at the Inward Terminus at 6 a.m. and the last Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave Papine at 11.30 p.m. and arrive at the Inward Terminus at 12 midnight.

Motor Omnibuses or Omnibuses operating on this Route shall take sixty minutes for the round trip.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

PART 1.

POUND ROAD ROUTE—

Termini—West Queen and Orange Streets—Pound and Pretoria Roads.

Outward: West along West Queen Street to Spanish Town Road, along Spanish Town Road to Old Pound Road, up the Old Pound Road to Pretoria Road.

Inward: Returning over the same Route.

PART 2.

The first Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall commence operating at Pretoria and Pound Road at 5.30 a.m. arriving at the Inward Terminus at 5.45 a.m. and the last Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave West Queen and Orange Streets 11 p.m.

Motor Omnibuses or Omnibuses operating on this Route shall take thirty minutes for the round trip.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

PART 1.

ROLLINGTON PEN ROUTE—

Termini—Waterloo and Langston Roads—Olivier Place.

Inward: West along Langston Road to Deanery Road, along there to Upper York Street, down Upper York Street to Victoria Street, west along Victoria Street to Cambridge Street, down Cambridge Street to Cumberland Lane, west along Cumberland Lane to Elletson Road, down Elletson Road to Tower Street, west along Tower Street to Hanover Street, up Hanover Street to Barry Street, west along Barry Street to Olivier Place, and down Olivier Place to Tower Street.

Outward: East along Tower Street to Elletson Road and from there over same Route as Inward.

PART 2.

The first Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave Langston and Waterloo Roads at 6 a.m., arriving at the Inward Terminus at 6.20 a.m. and the last Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave King and Tower Streets at 11 p.m.

Motor Omnibuses or Omnibuses operating on this Route shall take forty minutes for the round trip.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

PART 1.

VINEYARD PEN ROUTE—

Termini—Merrion and Deanery Roads—Church and Little Port Royal Streets,

Inward: West along Merrion Road to Deanery Road crossing South Camp Road into Woodford Street, west along there to Hampton Street, down there into Campbell Street, west along Campbell Street to East Avenue, Kingston Gardens, south along East Avenue, Kingston Gardens to South Avenue, west along South Avenue to Central Avenue, south along Central Avenue to North Street, west along North Street to Church Street, down Church Street to Little Port Royal Street.

Outward: Returning over the same Route.

PART 2.

The first Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave Merrion and Deanery Roads at 6 a.m. and arrive at the Inward Terminus at 6.18 a.m. and the last Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave Church and Little Port Royal Streets at 11 p.m.

Motor Omnibuses or Omnibuses operating on this Route shall take thirty-six minutes for the round trip.

NINTH SCHEDULE.

PART 1.

JONES PEN ROUTE—

Termini—West Queen and Orange Streets—Penn Street (Admiral Pen).

Outward: West along West Queen Street to Princess Street, up Princess Street to Studley Park Road, west along Studley Park Road to Livingston Street, up Livingston Street to Asquith Street, west along Asquith Street to Price Street, up Price Street to Penn Street.

Inward: Along Penn Street to Baker Street, along Baker Street to Slipe Pen Road, down Slipe Pen Road to Princess Street and from there to West Queen and Orange Streets.

PART 2.

The first Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave West Queen and Orange Streets at 5.30 a.m. arriving at Pen Street at 5.45 a.m. and the last Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave Pen and Baker Streets at 11 p.m.

Motor Omnibuses or Omnibuses operating on this Route shall take thirty minutes for the round trip.

TENTH SCHEDULE.

PART 1.

KENCOT-SEAVIEW AVENUE ROUTE—

Termini—Grove and Central Roads, Kencot—Lady Musgrave Road and Seaview Avenue.

Outward: South along Grove Road to Lyndhurst Road, east along Lyndhurst Road to Retirement Road, east along Retirement Road to Halfway Tree Road, down Halfway Tree Road to Cross Roads, up the Old Hope Road to Lady Musgrave Road and along Lady Musgrave Road to Seaview Avenue.

Inward: Returning over the same Route.

PART 2.

The first Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave Cross Roads at 6 a.m., going to Kencot and the last Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall arrive at Cross Roads at 11.30 p.m. from Seaview Avenue.

Motor Omnibuses or Omnibuses operating on this Route shall take thirty minutes for the round trip.

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE.

PART 1.

SPANISH TOWN ROAD ROUTE—

Termini—West Queen and Princess Streets—Spanish Town and Hagley Park Roads.

Outward: West along West Queen Street and Spanish Town Road to Hagley Park Road.

Inward: Returning over the same Route.

PART 2.

The first Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall commence operating at West Queen and Princess Streets at 5.30 a.m., arriving at the outward terminus at 5.50 a.m. and the last Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave West Queen and Princess Streets at 11 p.m.

Motor Omnibuses or Omnibuses operating on this Route shall take forty minutes for the round trip.

TWELFTH SCHEDULE.

PART 1.

WALTHAM PARK ROAD ROUTE—

Termini—West Queen and Orange Streets—Waltham Park and Molyne's Roads.

Outward: West along West Queen Street, Spanish Town Road, North along Waltham Park Road to Molyne's Road.

Inward: Returning over the same Route.

THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE.

PART 1.

MOLYNES ROAD ROUTE—

Termini—South Parade and Beckford Street—junction of Molyne's and Waltham Park Roads.

Outward: West along Beckford Street to Princess Street, up Princess Street to Slieve Pen Road to Lower Brentford Road, west along Brentford Road to Lower Lyndhurst Road, west along Lyndhurst Road to Ivy Road, up Ivy Road to Elgin Road, west along Elgin Road to Lyndhurst Road, north along Lyndhurst Road to Old Pound Road, up Old Pound Road to Molyne's Road, along Molyne's Road to Waltham Park Road.

Inward: Returning over the same Route.

PART 2.

The first Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave Molynes and Waltham Park Roads (junction) at 6 a.m. and arrive at the inward terminus at 6.30 a.m. and the last Motor Omnibus or Omnibus shall leave South Parade at 10 p.m.

Motor Omnibuses or Omnibuses operating on this Route shall take one hour for the round trip.

DISTINGUISHING LETTERS ON SUB-LICENSES OF CARTS, CARRIAGES, &c., FOR 1932-33.

Kingston	..	..	A	Hanover	..	..	R
St. Andrew	..	..	E	Westmoreland	..	..	C
St. Thomas	..	..	G	St. Elizabeth	..	..	P
Portland	..	..	H	Manchester	..	..	O
St. Mary	..	..	K	Clarendon	..	..	X
St. Ann	..	..	M	St. Catherine	..	..	V
Trelawny	..	..	B	Port Royal	..	..	F
St. James	..	..	J				

LETTERS APPORTIONED TO EACH PARISH FOR REGISTRATION PURPOSES UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLE LAW.

Kingston	..	..	A	St. James	..	..	L
St. Andrew	..	..	B	Hanover	..	..	M
St. Thomas	..	..	C	Westmoreland	..	..	P
Portland	..	..	D	St. Elizabeth	..	..	S
St. Mary	..	..	E	Manchester	..	..	T
St. Ann	..	..	G	Clarendon	..	..	U
Trelawny	..	..	H	St. Catherine	..	..	X

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

KINGSTON.

Myrtle Bank Hotel	..	..	United Fruit Co.
South Camp Road Hotel	..	..	Henry A. Evelyn
Earl's Court Hotel, 18 North Street	..	..	Mrs. Z. McLenan
Grenville Hotel, 112 East Street	..	..	Miss L. Farquharson
Melrose House Hotel, 117 Duke Street	..	..	R. Watson Fraser
The Grange, Arnold Road	..	..	Mrs. L. M. Georges
Regent House, 12A South Camp Road	..	..	Mrs. R. E. Tomlinson
Birnamwood, 43 South Camp Road	..	..	Mrs. D. G. Parsons
4 Rosedale Avenue	..	..	Mrs. Latreille
Collingwood House 49A South Camp Road	..	..	Mr. J. Stockhausen
106 East Street	..	..	Miss McDougal
Wexford House, 124 King Street	..	..	Mrs. H. Duquesney
Strathmore Hotel, 95 Duke Street	..	..	Mrs. L. Burke
97 Duke Street	..	..	Miss B. Stewart
Arlington House, 60 East Queen Street	..	..	Fred. Willis
Hotel Luxor, 97 King Street	..	..	Miss M. Gunter
Waldeck Hotel, 92 East Street	..	..	Miss P. Tucker
Portland House Annex, 73 East Street	..	..	Miss V. Lodge
The Five Roofs Private Hotel, 20 North St.	..	..	Mrs. L. Abrahams
Ella Villa (59 East Street)	..	..	Mrs. C. Bodden
Ethel Villa (57 East Street)	..	..	Miss M. Isaacs
Port Limon Hotel, 24 West Street	..	..	Mr. Victor Rodrigues
Glen Hotel, 77 Orange Street	..	..	Mrs. E. Wilson
Clarendon Hotel 98 Orange Street	..	..	Mr. J. Myrie
Washington Hotel, 69 Orange Street	..	..	Mr. R. M. Ritchie
Union Hotel, 67 Orange Street	..	..	Mr. F. Gray
St. James Hotel, 65 Princess Street	..	..	Mr. A. B. Watson
Hotel Royal, 79 Princess Street	..	..	Mr. C. M. Dawson
15 East Street	..	..	Miss M. Hill
16 North Street	..	..	Mrs. E. Clarke
47b South Camp Road	..	..	Mrs. M. E. Fulford

ST. ANDREW.

Manor House Hotel, Constant Spring	Mrs. R. C. Ratty
Mona Great House Hotel, Liguanea	Miss M. B. Austin
Roslyn Hall Guest House, Old Hope Road	Mrs. Huddle
Athol, Hope Road	Miss E. A. Byndloss
Doric Hotel, Camperdown, Halfway Tree	Mrs. B. D. and Miss M. B. D. Mair
Flamstead, Gordon Town	Mrs. A. E. Dicks
Green Hill, Newcastle	Miss A. Paine.
Oakton House, Half-Way Tree	Mrs. Rose Vancuylenburg
Maryfield, Hope Road	Mrs. J. Tapley
Constant Spring Hotel	

ST. THOMAS.

Bath	Bath of St. Thomas, Miss M. Evans.
Morant Bay	Summit House Hotel, Miss I. Bartlett
Do.	Mrs. Louis Josephs
Do.	Retreat Hotel, Mr. J. Mayes
Trinityville	Glenrock, Miss E. Bartlett
Cedar Valley	Moy Hall, Miss Isaacs

PORTLAND.

Port Antonio	Titchfield Hotel, United Fruit Company
"	Waverly Hotel, C. V. DaCosta
"	DeMontevin Lodge, Mrs. D. E. Gideon
"	Titchfield Hill, Mrs. I. Wates
"	Mrs. Emily Gale, Queen Street
"	Mrs. Eugene Scott
"	Mrs. E. B. Abrahams, Fort Geo. Street

ST. MARY.

Port Maria	Palm Beach Hotel, Mrs. S. C. Barham
Highgate	Highgate Hotel, Roslyn Parrish

ST. ANN.

St. Ann, (near Ocho Rios)	Shaw Park Hotel
St. Ann's Bay	Hotel Osborne, H. Stephenson
Moneague	Moneague Hotel, Ben. C. Oliphant.
Browns Town	Miss Lanaman
Do.	Norman House Lodgings, Miss Eva C. Brown
Do.	The Gaiety Lodgings, Mrs. B. Williams
Do.	Agin Court Lodgings, Mrs. A. Alexander

TRELAWNY.

Falmouth	Miss Broderick
Ulster Spring	Belle Vue, Mrs. Brissett
Duncans	Eldon Villa, Mrs. E. L. Strudwick.

ST. JAMES.

Montego Bay	Ethelhart Hotel, Miss Ethel M. Hart
"	Doctor's Cave Hotel, Mrs. M. B. Ewen
"	Beach View Hotel Mr. H. A. Aarons
"	Richmond Hill Inn, Mrs. L. H. Hussey.
"	Staffordshire Hotel, Mrs. L. A. Weatherhead

Montego Bay	..	..	..	Coral Cliff, Mrs. J. H. Clarke.
"	..	..	..	Sewell's Guest Home, Miss E. Sewell
"	..	..	..	Mrs. St. Aubyn—Union Street
"	..	..	..	The Manse, Mrs. M. T. McDowell— Union Street
"	..	..	..	Glencarryl—Mrs. Rerrie—Union Street and King Street
"	..	..	..	Inca Lodge, Mrs. C. E. Morales.
"	..	..	..	Nirvana Hotel, Mr. N. A. Rudolf
"	..	..	..	Mrs. A. Alberg—Market Street
"	..	..	..	Miss Emily Payne—Union Street
"	..	..	..	Mrs. Pearce—Harbour Street
"	..	..	..	Mrs. O. R. G. Webster—St. James Street and Church Lane.
"	..	..	..	Mrs. H. A. Smith, 39 Market Street
"	..	..	..	Casa Blanca

ST. ELIZABETH.

Balacava	..	..	..	Balacava Private Hotel, Miss R. G. Roberts
"	..	..	..	The Woodlands, Mrs. M. Roberts
Malvern	..	..	..	Malvern House, Mrs. Lawrence
"	..	..	..	The Hut, Mrs. A. Melville
"	..	..	..	Vy Villa, Mrs. Edith Thompson
Black River	..	..	..	Waterloo Hotel, Mrs. E. V. Levy
"	..	..	..	The Bungalow, Miss Orintha Rowe
"	..	..	..	Holy Rood, Mrs. T. P. Gooden.

MANCHESTER.

Mandeville	..	..	..	Mandeville Hotel, Edwin H. Bell
"	..	..	..	Newleigh Hotel, Miss J. M. Evelyn
"	..	..	..	Hotel Manchester, Miss F. S. Thomson
"	..	..	..	Bloomfield, Mrs. G. W. Harris
"	..	..	..	Marshall's Pen, Mrs. E. W. Muirhead
"	..	..	..	Clifton Hill, Misses K. and L. Fisher
"	..	..	..	Balingavar, Miss A. Wheatle
"	..	..	..	Kencot, Mrs. M. Bacquie
"	..	..	..	Alexandria House, Mrs. Alexander
"	..	..	..	The Lane, Mrs. C. J. Mullings
Mile Gully	..	..	..	Lynholme, Mrs. Evelyn
Christiana	..	..	..	Savoy Hotel, Mr. D. P. Steers
"	..	..	..	Clover Lea, Miss Maud Newman
"	..	..	..	Miss Matilda Johnson's Lodging
"	..	..	..	Mrs. Ellen Somerville's Lodging
"	..	..	..	Ambrook, Mrs. J. E. Feurtado
"	..	..	..	Mr. J. B. Caine's Lodging

CLARENDON.

May Pen	..	..	..	Shelvin Hotel, Mrs. Louise Ann Bore
Milk River	..	..	..	Milk River Bath, Mrs. Florence Reynolds
"	..	..	..	Ripling Banks, Mrs. Fray

ST. CATHERINE.

Spanish Town.	..	..	..	Marble Hall Hotel, 14 Martin Street, Mrs. J. H. Stewart.
Mt. Rosser—(Ewarton)	..	..	..	Miss Clarice Lipman

PART XVIII.
NAVAL AND MILITARY.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

H.M.S. "DELHI."

(Flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies Station).
Commander-in-Chief: The Hon. R. A. R. Plunkett-Earle-Erle-Drax, C.B.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary: Paymaster Commander M. Blake; Flag Lieutenant-Commander: Lieutenant-Commander Hon. A. Pleydell-Bouverie.
Flag Captain and Chief of Staff: Hon. E. R. Drummond, M.V.O.

WARD ROOM OFFICERS.

Commander G. R. G. Allen, O.B.E.
Commander H. A. Taylor.
Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Allison.
Lieutenant-Commander E. R. Mainguy.
Lieutenant-Commander B. F. Johnson.
Lieutenant-Commander C. B. Lowe.
Lieutenant R. F. Elkins.
Lieutenant J. H. Swain.
A. F. St. G. Orpen.
Lieutenant J. F. Cochrane.
N. Lanyon.
Lieutenant A. H. P. Noble.
Commander (E) C. J. B. Colthurst.
Lieutenant (E) W. T. Hindson.
Major G. H. Seath, D.S.O., Royal Marines.
Surgeon Commander H. R. B. Hull.
Paymaster Commander G. E. Maynard
Surg.-Lieut.-Com. D. H. Kernoham.

H.M.S. "DURBAN."

Captain R. H. O. Lane-Poole, O.B.E., (Commodore, 2nd class).
Commanding South American Division of the America and West Indies Squadron.
Secretary, Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander E. J. Nightingale.
Commander J. C. Annesley, D.S.O.

Lieutenant Commander R. C. Taylor.
 Lieutenant Commander (G) J. F. Steemson.
 Lieutenant Commander (N) F. N. Craven.
 Lieutenant (N) A. Gray.
 Lieutenant M. W. Tomkinson.
 Lieutenant W. F. R. Segrave.
 Commander (E) P. E. F. Walker.
 Lieutenant (E) W. M. Onyon
 Captain R. M. F. B. Pym.
 Tempy. Instr. Lieutenant J. H. Cooke, B.Sc.
 Surg. Lieutenant Commander G. Kirker, MB., BCH.
 Paymaster Commander A. d'O. Morse
 Sub-Lieutenant R. J. L. Hammond.
 Sub-Lieutenant (E) R. R. Shorto.
 Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant E. J. Webb (tempy).

H.M.S. "DANAE."

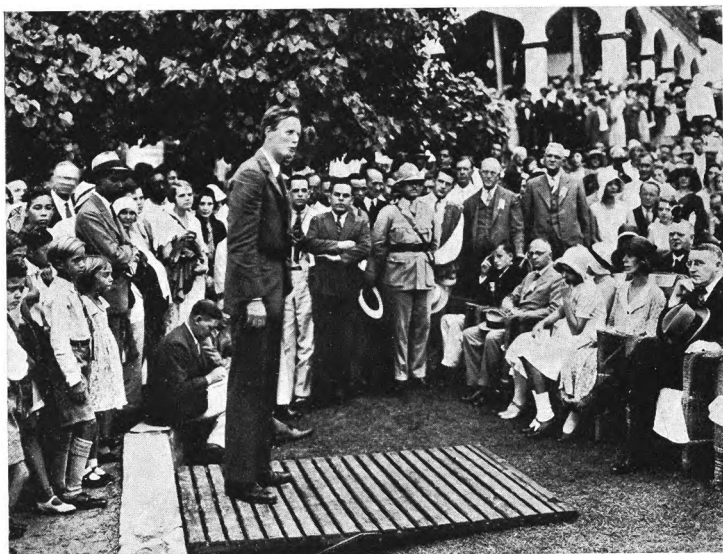
Captain A. L. St. G. Lyster, D.S.O.
 Commander L. C. P. Tudway, D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Lieutenant (G) L. A. Humphreys
 Lieutenant O. Fogg-Elliot
 Lieutenant (T) J. F. Shepherd
 Lieutenant (I) E. Neville
 Lieut.-Com (N) R. F. Nichols
 Lieutenant C. A. C. Montgomery
 Lieutenant J. M. Villiers.
 Commander (E) R. W. K. Twinberrow
 Lieutenant (E) G. H. Craven-Phillips.
 Lieutenant (E) H. W. Findlay.
 Captain R.M. C. E. C. Ransome
 Instr.-Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Bishop, M.A.
 Pay Comdr. N. R. F. Redhead
 Surg. Lieut.-Com. D. M. Beaton, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
 Paym. Sub-Lieut. J. Ellerton.

H.M.S. "DRAGON."

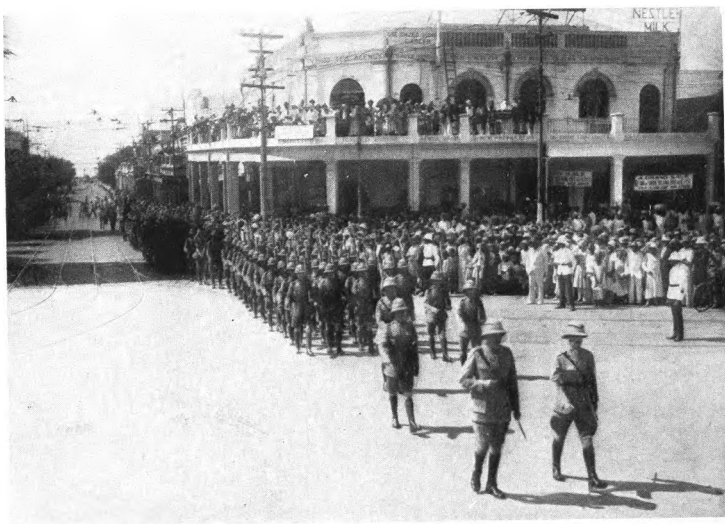
Captain E. J. Spooner, D.S.O.
 Commander C. A. Kershaw.
 Lieut.-Com. G. W. Mott.
 Lieut.-Com. (N) R. P. Mack.
 Lieut.-Com. (G) C. C. Brown.
 Lieutenant (T) H. T. Powell.
 Lieutenant R. A. B. Phillimore
 Lieutenant R. C. J. Dreyer.
 Eng. Com. W. J. Cole.
 Lieutenant (E) G. C. Hoffman.
 Lieutenant (E) E. A. Read. (Act).
 Captain R. M. H. McC. Slater.
 Instr. Lieut.-Com. W. J. Baxter, B.A.
 Paym. Com. C. A. Gibb.
 Surg. Lieut.-Com. D. H. Kernohan, M.B., B.Ch.
 Surg.-Lieut. W. T. Beach, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Paym.-Lieut. F. W. G. Pickford.
 Sub.-Lieut. J. M. Hodges.
 Sub.-Lieut. C. B. Brooke.

H.M.S. "DAUNTLESS."

Captain J. G. P. Vivian
 Commander The Hon. J. B. Bruce.
 Lieut.-Com. H. C. Skinner.



COLONEL LINDBERGH



ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS

Lieut.-Com. (N) R. D. P. Hutchinson.
 Lieut.-Com. (G) W. L. Bond.
 Lieutenant (T) A. B. R. Sands.
 Lieutenant A. B. Alison.
 Lieutenant I. G. Robertson
 Commander (E) B. W. Greathead.
 Lieut. (E) C. Gatey.
 Lieut. (E) A. Kirkconnel (Act.)
 Captain R. M. A. P. Gumm.
 Instr. Lieut.-Com. J. C. N. Taylor. M. Eng.
 Surg. Com. G. W. Woodhouse, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Paym. Com. J. R. Sale.
 Paymr. Lieut. J. E. Langdon
 Sub-Lieut. R. E. Hardman-Jones.

H.M.S. "SCARBOROUGH."

Commander A. W. S. Agar, V.C., D.S.O.
 Lieut.-Com. C. P. Frend
 Lieutenant (N) G. W. D. Duncan
 Paym. Lieut. Comd. E. S. Apps
 Surg. Lieut. W. R. S. Pankridge, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Sub. Lieut. D. P. Little

H.M.S. "HELIOTROPE."

Commander G. W. Wadham
 Lieutenant C. G. Hudson.
 Lieutenant (N) J. R. F. Newnham
 Lieutenant W. Thompson.
 Surg. Lieut. T. F. Barlow.

H.M.S. "MALABAR." (DEPOT SHIP, BERMUDA.)

Captain H. B. Maltby, (and in charge of H.M. Naval Establishments, Bermuda).
 Lieut.-Com. G. F. Hannay, (Assistant to Captain in charge and as Executive Officer).
 Paym. Lieut. W. E. Brockman, (Secretary to Captain in charge and as Fleet Distributing Officer).

H.M. DOCKYARD, BERMUDA.

Lieutenant-Commander (N) D. E. G. Neish, (K.H.M. and Master Attendant).
 Engineer Captain C. E. Sutton.
 Rev. G. P. O. Hill.
 Surg. Lieut.-Com. J. W. Tighe, L.R.C.P. & S.
 Paym. Lieut.-Com. H. B. John, M.B.E.

R.N. HOSPITAL, BERMUDA.

Surgeon Commander P. L. Gibson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Surg. Lieut.-Com. J. G. Holmes, M.D.
 Surg. Lieut.-Com. (D) F. R. P. Williams, L.D.S.

CANADIAN SQUADRON.

"CHAMPLAIN"—Destroyer:	
Lieut.-Comdr. A. R. Pressey.	Lieutenant (E) J. G. Knowlton.
Lieutenant Comd. G. B. F. Barnes.	
Sub. Lieutenant E. W. Finch-Noyes	
"VANCOUVER"—Destroyer:	
Lieutenant-Commander F. G. Hart.	Sub. Lieut. J. C. Hibbard.
Lieutenant Comd. R. E. S. Bidwell	Lieutenant (E) W. W. Porteus.

"NADEN" (Depot Ship, Esquimalt.)

Commander (and as S.N.O. Esquimalt) R. I. Agnew

"STADACONA"—(Depot Ship, Halifax).

Commander G. C. Jones (and as S.N.O. Halifax).

"FESTUBERT"

"YPRES"

"ARMENTIERES"

"THIEPVAL"

Minesweepers. Stationed at Halifax.

Minesweepers. Stationed at Esquimalt.

"SAGUENAY"—Destroyer :

Commander P. W. Nelles.

Lieut.-Commander V. S. Gordon.

Lieut.-Commander (N) H. T. W. Grant.

Lieut.-Commander (G) A. M. Hope.

Engr.-Commander. F. H. Jefferson :

"SKEENA"—Destroyer :

Commander V. G. Brodeur.

Lieut.-Commander (S) F. L. Houghton.

Lieutenant (T) H. N. Lay.

Lieutenant K. F. Adams.

Engr.-Commander G. L. Stephens.

MILITARY.

COMMAND HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Inspector General of the West Indian Local Forces and Officer Commanding the Troops:
Brigadier G. A. Stevens, C.M.G., D.S.O.

General Staff Officer: Major P. H. Hansen, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., The Lincolnshire Regiment

Garrison Adjutant: Lieutenant I. J. Kilgour, the Northumberland Fusiliers.

Chief Clerk: S. S. M. A. Eagle, M.B.E., R.A.S.C.

ATTACHED TO THE STAFF—ARTILLERY.

Officer Commanding Royal Artillery: Captain F. T. Patchell, R.A.

Chief Clerk: S/Sergt. (A.C.) F. W. Beckley, R.A.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Commander Royal Engineers: Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Jesson, R.E.

Chief Clerk: Q.M.S. (E.C.) L. G. B. Veck, R.E.

SERVICES.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT.

Officer Commanding Royal Army Service Corps: Major J. L. Garstin, R.A.S.C.

Chief Clerk: S.Q.M.S. W.J. Pepper, R.A.S.C.

MEDICAL.

Senior Medical Officer: Lieut.-Colonel E. D. Caddell, M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C.

Deputy Assistant Director of Pathology and Hygiene: Major R. Gale, D.S.O., M.B., R.A.

M.C.

Chief Clerk: S/Sergt. R. T. Benstead, R.A.M.C.

ORDNANCE.

Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services: Captain R. C. C. Turton, R.A.O.C.

Chief Clerk: Sub-Cond. H. L. Crow, R.A.O.C.

PAY.

Command Paymaster and Treasury Chest Officer: Captain J. F. Bellman, M.C., R.A.P.C.

Chief Clerk: S.S.M. P. Perkins, R.A.P.C.

EDUCATION.

Instructor W. O. II. Instructor: L. W. Sewell, A.E.C.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, CADRE 2ND (SPHINX) HEAVY BATTERY.

Officer Commanding Captain R. B. Eastwood: Captain F. T. Patchell, R.A.

DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENT.

Captain F. T. Patchell, R.A.
Lieutenant (D.O.): A. W. Ayling.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Deputy Commander, Royal Engineers: Captain J. E. Villa, M.C., R.E.
Garrison Engineer Camp and New Construction: Captain T. H. Sweeny, R.E.
O.C., 44th Coy. R.E., O. i/c. E.L., and Garrison Engineer, Port Royal and Newcastle:
Lieutenant H. Bainbridge, R.E.
Officer i/c R. E. Stores: Lieutenant (Q.M.) C. J. Smith, R.E.

1ST BN. THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

Officer Commanding: Lieut.-Colonel R.M. St. J. Booth, D.S.O.

MAJORS.

Major H. O. Sutherland.
Major T. J. Carroll-Leahy, D.S.O., M.C.

CAPTAINS.

Captain G. J. W. Gatehouse.
Captain L. C. Thomas, M.C.
Captain R. W. H. Fryer, M.C.

LIEUTENANTS.

Lieutenant I. J. Kilgour.
Lieutenant T. E. Bland.
Lieutenant J. A. Sperling.
Lieutenant M. C. Speer.
Lieutenant S. Enderby.
Lieutenant C. R. M. Threlfall

2ND LIEUTENANTS.

2nd Lieutenant J. R. Fishbourne.
2nd Lieutenant C. H. Bethell.
Adjutant: Captain L. C. Thomas, M.C.
Quartermaster: Lieutenant (Q.M.) J. H. Rowsell.
R.S.M.: R.S.M. W. R. E. Brown.

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAIN DEPARTMENT.

Rev. H. J. St. J. Clarke, M.A., Senior Chaplain to the Forces.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

O.C., R.A.S.C.: Major J. L. Garstin, R.A.S.C.
Officer i/c Barracks and Water Transport: Captain J. H. Scott, R.A.S.C.
Officer i/c Supplies and Land Transport and O.C., Detachment, R.A.S.C.: Lieutenant
A. F. Wyncoll, R.A.S.C.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Officer Commanding Military Hospital and O.C., 29 Company, R.A.M.C.: Lieutenant
Colonel E. D. Caddell, M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C.
Medical Officer i/c Effective Troops and Families, Up Park Camp: Major R. M. Davies
M.B., R.A.M.C.
Sergeant Major: S.M. H. W. F. Stewart, R.A.M.C.

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Captain F. H. E. W. Taylor, R.A.O.C.

ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS.

Captain J. F. Bellman, M.C., R.A.P.C.

STAFF OFFICER—LOCAL FORCES.

Captain H. W. Salter, M.M., The East Lancashire Regiment.

MILITIA HISTORY.

THE Restoration in England in 1660 was followed by the substitution in Jamaica of a Civil Governor for the Military Officer, who up till that time had administered the affairs of the Colony. This was followed in 1662 by the conversion by Lord Windsor, the first Royalist Governor, of the greater part of the garrison into five regiments of Militia. This militia was composed exclusively of European residents in the island, and negroes were rigidly excluded. In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch," which appears as preface to the first edition of "The Laws of Jamaica" published in London in 1684, occurs the following account:—

"The Militia in this Island is better armed, and much better disciplined than in England and do much more duty, as waiting on the Governors, guarding forts, especially in Port Royal, where there are Ten Companies of about 200 in each, one of which watches every night. All the Militia is commanded by the Governor, as Captain-General, according to His Majesties powers and the Act of Militia. There's eight regiments in the eight provinces, and a troop of horse in every province that makes one regiment. At Port Royal is a Captain of the Castle (and three honorary Captains of Ports) and twelve gunners and Matrosses, all paid by the King, out of the Revenue arising in the Island these lodge in the Castle and forts, and take a constant care of the guns, arms, ammunition, &c. In Port Royal is a castle and four forts, wherein are mounted 145 guns."

In the 18th and early 19th centuries the organization was more or less feudal, and each estate was called upon to provide its quota for the militia. Towards the end of the 18th century, natives were admitted to the force and records show that its strength in 1783 was 6,793; and in 1792 it was 8,172 of which one quarter were natives. It was then organized as 3 regiments of horse and 14 of foot. In 1805 during the war with France, the militia rose to what appears to have been its maximum strength, 10,000 foot, and 1,000 horse. There were three regiments of horse, one in each county, and eighteen regiments of foot, one for each parish.

The Volunteer movement in England was reflected by the establishment of a small Volunteer Force in Jamaica. This rose to a strength of 84 officers, 583 other ranks, and 260 horse. They were, however, shortly afterwards disbanded, and the Kingston Light Horse alone remained in existence. After good service in the 1865 Rebellion, this also ceased to muster for parades and the volunteer movement died.

In 1879, a Militia Law was passed which was amended in 1887 and 1891. Under these laws, the Jamaica Militia Artillery and Jamaica Militia Infantry were raised. The latter was finally disbanded in 1906, in the belief that such a training school for citizens was superfluous in an age of established peace, and that in any case the people of the West Indies could not possibly be of any consequence in any imaginable war of the then future.

Some of the members of the Jamaica Militia Infantry formed themselves into the St. Andrew Rifle Corps, and this body was kept up at the expense of the public though never recognized as a military body by the Imperial Government, owing to their organization.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMAICA LOCAL FORCES.

Honorary Colonel, H. E. Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Hon. Sir A. S. Jelf, C.M.G.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Staff Officer, Local Forces, Captain H. W. Salter, (2nd Batt. East Lancashire Regiment).

Medical Officer, Major C. S. Gideon.

Chaplain, Canon J. L. Ramson.

Major F. G. Pawsey, President Regtl. Institutes.

JAMAICA MILITIA ARTILLERY.Major J. M. Clark
Capt. W. A. Matner.Lt. W. M. Southby
Lieutenant R. Lindo**JAMAICA ENGINEER CORPS.**

Major D. N. Barr

Captain O. G. MacNair

Lieutenant E. Watson.

KINGSTON INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.Major L. G. Hudson-Heaven
Capt. Michael Ralsh deCordova
Lieut. J. W. HoweLieutenant N. A. Crosswell
Lieutenant A. Taylor
1st Lieutenant D. G. NeishJamaica Military (Late West India Regiment) Band, Lieutenant F. A. Bradley,
L.R.A.M., Bandmaster.**SUPERNUMERARY LIST.**

Rank.

Name.

Major
Major
MajorMelville, H. A.
Patterson, F.L.
Curphey, A. G.**LOCAL FORCES RESERVE.**

Rank.	Name.	Date placed on Reserve List.	Previous Service.
Major	Simms, A. A., V.D.	1.7.28	2/Lieut. J.M.A., 14.12.11, Lieut., 25.3.15, Capt., 26.11.15. Major, 28.9.20
Major	McInnes, A. A.	1.2.31	1st Renfrew A. & S. Hrs. (Vols.), Lieut. J.E.C., 29.11.27, Capt. J.E.C., 22.8.28.
2/Lieut.	Aitken, R. W.	1.3.31	2/Lieut. K.I.V., 16.11.28.
Lieut.	Neish, J.V.	1.1.32	2/Lieut. K.I.V., 16.11.28. Lieut. „ 1.2.29.

KINGSTON INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

Prior to the outbreak of the war there existed an unrecognized Volunteer Corps known as the St. Andrew Rifle Corps. This Corps, though not recognized as a military body was partly supported by the Government, grants being made to it each year for training and for ammunition and transport. The majority of its members had been members of the former Kingston Infantry Militia.

On the outbreak of war, when it was found desirable to enroll the Corps as part of the new Volunteer Force, it was decided to disband the Corps and to re-enlist the men in a Company of the Volunteer Force to be designated as "The Kingston Infantry Volunteers." The Commanding Officer of the Corps was accordingly authorized, under Warrant by the Governor, to enlist persons to serve as members of a Company of the Volunteer Force to be designated as the Kingston Infantry Volunteers. This was done and Commissions were issued to the Officers of the Corps.

GENERAL RESERVE.

Rank.	Name.	Date placed on Reserve List.	Previous Service.
Lieut.-Col.	Harrison, Leslie Girvan	20.4.19	Jamaica Corps of Scouts.
Major	Cargill, J. H., M.B.E.	20.4.19	Maj. J.R.R., 26.11.14 to 19.4.19.
	Cox, G. S., M.C.	6.4.21	Lieut. J.R.R., Capt. B.W. I.R.
Captain	Ewen, Hon. Guy Seymour	24.2.17	Jamaica Corps of Scouts.

GENERAL RESERVE, *contd.*

Rank.	Name.	Date placed on Reserve List.	Previous Service.
Captain	Downer, Lindsay P.	20.4.19	
"	Mansell, Walter B.	20.4.19	
"	McPhail, John	1.4.22	Capt. J.C.S., 1.11.19.
"	Rutty, Ronald C.	1.4.22	Capt. B.W.I.R., Capt. J.C.S., 9.9.22.
"	McCrea, J. E.	24.2.17	Jamaica Reserve Regiment.
"	Gideon, E. deM.	24.2.17	" " "
"	Jones, E. A., Rev.	24.2.17	" " "
"	Dunnnett, A. F.	3.7.17	" " "
"	Scholefield, W.	6.4.18	" " "
"	Hart, E.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Young, J. G.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Dunn, H. H.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Marley, R.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Levy, C. I.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Myers, A. E.	6.4.21	" " "
"	Anderson, A. A.	25.5.21	" " "
"	Cameron, J. J.	25.5.21	" " "
"	Barnes, J. A.	25.5.21	" " "
Lieutenant	Pratt, Edward C.	24.2.27	Jamaica Corps of Scouts.
"	Shekell, H. C.	3.7.17	" " "
"	Dennison, T. E.	20.12.22	" " "
"	McCormack, K.	24.2.17	Jamaica Reserve Regiment.
"	Clemetson, C. L.	24.2.17	" " "
"	Cook, A.	24.2.17	" " "
"	Rose, A. S.	5.5.17	" " "
"	Preston, L. A.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Brandon, C. S.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Gunter, G. C.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Delgado, D. A.	6.4.21	" " "
"	Myers, A. A.	25.5.21	" " "
"	Copp, S.	20.4.19	" " "
"	McCormack, G. G. C.	27.9.11	2nd Lieut. J.M.A., 28.2.08. Lt., 27.9.11.
2nd Lieut.	DeLisser, S. P.	20.4.19	
"	Kerr-Jarrett, F. M.	20.4.19	
"	Anderson, S. A.	17.9.19	2nd Lt. J.M.A., 15.11.17
"	Kieffer, F. J.	1.12.18	
"	Crooks, K. E. L.	1.12.18	
"	Abendana, K. V.	1.12.18	
"	DeFonseca, F. L.	1.12.18	
"	Shilletto, C. H.	1.12.18	
"	Smythe, C. C.	1.12.18	
"	Orgill, F. C.	1.12.18	
"	Leach, P. V.	1.12.18	
"	Rennie, J. A.	1.12.18	
"	Henderson, C. D. V.	1.12.18	
"	Ferguson, F. V.	1.12.18	
"	Streadwick, R. D. St. G.	1.12.18	
"	Edmonds, F. S.	1.12.18	
"	Muirhead, F. A.	1.12.18	
"	Swaby, E. E.	1.12.18	
"	Rudolph, V. I. S.	1.12.18	
"	Rudolph, O. L.	1.12.18	
"	Lee, A. V. J.	1.12.18	
"	Lyons, Allan V.	17.11.17	
"	Sharpe, T. H.	23.9.19	

In the edition of this Handbook for 1920 will be found a List of "Those Natives of, Domiciled in, or connected with Jamaica who held Commissions in His Majesty's Navy and Army in connection with the Great War;" "Men of Jamaica who laid down their lives for the Empire in the Great War;" "Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Jamaica War Contingent who died;" "Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Jamaica attached to other Regiments than the B.W.I.R. who died on Active Service;" "War Decorations;" An account of "Financial Assistance from Jamaica for War Purposes" and "War Gifts from Jamaica."

CENTRAL SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES COMMITTEE.

No provision was made on the Estimates for 1930-31 in consequence of the Government's decision that all charges for administration and grants in aid to ex-soldiers and dependents were to be paid from the Contingent Sufferers Fund.

CONTINGENT SUFFERERS FUND.

Securities.	Interest Earned.
£3,500 British War Loans at 5%	£175 0 0
500 Jam. Govt. Inscribed Stock at 5%	25 0 0
5,700 Do. do. do. 4½%	256 0 0
<u>9,700</u>	<u>456 10 0</u>
Statement of Income and Expenditure from 1st Jan., 1931 to 31st Dec., 1931.	
Cash in Bank 1/1/31	£287 6 5
Income from Investment	456 10 0
Received from British Legion Central Committee half of Poppy Day collection 1930	463 0 0
Grants in aid to Ex-soldiers and Dependents	962 15 1
Clerical Assistance	156 0 0
Balance	88 1 4
	<u>1,206 16 5</u>
	<u>1,206 16 5</u>

COMMITTEE.—Hon. Dr. B. M. Wilson, M.D., S.M.O., *President* ; H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E. Major D. N. Barr. *Secretary*, B. M. Clarke.

TOC H.

TALBOT House in the War was "Everyman's Club" open to officers and men alike; it was opened in December, 1915, at Poperinghe, the nearest habitable town behind Ypres. Its founders were Padres Neville Talbot, H. R. Bates, and Philip Clayton ("Tubby.") A "daughter," Little Talbot House, was born in Ypres itself in 1917.

It was named in memory of Neville's younger brother, Gilbert, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, killed at Hooze on July 30, 1915. The name "Toc H" is merely T.H. (Talbot House) pronounced according to the Army signaller's alphabet.

In 1922 the movement was granted a Royal Charter. The Patron is H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Its first aim was to recapture the War's spirit of comradeship in common service and to pass it on to the younger generation. *Toc H* is not an ex-Service men's society; it remembers the past but looks to the future. It draws its members from all ranks of society, from all Christian denominations, schools of thought and political parties. It is a "power-house" for social service of every kind, directed in each place by a voluntary *Jobmaster*. *Toc H* in no way competes with existing societies; it encourages and trains its members to help them.

The voluntary service of *Toc H* members throughout the world flows in two main streams—(a) "*Stretcher-bearing*" work for the sick, the disabled, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the lonely, the "down-and-out," the crippled or neglected child, the boy or man in prison or just out of it; (b) "*Sheep-dog*" work towards boys and younger men—in clubs, camps, classes, Scout troops, Brigade companies, etc.

All men, from the age of 16 upwards, who are in sympathy with the aims and objects, are eligible for membership. Candidates require to fill up a form of application, to be proposed and seconded by members, and to undergo a period of probation varying in length according to circumstances. The minimum annual subscription is 2s. 6d., (5s. for members of Branches with Houses).

An invitation meeting was held at Bishop's Lodge in Jamaica in October, 1930, when the movement was explained by a London member. The Bishop of Jamaica was initiated into general membership in December, by the Rev. Harold Hubbard, late Chaplain to Cheltenham College and ex-Administrative Padre of Toc H. Permission to form a Jamaica Group was granted in March 1931 and the Rushlight was received from London and bestowed by H.E. the Governor of Jamaica in the Mais Memorial Hall, Kingston on 16th March. On March 17th, the Rushlight was dedicated at the Parish Church, Halfway Tree. The Group holds its meetings fortnightly.

OFFICE BEARERS.

A. S. Nichols, *Chairman*; Rev. H. G. Lovell, (Church of England); Rev. J. L. Webb, B.A. (Wesleyan), *Padres*; J. McIntosh Clarke, *Job Master*—Leslie R. Mordecai, *Secretary*; C. L. Ackerley, *Pilot*; W. E. O. Turvill, *Treasurer*.
Address: "Toc H" Headquarters, P.O. Box 392.

RIO COBRE HOME.

For the children of War Contingent men.

In response to representations that the children of men who had joined the various war contingents were not being maintained, the Legislature voted the sum of £1,200. The Rio Cobre Hotel at Spanish Town was handed over in May, 1917, by the Government to be a temporary home for children of men who had enlisted. Mr. Frank Isaacs undertook the charge of the Home.

The benefits of home training were subsequently extended to children other than those of B. W. I. R. men on payment of the cost of their maintenance: 76 such children have been admitted from the parishes.

Children of school age attend the Government Elementary School at Spanish Town and assist generally in the domestic work of the institution and in keeping the grounds clean and tidy.

On 31st Dec., 1930, there were 76 children remaining in the Home of various ages from 5 years to 13 years of age. Suitable situations are found for those who reach the latter age.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

J. V. Leach, M.B.E., *Chairman*; Hon. J. T. Cawley, W. N. Meeks Hon. J. H. McPhail, Rev. Canon E. S. Harrison, Rev. C. F. Arnold, S. J.

OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION, WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

THE Association which was formed in November, 1924, is affiliated with the Local Forces. Its objects are, (1) To assist deserving ex-soldiers to obtain employment; (2) To ensure that all Veterans of the Regiment are cared for in their declining years; (3) The care of the Widows and families of Reservists in time of War; (4) To endeavour to assist as far as possible Members of the Association, who may be in great difficulty and distress; (5) To recommend the Regiment to any respectable lads to join; (6) To circulate information about the Regiment among the Members of the Association; (7) To have an annual reunion Church Parade of Members of the Association.

Secretary.—F. Green, 30 Norfolk Lane, Franklin Town.

ORDER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE KING.

THIS Order was started as a Diocesan Organisation in 1929. There are 33 branches, the members are young women and girls belonging to the Church of England. The Society aims at encouraging all the members to work for the church, and it also supplies varied wholesome interests.

President—Mrs. Hardie; *Vice-President*—Deaconess Turner; *Secretaries*—Miss Marvin, Miss Dunkley, Deaconess Home, Kingston.

PART XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c.

I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further enquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. Letters of Naturalization are subject to a Stamp Duty of £2.

Naturalization under this Act confers no rights outside the limits of Jamaica.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the Colonies except in certain Dominions.

The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914.

The above Act now regulates the Naturalization of Aliens in the United Kingdom: the following section gives the authority to the Government of any British Possession to grant Certificates of Naturalization to Aliens:—

8.—(1) The Government of any British Possession shall have the same power to grant a certificate of naturalization as the Secretary of State has under this Act, and the provisions of this Act as to the grant and revocation of such a certificate shall apply accordingly, with the substitution of the Government of the Possession for the Secretary of State, and the Possession for the United Kingdom, and also, in a Possession where any language is recognised as on an equality with the English language, with the substitution of the English language or that language for the English language.

Provided that, in any British Possession other than British India, and a Dominion specified in the First Schedule to this Act, the powers of the Government of the Possession under this section shall be exercised by the Governor or a person acting under his authority, but shall be subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of State, and any certificate proposed to be granted shall be submitted to him for his approval.

(2) Any certificate of naturalization granted under this section shall have the same effect as a certificate of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State under this Act.

An applicant for a certificate of Naturalization must satisfy the Governor—

(a) That he has resided in His Majesty's Dominions for not less than 5 years, in the following manner, that is to say, for one year immediately preceding the application in the colony and for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application either in the colony or in some other part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(b) That he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of the English language and

(c) That he intends if his application is granted either to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to serve under the Crown.

By Law 26 of 1922, persons landing or embarking at any place in the Island are to be in possession of a valid Passport or Permit issued not more than two years previously; any Alien coming to the Island must have Passport, or Permit visé by the British Consul or Vice-Consul in the Country from which he embarks.

REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE PROVISIONS OF THE PASSPORT LAW, 1925.

APPLICATION FOR BRITISH PASSPORT.

1. APPLICATIONS for Passports must be made on the approved Form (A) which can be obtained from the Passport Office, Kingston, in time to reach that Office at least three days before the Passport is required. A fee of 7/6 will be payable for each Passport and this sum must accompany the application.

2. Applicants are required to call at the Passport Office, Kingston, to receive their Passports. Passports will be issued between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.) The Passport Office is closed on Sundays and Public Holidays. Passports may be obtained by special request through the Post if a Postal Order for 7/6 (which must be "crossed" and made payable to the Passport Officer) is forwarded in a stamped envelope with the application. Cheques, Treasury or Bank Notes, or Postage stamps should not be sent in payment.

3. Passports will be granted to:—

- (a) Natural-born British Subjects;
- (b) Persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India;
- (c) British Subjects other than by birth or naturalization, for example, British subjects by Annexation of territory, or British Mandated or Protected States. A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the state of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports will be granted:—

- (1) In the case of Natural-born British Subjects, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorised form (A) verified by a Declaration made by the Passport and Permit Officer or by any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts resident in the Colony who is authorised by the Governor to make such Declarations. The Applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence must also be produced if required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their Declarations verified by their Commanding Officer.
- (2) In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian, on the approved Form (B) to be obtained from the Passport Office
- (3) In the case of Naturalized British Subjects, upon production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorised form (A) accompanied by the original Letters of Naturalization granted to the applicant, and verified by a Declaration made by the Passport and Permit Officer or any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts resident in the

Colony who is authorized by the Governor to make such Declarations. British subjects by naturalization will be described as such in the Passport, which will be issued, subject to the necessary qualifications.

5 Two small unmounted duplicate photographs of the applicant for a Passport (and wife, if to be included in the Passport) must be forwarded with the application, one of which must be certified on the back by the recommender as follows:—

I certify this to be a true photograph of
Mr.

Mrs.....

Miss

Signature and qualification of recommender.

Date.....

6. Passports will not be issued to persons who are not resident in the Colony. Such persons should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the Island by Post.

8. Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire will also be available for travelling to territory under British protection or mandate, not, however, including Palestine or Mesopotamia, for which countries the Passport must be specially endorsed.

PERMITS FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS.

15. Permits will be granted to Foreign Nationals to leave the Colony, upon production of a Declaration by the applicant on the authorized form (F) which can be obtained from the Passport Office. The Declaration must be verified by the Passport and Permit Officer or by any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts resident in the Colony who is authorized by the Governor to make Declarations under Regulation 4. Two small unmounted photographs will also be required, one of which must be certified on the back by the verifier as in Regulation 5. A fee of 7/6 will be charged for each Permit.

FEES.

16. The following fees will also be payable for the services and facilities specified:—

	s.	d.
Removal of Restrictions on a Passport	2	0
Amendments to Passports (adding names of wife and/or children and change of names)	2	0
Visa of Passports of Foreign Nationals	The equivalent in British currency to the charge for visas on British Passports by the Authorities of Country of which the applicant is a citizen.	
	£	s. d.
Special permission granted to alien to land in Colony under Section 3 (b) of Law 12 of 1925	2	0 0
Visa of affidavits issued to British born wives of United States citizens and accepted in lieu of Passports	The ordinary fee charged to U.S. citizens i.e., \$10.00 or \$1.00 for transit visa.	

" PERMITS. "

Under the Emigrants Protection Law, Law 41 of 1924, a permit is required by all persons proceeding as passengers from the Island to places proclaimed under the Law. The following sections relate to the granting of such permits:—

1. It shall be lawful for a permit officer forthwith to grant a permit to the applicant he establishes to the satisfaction of the permit officer:—

- (a) that he has already made such proclaimed place his temporary home, or is carrying on business there, or,
- (b) that being a native of or domiciled in this Island he is possessed of independent means sufficient to remove all risk of his having to be repatriated at any time at the cost of this colony or that he has deposited the sum of one pound and five shillings in the Treasury to cover such note, or that, if he has been recruited by a recruiting agent, such agent has paid into the Treasury the sum of one pound and five shillings and entered into such agreement as is hereinafter mentioned.

2. If an applicant for a permit, who has deposited the sum of one pound and five shillings in the Treasury, is recruited by a recruiting agent who pays into the Treasury in respect of such recruit the sum of one pound and five shillings, as he is by this Law required to do, such recruit shall, on application, have repaid to him personally or to his legal personal representative, the sum of one pound and five shillings deposited by him in the Treasury, and any permit granted to any such recruit by reason of the deposit by him in the Treasury of the sum of one pound and five shillings, shall, on his being recruited as aforesaid, be void, and a new permit shall be obtained by him.

2. No person recruited by a duly registered recruiting agent shall receive a permit, unless a contract has been entered into between such persons and the recruiting agent on behalf of his principal, and the form and substance of such contract has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

4. Any such contract shall, *inter alia*, provide:—

- (a) that the agent or his principal may not at any time deduct from the wages of the emigrant, or otherwise obtain from him repayment of the sum of one pound and five shillings, or any part thereof, paid by the said recruiting agent under
- (b) the terms of this Law;
- (c) that the contract shall be cognizable before and enforceable in the Courts of this Island, or at the place of employment, at the option of the emigrant; and
- (d) that no person shall be at liberty to contract himself out of the provisions of this sub-section of this Law.

5. Any such permit as aforesaid shall be in force for one week from the granting thereof.

6. The Governor in Privy Council may, as to any proclaimed place other than the Republic of Panama, from time to time fix and determine such sum in lieu of the sum of one pound and five shillings mentioned in the immediately preceding section as he may deem sufficient to remove all risk of an emigrant to such proclaimed place having to be repatriated at any time at the cost of this colony. Any sum so fixed shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette and thereupon, as to such proclaimed place the sum so fixed shall be the sum to be deposited as in the immediately preceding section mentioned.

Law 36 of 1919 places certain restrictions on Immigration and provides for the removal from the Island of prohibited Immigrants. It repeals Law 25 of 1905.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. A brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent is given below:—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic., cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in

one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s. and 5s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

The Register of Patents registered is kept at the Island Record Office, Spanish Town, and is available for each search by the public on payment of a fee of one shilling for each hour of search or part thereof.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES IN JAMAICA.

The Register of Companies registered under the Trading Companies Laws of Jamaica is kept at the Island Record Office, Spanish Town, and is available for search by the public on payment of a fee of one shilling for each inspection.

LAND SURVEYORS.

The law now in force relating to land surveyors is Law 31 of 1894, which repealed Law 33 of 1869, the previously existing statute on the subject.

The Law has been amended by Law 20 of 1902, Law 20 of 1908, and Law 15 of 1928

The law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person not being commissioned to act as a Surveyor of land, (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupier of which do not both concur in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a surveyor of land, or falsely takes or uses in the island any name, title or addition implying a qualification as a land surveyor.

Section 4 of the law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a commission as a land surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence of character, and either is a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry; has subsequently to his passing such examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a commissioned surveyor of land; and, has after the expiration of such term of service, duly passed the examination referred to in Sections 9 and 10 of the Law.

Law 20 of 1902 amended this section by the insertion after the words "Cambridge Junior Local Examination" the words "or other examination or examinations of at least equal standard approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

Law 20 of 1908 further amended Section 4 of Law 31 of 1894 by inserting between the words "England" and "or" in the third line of sub-section 1 the following words:—"or possesses some other qualification of at least equal standard, approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

Law 15 of 1928 further amended Section 10 of Law 31 of 1894 by repealing the second paragraph thereof and substituting a person claiming to be entitled under this Law to become a Commissioned Land Surveyor by reason of possessing any of the qualifications prescribed by the Law shall apply to the Supreme Court or to one of the Judges thereof in Chambers if the said Court is not sitting and shall on production to such Court or Judges of satisfactory evidence of his possessing such qualifications be entitled to an order as aforesaid.

The sections of the law quoted below are those of greatest general importance:—

9—Any apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an order to be examined under the provisions of this law; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof, that such person is at least

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twenty-one years of age and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under articles of apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this Law, to make an order directing the Surveyor-General and a commissioned surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a commission as a surveyor of land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing:—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the examiners, they shall certify to the Supreme Court, or to one of the judges thereof, in chambers, if the said court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said court or judge shall thereupon cause an order to be entered up in the office of the registrar of the court authorizing such person to take out a commission to act as surveyor of land.

11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this law, of an order made under section 8 of Law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a commission as a land surveyor, which commission shall be impressed with a stamp duty of thirty pounds in lieu of all other stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette;" Provided, that if the stamp duty of thirty pounds on articles of apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this law shall have been already paid then such commission shall bear a stamp of one pound only.

13—Any commissioned surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any land, shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his commission as commissioned surveyor cancelled by order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his office as a surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such surveyor shall further be required to repay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such survey or plan, if it be so ordered by such judge.

The following is the scale of fees which surveyors are entitled to charge under the law:—

Traversing road, per chain	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain .. .. .	.. 0 0 6
Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain .. .. .	.. 0 1 6
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sqr. chains, including diagram .. .. .	.. 0 16 0
For every additional lot .. .. .	.. 0 0 6 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot .. .. .	.. 1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres .. .. .	.. 1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten acres .. .. .	.. 2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty acres .. .. .	.. 2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty acres .. .. .	.. 3 0 0
For each diagram of the above .. .. .	.. 0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre the sum of .. .. .	.. 0 2 0
For every diagram of the above .. .. .	.. 0 16 0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp .. .. .	.. 0 2 0
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service .. .. .	.. 0 1 0
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed .. .. .	.. 2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another surveyor to run a line, when surveyor does not attend or the running of such shall be interrupted .. .. .	.. 2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem .. .. .	.. 2 2 0
Making searches in the Record Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour .. .. .	.. 0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged as may be agreed on.	

COMMISSIONED LAND SURVEYORS.

Ambrose Hearne, Halfway Tree
 Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town.
 Charles Nicholas Heming, Claremont.
 Wilmot Fortunatus March, Chapelton.
 Robt. Jas. Miller, Cross Roads.
 Egerton Eustace Rickard, Kingston.
 Amos Harvey McCahan, May Pen
 Thos. Robt. Bent Vermont, Lodge.
 Alexander Russell Dunn, Newmarket
 Edward George Reid, Lucea.
 Cecil Alfred Peynado, Black River
 Theophilus Lynch Byles, Kingston.
 Alexr. Geo. Logan McLeod, Whitehouse
 Septimus Howard Whittingham, Cambridge
 Wm. Anthony Baker, J.S.O., F.R.G.S., F.S.I.,
 Kingston.
 Alex. Geo. McCatty, Mandeville.
 Henry Dunbar Rogers, Kingston.*
 Edward Foster, F.S.I., Montego Bay.
 Wm. Aug. Carpenter, Kingston.
 Robt. Stafford Tyndale-Biscoe, P.A.S.I.,
 Spur Tree.
 Harold Walter Bowker, F.R.G.S., P.A.S.I.,
 (off the Island).
 Josiah Monk Fletcher, (off the Island)
 Henry Jocelyn Dignum, Kingston.

Ralph Etwall Rickman, F.S.I., May Pen.
 Jos. Holmes Lee Dodd, Cross Keys.
 Percy Lyons Abrahams, Kingston.
 Harold Arthur Melville, Halfway Tree.
 Turner Langbridge Pearson, Morant Bay.*
 Hugh Michael Willoughby, Montego Bay.
 Herbert Hood-Daniel, Port Antonio.
 Chas. Victor Abrahams, Port Antonio.*
 Geffrard Wellesley Bourke, Kingston.
 William John Connolley, B.S.C., A.M.I.C.E.,
 Montego Bay.*
 Edward Dimond Fort, (off the Island).
 John Sewell Tyndale-Biscoe, Mandeville
 Thos. Colin Martin (off the Island)
 Christopher Albert Adams, Halfway Tree*
 Herbert Fitzalbert D'Aguiar, Cross Roads*
 Dudley Keith Byles, Hope Bay.
 Aubrey Helwig, Christiana
 Alfred John Butterfield, Kingston
 Robert Carrel Winton Byles, Browns Town.
 Keith Geo. Duncan Forsythe, Kingston
 Lionel Horace Myers, Old Harbour
 Herman Rudolph Dunn, Kingston
 Vincent Fitz-George Foster, Kingston.
 Stewart Oliver Heming, Claremont
 Cyril Alex. Leslie Forrest, New Market
 Orville Bloomfield Rogers, Kingston

* Permanently employed in Government or Parochial Service or otherwise.

PETROLEUM, CALCIUM CARBIDE, GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVES.

RULES regarding Petroleum, Calcium Carbide, Gunpowder and Explosives are given in the "Handbook of Jamaica" for 1925.

BIRDS, FISH AND MAMMAL PROTECTION.

Birds—The indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them), and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary, Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are specially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

A general Consolidating Law, 33 of 1914, repealed previous legislation on this subject and enacted under Section 2 of the Law, Schedule I, the following:—

Sec. 2—(1) Any person who shall kill, wound or take, any bird or the eggs of any bird specified in the first Schedule to this Law, or who shall have in his possession any such bird killed, wounded or taken, or the eggs of any such bird taken, after the passing of this Law, or any part thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Section 2 as amended).

Red-tailed Buzzard, (*Buteo Borealis*); American Merlin, (*Falco Columbarius*); Large Potoo, (*Nyctibius Jamaicensis*); Jabbering Crow, (*Corvus Jamaicensis*); Tinkling Grackle, (*Quiscalus crassirostris*). All-black Grackle, (*Nesopsar nigerimus*); Common Troopial, (*Icterus vulgaris*); Yellow-backed Finch, (*Pyrrhulagra anoxantha*); Banana Bird, (*Icterus Leucopteryx*); Blue Quit, (*Pyrrhuphonia Jamaica*); Feather-tongue, (*Glosiptia, ruficallis*); Jamaican Sugar-bird, (*Certhiola flaveola*); Arrow-head Wood-warbler (*Dendroeca Pharetra*); Jamaican Greenlet, (*Vireosylva calidris*); Plain Greenlet,

(Vireo M destus); Osborn's Greenlet, (*Laetes Osburni*); Glass-eyed Thrush, (*Turdus Jamaicensis*); Hopping Thrush or Hopping Dick, (*Turdus aurantius*); Antillean Mocking-bird, (*Mimus orpheus*); Hill's Mocking-bird, (*Mimus Hilli*); Golden Swallow, (*Petrochelidon euchrysea*); Solitaire, (*Myiadectes solitarius*); Antillean Cliff-Swallow, (*Petrochelidon pœciloma*); Sclater's Fly-snapper, (*Elainea fallax*); Cotta Fly-snapper, (*Myiopagis cotta*); Buff-winged Flat-bill, (*Blacicus pallidus*); Black Becard, (*Platysaris niger*); Barred Wood-pecker, (*Centurus radiolatus*); Old man Bird or Hunter, (*Hyetornis pluvialis*); May-bird, (*Saurothera Vetula*); Mango Humming-bird (*Lampornis mango*); Long-tailed Humming-bird, (*Aithurus polytmus*); Vervain Humming-bird, (*Melisuga minima*); Palm Swift, (*Cypselus phoeniceobius*); Long-nostrilled Night Jar, (*Siphonorhis americanus*); Jamaica Tody, (*Todus verididis*); Black-billed Amazon Parrot, (*Chrysotis agilis*); Jamaican Macaw, (*Ara Gossii*); Barbados Blackbird, (*Crotophaga Ani*); American Barn-owl, (*Strix Pratincola*); Lettered Owl, (*Asio Grammicus*); West Indian Osprey, (*Pandion haliaetus*); Great Blue Heron, (*Ardea herodias*) Louisiana Egret (*Ardea ludoviciana*); Little Blue Egret, (*Ardea cœrulea*); Green-gaulin, (*Butorides virescens*); Yellow-crowned Night-heron, (*Nycticorax violaceus*); Cayenne Tern, (*Sterna maxima*) American Lesser Tern (*Sterna antillarum*); Great Sooty Tern, (*Sterna fuliginosa*); Black Tern, (*Hydrochelidon nigra*); Blue Mountain "Duck" (Petrel), (*Oestralata jamaicensis*); White-winged Grebe, (*Podiceps dominicus*); Pied-billed Grebe, (*Podilymbus podiceps*); Blue Dove, (*Geotrygon cristata*); Partridge Dove, (*Geotrygon montana*).

Sec. 3—(1) There shall be a close season for each of the birds, fishes and creatures, enumerated in the second Schedule to this Law. Such season shall, until another shall be provided in lieu thereof in manner hereafter provided, be the period set opposite in the said Schedule to the name of each such bird, fish or creature.

SECOND SCHEDULE (Section 3) as amended.

CLOSE SEASON.

Ground Doves or Groo-groo-doves—1st March to 15th August.

Coots—1st March to 25th July.

Beadoves—1st March to 11th August.

Whitewings or Lapwings—1st March to 11th August.

Baldpates—1st March to 11th August save in the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland and Hanover, where the close season shall be from 1st March to 31st July.

Blue Pigeons—1st March to 25th July, save in the parish of St. Elizabeth where the close season shall be from 1st March to 15th July.

Ringtail Pigeons—1st March to 25th July.

Whitebelly—1st March to 31st August.

Petcharies—1st March to 31st August.

Wild Guinea-fowls—1st March to 30th September.

Quail—1st March to 30th September

Parrakeets—1st March to 11th August.

Yellow-bellied Parrots—1st March to 11th August.

Whistling Tree Duck—1st March to 31st August.

Masked Duck.

Sea Turtle—1st April to 31st October.

Oysters—1st May to 21st August.

Sub-section 2 of Section 3 gives power to the Governor to alter and amend the close season, thus prescribed, as may be advisable.

Fish—The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. In July, 1899, the Governor acting under Law 16 of 1889 declared that the provisions of Sec. 6 of Law 32 of 1885, should cease to apply so far as the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland and the adjoining morass are concerned, to Mudfish, Blackfish, Godamies and Eels. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than 1½ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above 2½ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used. Land turtle are not protected.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary, conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Mammals. On the 5th July, 1920, the Governor under section 3 of Law 33 of 1914 declared that Coney's should be included in the Second Schedule to the Law and that the close season for Coney's shall be from the 1st January to the 31st December in each year.

BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

THE Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,388 feet, the highest point in the British West Indies, was at one time a somewhat arduous undertaking as there was no riding road to the summit, and the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of Governor Sir Henry Norman, and a few gentlemen having property in the district, a riding road to the Peak was constructed, and the ascent can now be made, in good weather, on horseback or on foot.

Two days suffice for the trip. The first part of the journey, a distance of nine miles to Gordon Town, can be made by automobile or buggy; but the electric cars to Papine, will take the visitor to within a short distance of Gordon Town, and vehicles are obtainable thence to Gordon Town, where riding ponies can be procured. Buggies *must* be ordered in advance from Bolton's stables, Gordon Town, or his Duke Street Office. Another way of doing the trip is to go by automobile from Kingston to Mavis Bank, via Gordon Town, a distance of about 17 miles and the remainder of the journey—about 12 or 13 by horse or mule—in all about 30 miles from Kingston. There is a small hut erected for the shelter of those who desire to spend the night on the Peak to witness the sunrise. Extensive views of the south, north and eastern coasts of the island may be obtained on a clear day—and the coast of Cuba is sometimes visible to the north.

Those planning the trip, who wish to use the hut should apply to the Public Works Department Kingston, for the key necessary to obtain admittance to the hut.

Information as to this trip may be obtained from the Bureau of the Tourist Trade Development Board, 87 Barry Street, Kingston.

MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

ABOUT the year 1825, some Jamaica planters in St. Thomas-in-the-East planted coconut trees on these cays for the use of shipwrecked sailors. The coconut trees have all died and are now extinct.

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or cays within the West Indian naval station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly Letters Patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons.

In 1882 complaints were made by Jamaicans who were then gathering guano that they had been subjected to outrages by an American vessel. Accordingly on the 12th October, of that year Commander the Hon. W. J. Ward, acting on the instruction of Commodore Dunlop, formally took possession of the Island for the British Crown.

The original intention was later carried out, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these cays were formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and the then Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these cays form part of the parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south-east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer, turtle are caught, but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the

south coast of Jamaica and consist of four cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays and coconut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays are leased.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

INSTRUCTIONS to Captains of vessels particularly when there is no doctor on board to enable them to carry out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on 3rd December, 1903, with respect to Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever, are given in the Handbook for 1925.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in March and April of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Orders in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an electoral district having the right to elect a member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Elections under Section 12 of Law 17 of 1901. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND PAROCHIAL ELECTIONS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

	£	s.	d.
Returning Officer—For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country ..	1	11	6
" " For a contested Election, Kingston ..	21	0	0
" " For a contested Election, Country ..	15	15	0
Presiding Officers, Kingston ..	4	4	0
" " Country ..	4	4	0
Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston ..	4	4	0
" " Country ..	4	4	0

N.B. The above fees are for all work in connection with the election.

PAROCHIAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Returning Officer—			
For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country ..	1	11	6
" " Port Royal ..	1	11	6
For a contested Election, Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation ..	40	0	0
" " Port Royal (including duties of Presiding Officers) ..	5	0	0
" " Country ..	15	15	0
Presiding Officers—			
Kingston ..	4	4	0
Country ..	4	4	0
Presiding Officer when acting also as a Deputy Returning Officer a total fee of ..	5	5	0
Clerk to Returning Officer—Kingston ..	3	3	0
" " Country ..	1	1	0

N.B. The above fees are for all work in connection with the election.

PAROCHIAL BYE-ELECTIONS.

For an Uncontested Election.

Returning Officer—			
Receiving Nominations and declaring Election ..	1	11	6

<i>For a Contested Bye-Election.</i>				£	s.	d.
Returning Officer—Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation	..	..	..	12	12	0
“ Country	..	..	..	5	5	0
Presiding Officers—Kingston	..	..	..	3	3	0
“ Country	..	..	..	3	3	0
Clerk to Returning Officer—Kingston	..	..	..	3	3	0
“ “ Country	..	..	..	1	1	0

N.B. The above fees are for all work in connection with the election.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

For Legislative Council and Parochial Elections (including bye-elections).

	Kingston.	Country.
Uncontested Elections	Nil.	Nil.
Contested Elections		
Returning Officers—		
(a) For motor car or bus hire arranging for polling stations beforehand	£1 5 0 (fixed)	Not exceeding 1/3 per mile, or if a Govern- ment officer receiving a travelling allowance under 2(e) of the Tra- velling and Subsistence Regulations, the regu- lation rate.
(b) For motor car or bus hire on day of election	2 0 0 (fixed)	ditto

Presiding Officers and Clerks to Returning Officers—

For motor car or bus hire on day of election only	0 5 0	ditto
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No Subsistence Allowance will be allowed unless overnight expenses are incurred with the previous knowledge and consent of the Colonial Secretary, when rates in accordance with the Travelling and Subsistence Regulations will be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Expenditure incurred for such services as:—Hire of Room for holding elections, carpenter's work, conveyance of ballot boxes, cleaning out polling station and incidental expenses will be allowed, provided the amount be reasonable, and must be supported by vouchers.

VISITING POLLING STATIONS.

Not more than one visit should be paid by a Returning Officer to a Polling Station if at that visit the arrangements prescribed in Section 12 of Law 21 of 1884 can be satisfactorily made. If on any occasion it should be found necessary to pay more than one visit an explanation of the circumstances which rendered such visit necessary should be furnished.

NOTE:—The fees payable to Returning Officers as above shall include remuneration for services performed by them as Presiding Officers.

No person shall receive fees in respect of more than one office at any one election.

Approved by the Acting Governor in Privy Council on the 11th day of August, 1925.

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

St. Andrew—Stony Hill, Lawrence Tavern, Cross Roads, Bull Bay, Gordon Town, Halfway Tree, Mt. Pleasant, Belvedere, Red Hills, Guava Ridge, Dallas, Jones Pen.

St. Thomas—Easington, Yallahs, Trinity Ville, Golden Grove, Cedar Valley, Bath, Port Morant, Seaforth, Hagley Gap, Morant Bay.

Portland—Moore Town, Fellowship, St. Margaret's Bay, Castle, Manchioneal, Hope Bay, Swift River, Buff Bay, Skibo, Wakefield, Long Bay, Port Antonio.

St. Mary—Annotto Bay, Richmond, Gayle, Oracabessa, Islington, Windsor Castle, Enfield, Belfield, Retreat, Castleton.

St. Ann—Brown's Town, Moneague, Cave Valley, Claremont, Ocho Rios, Bensonton, Gibraltar, Dry Harbour, Watt Town, Bamboo, Blackstoned, Charlton, Chalky Hill, Keith, St. Ann's Bay, Runaway Bay, Beecher Town, Lodge, Walker's Wood, Lime Hall, Borobridge, Calderwood, Sturge Town.

Trelawny—Stewart Town, Duncans, Deeside, Ulster Spring, Clark's Town, Spring Garden, Sherwood, Friendship, Falmouth, Sawyers, Warsop, Lowe River, Wakefield, Troy.

St. James—Adelphi, Spring Mount, Cambridge, Maldon, Spot Valley, Sunderland, Hampton, Cross Roads, Catadupa, Mt. Carey.

Hanover—Green Island, Miles Town, Sandy Bay, Cascade, Riverside, Askenish, Chester Castle, Hopewell, Alexandria, Maryland, Logwood.

Westmoreland—Little London, Negril, Morgans Bridge, Withthorn, Friendship, Bluefields, Darliston, Bethel Town (two), New Road, Kings, (White House), Hopewell, Sheffield, Lambs River, Berkshire, Town Head, Beeston Spring, Mackfield, Williamsfield, Georges Plain.

St. Elizabeth—Black River, Cambridge, Giddy Hall, Ginger Hill, Ipswich, Newmarket, Springfield, Balacava, Siloah, Maggotty, Santa Cruz, Lacovia, Nain, Malvern, Portsea, Southfield, Williamsfield, Pedro Plains, Mountinside, Myersville.

Manchester—Lincoln, Porus, Davyton, Walderston, Christiana, Cottage, Comfort Hall, Craighead, St. Paul's, Wigton, Pratville, Newport, Downs.

Clarendon—May Pen, Alley, Chapelton, Frankfield, Milk River, Brixton Hill, Spaldings, Rock River, Hayes, Toll Gate, Crooked River, Aenon Town, Kellits, Thompson Town, Colonel's Ridge, Richmond Park, Smithville, Crofts Hill.

St. Catherine—Old Harbour, Linstead, Point Hill, Harker's Hall, Troja, Rio Magno, Bartons, Brown's Hall, Ewarton, Guanaboa Vale, Kensington, Above Rocks, Guys Hill, Glengoffe, Mountain River, Bellas Gate, Spanish Town, Riversdale, Bog Walk, Lluidas Vale, Marlie Hill.

LICENSING AUTHORITY.

THE Governor has, under the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 12 of Law 38 of 1927, appointed the undermentioned Justices of the Peace to be, together with the Resident Magistrate of the parish concerned, the Licensing Authority of the several parishes of the Island for the ensuing year for the purpose of dealing with applications for Licenses under that Law, other than Wholesale Licenses and Occasional Licenses, and for carrying out the provisions of the Law:—

Kingston—Hon. A. E. DaCosta, O.B.E., Hon. Leonard deCordova, J. M. Nethersole, G. D. Robertson.

St. Andrew—A. V. Kingdon, Thomas Kemp, W. J. Palmer, S. B. H. Bravo, Col. C. S. F. MacLavery, D.S.O.

St. Thomas—Dr. F. A. Norton, H. E. Pengelley, Capt. J. Hamilton, Dr. T. M. Bartlett, R. F. Robison.

Portland—T. C. Geddes, C. A. S. Hinshelwood, R. P. Dunn, W. T. Small, C. L. Isaacs.

St. Mary—J. H. Jefferson, Graham Hawkins, C. L. Clemetson, C. C. McT. Goffe, J. Roy Johnson.

St. Ann—A. S. Byles, A. B. Geddes, G. C. Brown, Major C. Roper, G. J. Casserley.

Trelawny—Rev. W. S. Lea, W. H. Vickers, J. H. Clerk, L. S. H. Booth, Colin G. Edwards.

St. James—A. H. Browne, F. M. Hoyt, E. C. Parks, Fyffe Roxburgh, Dr. D. L. Tate.

Hanover—Arthur Clodd, O. C. A. Donaldson, Rev. H. U. Messam, W. H. Rigg, J. G. M. Robertson.

Westmoreland—Hon. Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, T. B. Goodin, A. W. Aguilar, A. W. Alcock.

St. Elizabeth—Hon. P. W. Sangster, Major G. L. Knowles, C. E. Isaacs, A. G. Robison, Stafford Maxwell.

Manchester—L. P. Kerr, Aubrey Lewis, C. F. Pengelley, H. E. Lewis, Leonard Sutton.

Clarendon—Allan Phillips, H. E. Upton, Arthur A. Lewis, Lewis Anderson, T. Harty.

St. Catherine—T. H. Sharp, Harold Braham, D. A. Campbell, Humphrey Crum-Ewing, E. A. M. Stewart.

PRISON VISITORS' BOARD.

T. Kemp—*Chairman*, E. B. Nethersole, A. V. Kingdon.

CENSOR FOR MOVING PICTURE FILMS.

Censor—P. J. O'L. Bradbury, Cross Roads.

Board of Appeal—Inspector General, Director of Education, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 1/10	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	
Hand	=	4 Inches	} Used for height of horses.
Fathom	=	6 Feet	
			} Used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths	
Chain	=	100 Links	
		or 66 ft.	

2 MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. yards	=	1 Perch or rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1,728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard.

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½	_____	cub. ins.
						nearly	
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½	_____	
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½	_____	
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	554½	_____	
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218 1-5	_____	
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½	_____	cub. ft.
						nearly	
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½	_____	

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—

For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½	gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½	
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000	—
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)			
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)			
20	Cwt.	=	Ton			

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this

Division are as follows:—cwt. qr. lb.					
14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760

These are the denominations of Troy Weights when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, *continued.*

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 days	= 1 Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year
365 Days	= 1 Common Year
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year

In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

Gold.

	dwt.	gr.
Double Sovereign	10	6½
Sovereign	5	3½
Half Sovereign	2	13½

Silver.

Crown	18	4	4-11
Half Crown	9	2	2-11
Florin	7	6	6-11
Shilling	3	15	3-11
Sixpence	19	7-11	

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

[The Metric unit of weight is the GRAMME = 15.44 grains English. It is the weight of cubic centimetre of distilled water.]

Milligramme	= 1000th of a gramme	..	=	.0154 grains English
Centigramme	= 100th	..	=	.1544 "
Déctigramme	= 10th	..	=	1.544 "
GRAMME		..	=	15.44 "
Decagramme	= 10 grammes	..	=	154.4 "
Hectogramme	= 100	..	=	1544 "
Kelogramme	= 1000	..	=	32½ oz. Troy = 2.2057 lbs. av.
Myriagramme	= 10000	..	=	321½ oz. " = 22.057 "

* * * 51 Kilogrammes make 1 cwt. and very nearly ½ lb. besides.

MEASURES.

Length.

[The Metric unit of linear measure is the METRE = 39.3708 inches. It is the 10 millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole.]

Millimètre	= 1000th of a metre	..	=	.03937 inches
Centimètre	= 100th	..	=	.39371 "
Décimètre	= 10th	..	=	3.93708 "
METRE		..	=	39.3708 = 3.2809 ft.
Décamètre	= 10 metres	..	=	32.809 ft. = 10.9363 yds.
Hectomètre	= 100	..	=	328.09 ft. = 109.363 yds.
Kilomètre	= 1000	..	=	1093.63 yds. = 621.38 miles
Myriamètre	= 10000	..	=	10936.33 yds. = 6.21382 miles

NOTE 1 — Since the fraction of $\frac{5}{8}$ is equal to the decimal .625, the Metric kilomètre differs but little from the $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile; the difference being .625 — .62135 = 100362, which is less than the 4-1000th, or the 1-250th of a mile; so that by estimating a kilomètre at $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile, we make an error in excess, of less than one mile in 250 miles. For the ordinary purposes of comparison therefore we may regard 8 kilomètres as equal to five miles; so that the distance between any two places, expressed in kilomètres, may be converted into English miles, near enough for general itinerary objects, by multiplying the number of kilomètres by 5, and then dividing the product by 8; as in the instance in the margin, where we see that 40 kilomètres make 25 miles.

40 kilos.
5 "
8) 200
25 miles

Surface.

[The Metric unit of superficial measure is the *ARE* = 119.603 sq. yds. It is the square of 10 mètres; that is, of a *décamètre*.]

Centiare = 100th of an <i>are</i> = 1 square mètre =	1.196 sq. yds.
<i>ARE</i>	= 119.603 "
Decare = 10 ares	= .2471 acres
Hectare = 100 ares	= 2.471 "

Capacity.

[The Metric unit of capacity is the *LITRE* = 61.02705 cubic inches. It is the cube of one-tenth of a mètre, that is, of a *décimètre*]

Millitre = 1000th of a litre = 1 cubic centimètre =	.06103 cub. in.
Centilitre = 100th "	= .6103 "
Décilitre = 10th "	= 6.1027 "
<i>LITRE</i>	= 61.02705 "
Décalitre = 10 litres	= 610.2705 "
	{ = 2.201 gallons
Hectolitre = 100 litres	= 3.53166 cub. ft. = 22.0097 gal.
Kilolitre = 1000 " = a cub. metre	= 35.31658 " = 220.0967 "
Myrialitre = 10000 "	= 353.1658 " = 2200.9667 "

In the measurement of *solids*, a cubic metre is called a *stère*, a 10th part of which is a *Décistère*, and 10 *stères* is a *Décastère*.

It will be seen, from the preceding Tables of Weights and Measures, that the *Mètre*,—the unit of *length*, is an element entering into even the system of *weights*, as well as into linear, superficial, solid, and quantitative measurements. It is on this account that this system of weights and measures is called the *METRIC SYSTEM*: it is at the same time a *Decimal* system; because, proceeding from the fundamental unit, the ascending gradations are uniformly at a tenfold rate, and the descending gradations are uniformly by *tenths*.

PARISH GENERAL RATES AND ROAD RATES.

THE following Parish General Rates and Parish Road Rates on every ten pounds (£10) or fractional part of ten pounds (£10) of the value of rateable property were fixed in respect of the following parishes for the financial year, beginning on the 1st April, 1932, viz.:—

Parish.	Parish General Rate.	Parish Road Rate.
—	—	—
	s. d.	s. d.
Port Royal	1 6	0 1
St. Thomas	1 4	0 9
Portland	1 11	0 9
St. Mary	1 6	0 7
St. Ann	1 6	0 7
Trelawny	2 1	0 5
St. James	1 9	0 8
Hanover	1 9	0 9
Westmoreland	1 5	0 9
St. Elizabeth	1 2	0 5
Manchester	1 5	0 2
Clarendon	1 6	0 6
St Catherine	1 2	0 8

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January ..	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February ..	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March ..	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April ..	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May ..	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June ..	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July ..	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August ..	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September ..	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October ..	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November ..	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December ..	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Title of Paper.	Name of Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.	Founded.
The Gleaner	H. G. DeLisser, c.m.g.	Daily	Kingston	1834
The New Jamaican	G. V. Barton	"	"	1932
The Northern Weekly News	Marcus Garvey	Weekly	Montego Bay	1908
The Jamaica Gazette	Hon. P. F. Lightbody	"	"	"
The Police Gazette	The Govt. Printer	Weekly	Kingston	1845
The Jamaica Times	—	"	"	about 1880
	F. Casserly	"	"	1898
	Miss B. deLeon	"	"	"
The Presbyterian	Rev. R. C. Young	Monthly	"	1889
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. F. C. Lloyd	"	"	—
The Catholic Opinion	Rev. G. F. McDonald, S.J.	"	"	1896
The Wesleyan Record	Rev. H. G. Edwards	"	"	1921
The War Cry	Mrs. Brigadier Smith	—	—	—
The Messenger	Rev. G. W. Olson	—	Kingston	1909
The Jamaica Diocesan Gazette	Rev. L. E. P. Erith	Monthly	"	1917
Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society	L. Carrington	"	"	1897
The Jamaica Critic	Hon. D. T. Wint	"	"	1926
J. U. T. Magazine	T. E. Simpson	6 times a yr.	Kingston	1928
The Sportsman	A. F. Thelwell	"	"	1927

ST. JAMES COUNTRY CLUB

The grounds cover 75 acres about two miles from the centre of Montego Bay. There are a 9 hole Golf Course and 6 grass Tennis Courts and a Club House.

Visitors may join as temporary members for both Tennis and Golf at a charge of £1 per month and 2s. to 4s. green-fee per afternoon. The Tennis charge is the same.

Secretary.—M. H. Penfold.

DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. latitude and 71° and 72° 50' W. longitude, at the south-east end of the Bahama Islands, and just below the tropic of Cancer. They lie about 90 miles to the north of the Dominican Republic, about 720 miles to the south of Bermuda, and about 450 miles to the north-east of Jamaica.

They consist of two groups of islands, separated by a deep-water channel about 22 miles wide known as the Turks Islands passage. The Turks Islands lie to the east of the passage and the Caicos Islands to the west. The area of these islands is estimated to be about 166 square miles, but, as no thorough survey of the group has ever been made, this figure may be below the mark.

The Turks Islands consist of two inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, four uninhabited islands or cays, and a large number of islets and rocks. These islands derived their name from a species of cactus found there by the early settlers, the scarlet head of which was said to resemble a Turkish fez.

The Caicos Islands, which lie to the west of the channel, surround the Caicos Bank, a triangular shoal 58 miles long on its northern side and 56 miles long on its eastern and western sides, respectively. The northern and eastern sides of the bank are bounded by a chain of islands, separated from each other by narrow passages or channels.

HISTORICAL.—The Turks and Caicos Islands were discovered in 1512 by Juan Ponce de Leon while on a voyage from Puerto Rico. These islands remained uninhabited, probably on account of the sterility of the soil and the scanty rainfall, until the year 1678, when a party of Bermudians arrived and established the salt raking industry. From that date onwards parties of Bermudians used to resort annually to the Turks Islands to rake salt, arriving about the month of March and returning to Bermuda about November when the salt raking season was over. Several attempts were made by the Spaniards and the French to obtain possession of the islands. In the year 1766 the King was pleased to appoint an agent, Mr. Andrew Symmer, "to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to His Majesty." By an Order in Council in 1781 regulations were approved for the management of the salinas (salt ponds) and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants. In 1790 Colonel Alexander Murray arrived as the agent of the Crown, and in 1799 an act was passed by the Bahama Legislature which placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained until 1848 when, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, the Queen granted a separate charter to the "Turks Island and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands." Under this charter the islands had an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the government, but this system was found burdensome in the altered circumstances caused by the fall in the price of salt, and in 1873, a petition was presented to the Queen praying for the abrogation of the charter. The islands were then annexed to Jamaica and still remain one of its dependencies. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a Commissioner as chief executive officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board and Judge of the Supreme Court.

CONSTITUTION.—The Legislature consists of a Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner as President, 3 official members, and 4 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and his assent to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica which are in express terms made applicable to the Turks and Caicos Islands take effect there. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce causes and has been constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Dependency.

CLIMATE.—Although the islands are within the tropics the climate is not unhealthy. The severe heat in the hot months is tempered by the constant sea breezes. The temperature ranges from 60° minimum to 93° maximum. The average rainfall in the year 1931, from observations taken at five stations throughout the islands, was 41.72 inches. The maximum precipitation was recorded at Cockburn Harbour, measuring 51.23 inches, and the minimum at Salt Cay registering 22.09 inches. The average annual rainfall during the five years 1927-1931 amounted to 28.35 inches.

Grand Turk.—Grand Turk is situated on the eastern side of the Turks Islands passage, and is approximately 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. It is the capital, and the Commissioner resides there. The island has a population of about 1,568, of whom about four-fifths are of African descent. The only settlement is Cockburn Town, on the western side of the island, where almost the entire population live. The town contains the various public offices and the prison; several stores, a market, a public library and reading room, four churches (two Anglican, one Wesleyan, and one Baptist), and Masonic and other society lodges. There is a local public telephone system connecting the public offices, business places and private residences. Vessels lie at anchor about 500 yards from the shore, and cargoes are conveyed between ship and shore by lighters. There is a lighthouse at the north-east end of the island. The elevation of the light is 108 feet above sea-level. This light can be seen 15 miles off in clear weather. There is a range of low hills running almost the entire length of the island on the eastern side, the greatest elevation being about 75 feet. The island is covered with low, scrubby vegetation, with stunted, hardy trees scattered here and there. The principal industry in Grand Turk is the production and export of salt, for which there is a good demand in the United States and Canada for meat packing and fish curing purposes. The salt ponds cover about 230 acres. There are 5 salt crushing mills on the island. Automobiles and horse-drawn carriages are used as conveyances. Cricket and football are played under the management of the Athletic Club, and tennis is played on hard courts throughout the year.

Salt Cay.—Salt Cay, which lies about 7 miles to the south-west of Grand Turk, is the only other inhabited island of the Turks Islands group. The area is about 4 square miles. The population, about 360, depend almost entirely on the salt ponds, 120 acres in extent, for their living.

South Caicos.—This island is situated at the south-east end of the Caicos Island and it is the only island of that group in which the salt industry is carried on. The area is about 8 square miles and the salt ponds (including reservoirs) cover about 400 acres. The population of South Caicos is about 630. The Government is represented by a District Commissioner, who resides at Cockburn Harbour (also known as East Harbour).

East Caicos.—This island, the north-eastern of the group, was formerly devoted to the cultivation of sisal and the production of fibre. The industry was abandoned in 1919, and the island is now uninhabited.

Middle Caicos.—Separated by a narrow passage from East Caicos lies Middle Caicos or, as it is sometimes called, Grand Caicos. This island, the largest of the Caicos group, is 25 miles long and 12 miles wide. On it are situated the villages of Lorimers, Bombarra and Conch Bar, with a total population about 780. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture including cotton growing.

North Caicos.—To the north-west of Middle Caicos lies North Caicos, an island about 12 miles long, with fertile soil. The principal settlements are Kew and Bottle Creek. The population of this island is about 1,400, mostly engaged in agriculture and fishing.

Parrot Cay, Dellis Cay, and Others.—Lying to the west of North Caicos are several small cays, the principal ones being Parrot Cay and Dellis Cay. The cultivation of cotton was abandoned at Parrot Cay, 1925.

Providenciales or Blue Hills.—Continuing the chain of islands, which in the form of a semicircle encloses the eastern and western sides of the Caicos Bank, and to the westward of the islands just mentioned, is the island of Providenciales, or Blue Hills, one of the largest of the Caicos group. This island is 17 miles long by 12 miles wide, and contains a population of about 730. On this island sponge fishing is carried on.

West Caicos.—West Caicos, also known as Belle Isle, is situated about 12 miles to the south-west of Providenciales. This island is about 8 miles long and 2 miles wide. A large amount of money was spent in an attempt to develop the resources of this island, which attempt was abandoned, and the island is now uninhabited.

Vital Statistics.—The estimated population of the Dependency at the end of 1930 was 5,293.

The white population, numbering about 200, is composed almost entirely of the descendants of the Bermudians. During the year 1930, 177 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 31.5 per 1,000. During the same period 75 deaths were recorded, the death rate being 13.4 per 1,000, 34 marriages were registered.

The value of the trade of the Dependency for the last 5 years was as follows:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	48,850	47,693	41,776	42,827	34,165
Exports	35,936	24,064	31,755	40,679	26,403
Total ..	84,786	71,756	73,521	83,506	70,568

Imports and Exports.—The value of the imports during the year 1930 amounted to £34,165. The value of the goods imported from the United Kingdom was £2,867; from British Dominions, £2,339; and from foreign countries, £28,959. The imports consisted mainly of general merchandise, including food, drink and clothing.

The exports were valued at £26,403. Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at £412. The value of the exports to Canada was £12,306, and to the United States, £8,116. The bulk of the exports consisted of salt (coarse and fishery).

Finance.—The currency consisted of British gold and silver coins and currency note issued by the local Government, but gold coins were scarce and seldom seen. The Government paper currency in circulation amounted to £4,000; the notes being of the following denominations: five shillings, ten shillings, and one pound. The Government Savings Bank had 860 accounts open, with £13,613 on deposit, at the end of the year. The investments amounted to £11,951. There were no private banks doing business in the Dependency.

Education.—The sum of £840 was granted in 1931 to the Board of Education for the maintenance of the primary schools throughout the Dependency. There were ten Government elementary schools supported in this manner. The number of scholars whose names were enrolled was 867 and the average attendance was 614.

The Secondary School at Grand Turk received a grant from the Government of £150. The average attendance at this school was 25.

During the year 1924, a Centre for the Cambridge University Local Examinations was established at Grand Turk and examinations have been held each year in December.

Communication.—Mails to and from the United Kingdom and other parts of the world were despatched and received via New York about twice a month by the steamers of the Royal Netherlands West India Mail lines. There is occasional communication with Jamaica by the Elders and Fyfes Line. Mails and passengers are conveyed between Jamaica and Turks Islands by a subsidized schooner.

The Government radio-telephone service enabled messages to be transmitted between Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Cockburn Harbour and passing ships.

The cable of the Direct West India Cable Co. Ltd., between Halifax and Bermuda and Jamaica touches at Grand Turk and connects the Dependency with other telegraphic systems of the world. The company supplies a News Bulletin daily, for which the Government pays a yearly subsidy of £120. In 1924, a new submarine telegraph cable was laid between Barbados and Grand Turk.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour H. E. Phillips, £700 and residence, and £100 Duty Allowance.

Judge of Supreme Court, His Honour H. E. Phillips.

Magistrate, Registrar and Auditor, T. G. Southby, £500 to £600.

Government Medical Officers, Robert O'Reilly, £450, £30 House allowance, £50 Personal Allowance, and private practice. J. A. Boffin, £350, private practice, and residence.

Assistant Treasurer, Postmaster, Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping and Manager Savings Bank, (Vacant.) £300:

Chief Clerk in Commissioner's Office, T. W. Willis, £150 to £200.

Assistant Clerk, Miss I. A. Roberts, £62 10s.

Inspector of Schools, C. Earle Crawford, B.A., £30.

Harbour Master and Warehouse Keeper, Grand Turk, R. G. Been, £150 and fees.

Superintendent of Public Works, C. W. Frith, £312 10s. 0d. Personal Allowance, £87 10s.

Government Officer at Salt Cay, G. N. Astwood, £175, residence and £10 boat allowance.

District Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, E. G. Ewing, £275 and residence.

Foreign Consuls: Dominican Republic, C. E. Frith, (acting) France, W. S. Jones, Consular Agent; Haiti, W. S. Jones.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour H. E. Phillips, President.

Hon. T. G. Southby

Hon. R. O'Reilly

Hon. C. W. Frith

Hon. J. D. Wood

Hon. W. S. Jones

Hon. L. L. Smith

Hon. W. A. Darrell

Clerk—T. W. Willis.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

Geographical.—The Cayman Islands consist of three small islands in the Caribbean Sea, lying north-west of Jamaica, and approximately mid-way between that island and the south-west coast of Cuba. Sixty miles intervene between Grand Cayman and Little Cayman, and ten miles east of the latter is Cayman Brac. The group lies between 79.83 and 81.30 west longitude and the 19th and 20th parallels of north latitude. Grand Cayman the largest of the islands, is 17 miles in length from east to west, four miles in width at the east and seven at the west. No part of the island is more than 50 feet above the surrounding ocean. Cayman Brac is 11 miles long by one and a quarter miles at its widest. Traversing its length from east to west is a central ridge of rock with precipitous sides, 150 feet high at the eastern end and sloping to the general level a few feet above the sea at the western end. Water-worn caverns are noticed along the entire length of this ridge, locally called the Bluff, indicating that the low land around the base, much the smaller part of the island's area, has been recently, in a geological sense, elevated above the sea. Little Cayman, the smallest of the group, is flat and largely a sand ridge above the surrounding ocean. There are no outlying cays or reefs. The 100 fathoms ocean depth closely encircles the islands. A basin in the ocean floor, known as Bartlett's Deep and said to be one of the deepest areas in the Caribbean, lies parallel with and south of the islands from 25 to 50 miles off shore.

Historical.—The islands were discovered by Columbus on the 10th May, 1503, but were not occupied by the Spaniards. They were first called Las Tortugas, on account of the number of turtle in the surrounding waters. The present name is supposed to be derived from "caiman"—alligator—this reptile being at one time numerous in the smaller islands. Settlement flowed from Jamaica in the first half of the 18th century; but many of the present inhabitants bear the surnames of British seamen wrecked either on the islands or on the neighbouring coast of Cuba who have remained domiciled in the Dependency.

Constitution.—In the early days of settlement public affairs were managed by the Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, acting with and under the direction of a locally elected "governor." To this body elected vestrymen were subsequently added, and in 1833 a Custos was commissioned. In 1863 an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament (26 and 27 Vic. chapter 31) recognising the existence of acts and resolutions passed by the local body and validating such as should be subsequently assented to by the Governor of Jamaica. As provided in the Imperial Act, the Legislature of Jamaica may make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Dependency, and may amend or repeal any of the laws locally passed. Under the provisions of Jamaica Law 24 of 1898, as amended by Law 33 of 1920, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner to administer the affairs of the Dependency. The Commissioner

performs the duties of Collector-General and Treasurer, and presides in the Grand Court, where when sitting alone, he has the powers of three Justices of the Peace. The Assembly of Justices and Vestry consists of the Commissioner as President, twenty-six Justices named in a General Commission of the Peace, and twenty-seven elected Vestrymen representing the several districts. Five Justices and eight Vestrymen form a quorum. There is an appeal from the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands to the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica; and this Court has exclusive jurisdiction in matters of divorce.

Geological Survey—In 1924, Dr. C. A. Matley, D.Sc., Government Geologist of Jamaica, visited the Dependency for the purpose of studying its geology. Apart from its scientific interest, the geology of the islands was one of local speculation, for in the previous year an oil-pro prospector, impressed by the conformation of the land in its relation with the surrounding ocean floor, had visited the islands and shown some activity in securing, prospecting and boring rights over large areas of land. Dr. Matley describes the islands as being the only projecting peaks of the submarine Cayman Ridge which extends from the Sierra Maestra Range of Cuba to the Misteriosa Bank in the direction of Honduras, with the exposed surfaces composed of a fairly hard semi-crystalline massive white limestone, a part of the white limestone formation of Jamaica, forming the central and more elevated portion of each island, and a younger calcareous formation, an outer and lower coastal platform, made up of reef-building corals, mollusca, corals, sand and marl with a hard crust due to cementation by carbonate of lime.

Emigration and Immigration.—Emigration of others than the sea-faring population has increased to the Central American Republics, but the total is inconsiderable and the absence temporary. There is no immigration other than the return of natives after arying terms of absence.

Public Health and Sanitation.—The staple food of the people consists of cassava, yams, sweet potatoes and breadfruit, all locally grown, and the ordinary wheat and corn products by way of imports. These constitute an almost entirely starchy diet which induces mild digestive disorders.

Vital Statistics.—There were 185 births in 1930 (35 per thousand) and 48 deaths (9 per thousand). The population is estimated at 5,987 in 1930.

Imports and Exports—For the year 1930, the value of Imports was £41,762 and of Exports £11,450. Imports were above and Exports below the average of the previous five years.

Trade, Agriculture and Industry—In 1930, exports from the turtle fisheries were valued at £8,317. The catch of green turtle, returned at 2,214 of merchantable size, and the price obtained (£2 each), were about the average. The hawksbill fishery accounted for about 1,500 head of a total value of £1,975.

The export of thatch-palm rope in 1930 was £2,014. This small industry provides an aid to livelihood to many, who, being without a vigorous bread winner, would otherwise be unable to maintain themselves.

The following tabulation shows the comparative value of imported and exported merchandise:

		Imports.	Exports.
		£	£
1929	..	42,710	12,324
Average 5 years	..	41,335	12,373
1930	..	41,762	11,450

The excess of imports over exports is balanced by the remitted wages of seamen in every part of the world, the earnings of island vessels not engaged in the turtle fishery and the contributions to dependents here of men working ashore in the United States and in the ports of Central America.

Two cattle dips are in operation. Material benefits in reduction of tick pest have accrued from their use.

Shipping.—Georgetown is a Port of Registry, having on its register 53 small sailing vessels and 10 small motor driven craft, with a total tonnage of 4,486 tons. Six vessels with a total tonnage of 290 were built in 1930.

In 1929, 171 sailing vessels entered, and 173 cleared from the Dependency, the total tonnage being 31,679.

Banking Facilities.—There are no branches of banks in the Dependency. Remittances are made from abroad by drafts on American banks or branches of banks established in Jamaica, which are cashed in the shops and serve as remittances in payment for imports.

Education.—Ten Government primary schools were in operation throughout 1930. These, with four private schools, had 976 pupils enrolled and an average daily attendance of 800. The total expenditure in the Government schools was £1,682. There are no aided schools and no secondary schools.

Meteorological.—Observations are taken at Georgetown only. The estimated rainfall amounted to 47 inches. The heaviest rainfalls were in August (9 inches) and October (8 inches) and the largest single day's rain (June 9) was 4 inches. The air temperature ranges from 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit in the months October to March, and 10 degrees higher in summer. No cyclonic disturbances approached the islands in the year under review.

Communications.—Regular mail, passenger, and freight service, by motor vessels is maintained with Jamaica. There is also frequent intercourse with ports in Florida, Cuba, and Honduras by sailing vessels. Roads suitable for vehicular traffic connect some of the more important settlements, and from these branch a system of bridle paths.

Postal and Telephone Services.—Foreign mails are received through Jamaica and the Isle of Pines, Cuba; and all outgoing vessels to whatever port directed are the bearers of mails.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner and Judge of the Grand Court—His Honour Lt-Col. E. A. Weston, C.M.G. £500 600, residence and fees.

Government Medical Officer—G. N. Overton, £300, residence, £40, travelling allowance, £125 drug allowance.

Clerk to Commissioner and Secretary to Board of Education—Miss F. L. Bodden, £72

Treasury Clerk and Assistant to Collector and Postmaster—E. O. Pantan, £125.

Collector of Customs and Postmaster, George Town—A. C. Pantan, £180.

Cayman Brac—A. S. Ratty, £180 and fees. *East End*—A. B. Connolly, fees.

West Bay—H. L. Ebanks, fees.

Assistant to Collector, Cayman Brac—J. C. Lazzari, £96.

Clerk of Courts, Vestry and Board of Health—A. E. Pantan, £100.

Inspector of Police, Bailiff of Grand Court, Tidewater and Foreman of Works—J. R. Watler, £150, fees and quarters.

Clerk of Cemetery and Markets—A. E. Pantan, fees.

Auditors—A. E. Pantan, £30, E. J. Lyon £30, W. T. Foster, Jnr., £6, J. S. Foster, £6.

Postmistress, Bodden Town—B. Connor, £25.

Postmaster, West Bay—H. L. Ebanks, £15.

Postmaster, East End—A. B. Connolly, £15.

Registrar of Shipping—Lt. Col. E. A. Weston, fees.

Admeasurer—R. B. Bodden, fees.

Registrars of Marriages—A. E. Pantan, fees; H. W. Ratty, fees.

Recorder of Deeds—Malcolm MacTaggart, fees.

Government Dispenser—H. W. Ratty, Cayman Brac, £10, drug allowance, £15.

Registrars of Births and Deaths, Georgetown—M. McTaggart, fees. *Prospect*—E. Jackson, fees. *Bodden Town*—B. Connor, fees—*East End*—A. B. Connolly, fees.

West Bay—H. L. Ebanks, fees. *Cayman Brac*—A. S. Ratty, fees. *Northside*—L. L. Chisholm, fees.

Receivers of Wrecks—No. 1 District—R. J. Watler, fees. No. 2 District—A. E. Pantan fees. Lesser Caymans—A. S. Rutty, fees.
Foreign Vice-Consuls—Honduras, E. S. Parsons, Esq. J.P.
 Nicaragua—W. S. Coe, Esq.

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

H. W. Rutty, A. E. Pantan, William Farrington, Samuel E. Bodden, J. T. Ebanks, M. McTaggart, L. Chisholm, H. O. Merren, J. S. Foster, R. W. Foster, G. N. Overton, J. J. Griffiths, W. T. Foster, Jr., J. N. Tibbets, H. L. Ebanks, R. E. McTaggart, A. B. Connolly, A. S. Rutty, E. S. Parsons, B. Marson, R. B. Bodden, W. J. Bodden, A. C. Pantan, E. J. Lyon, T. P. Thompson, C. Glidden.

There are Customs offices at Georgetown, East End and Cayman Brac.

Georgetown and Cayman Brac are the principal ports of entry. There is an *ad valorem* duty of 12½ per cent. on everything imported into the Dependency with the following duties on Beer, 1/6 per gallon, Spirits, 12s. per gallon. Wines 4s. and Bay Rum, 6s. per gallon.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR, 1931.

JANUARY.

Inspector Michael Bernard O'Sullivan, after forty-one years service in the Police Force, went on leave of absence prior to retiring from the Government Service (1st). Lord Olivier, accompanied by Lady Olivier, visited the island (4th). Jamaica Government Notes (10/- & 5/-) issued (9th). Dr. Jack Harris, D.Sc., new principal of the Government Continuation, Technical and Commercial School, landed (10th). Mr. Hugh Massie-Blomfield, British Trade Commissioner, arrived to take up his duties, (19th). Twenty-two English School Boys, touring the West Indies under the auspices of the School Empire Tour Committee, visited Jamaica (23rd-Feb. 2nd).

FEBRUARY.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. Prince George visited Jamaica (3rd-4th). The Prince opened the Memorial Clock Tower of the Kingston Parish Church; and inspected the West Yorkshire Regiment and Ex-Service men. His Royal Highness received an address from the people of Jamaica and attended a Reception at King's House. The newly built Constant Spring Hotel was opened (5th). Admiral Sir Michael Hodges, Commander-in-Chief of the British Atlantic Fleet, in H.M. *Nelson*, visited Jamaica (13th).

MARCH.

The Chamber of Commerce gave a luncheon in honour of Lord Olivier (4th). The War Memorial Tower, Kingston, was dedicated by the Bishop of Jamaica (15th). The Rushlight of the Jamaica group of Toc H was lighted at the St. Andrew's Parish Church (17th). At a largely attended meeting held at Clovelly Park (19th), at which all members of the community were present, a farewell address from the Diocese was presented to Dr. deCarteret on his relinquishing the bishopric of Jamaica. The Bishop left the island on the 21st. His Excellency the Governor, in H.M. *Delhi*, visited Grand Cayman (29th), being away from Jamaica from 28th to 30th. A party of 12 Boy Scouts, from King Edward VII School, Sheffield, visited Jamaica (30th-April 19th).

APRIL.

The S.S. *Jamaica Pioneer*, the first ship completely owned by the Jamaica Producers Association, reached Jamaica (9th). Jamaica members of the West India Cricket Team which had toured Australia returned to Jamaica (10th). The Legislative Council voted £10,000 for repairs of flood damages of March 12th and 13th (23rd). A number of Jamaicans who had sought work in Cuba returned to Jamaica (30th).

MAY.

Mr. S. A. Hammond, Director of Education, left the island on leave (4th) and subsequently retired from the service. The Resident Magistrate's Court House, Kingston, was opened (11th). The Governor opened the Ramble Bridge in St. Thomas (15th). Mr. H. C. Powell, Superintendent of the Jamaica Government Railway, appointed Director (18th). The Right Reverend Bishop Hardie clected Bishop of Jamaica at a special Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica (19th). Archdeacon Simms presented with an address by Synod on the completion of fifty years as a clergyman in the Church of England (19th). A dinner was given in honour of the Hon. D. T. Wint in connection with his services to the public (23rd). Much damage caused to roads on the Northside during the month.

JUNE.

The Rev. Father J. J. Williams, S.J., visited Jamaica from the New England Mission (1st). Mr. A. W. Farquharson received the honour of Knighthood; and Mr. Duncan Hall the Companionship of the Imperial Service Order (3rd). The Montego Bay First Baptist Church, rebuilt after the fire, was opened (3rd). Mr. Eustace Montgomery, M.R.C.V.S., adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, consulted with the Penkeepers Committee of the Jamaica Imperial Association (8th). A dinner was given by the members of the Legislative Council to the Hon. F. C. Wells Durrant on his retirement from the office of Attorney General (9th). The staff of the Mandeville Hospital gave an address to Dr. Hargreaves, D.M.O., on his retiring from the Government Service (9th). Six men were killed and others wounded by a flash of lightning in Westmoreland (12th). The Stewards of the Jockey Club, on behalf of the members, presented Mr. J. L. Ashenheim with an address, a gold salver and a purse, on account of his long services rendered to horse racing in Jamaica (15th). The Legislative Council adopted the Report of the Development Committee (16th).

JULY.

Hon. M. V. Camacho, K.C., landed and assumed his duties as Attorney General (7th). An address was presented to Sir Arthur Farquharson on his Knighthood, at the Ward Theatre, by the Legislative Council, Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, the Jamaica Agricultural Society, Jamaica Imperial Association, the Jamaica Banana Producers Association and others; His Excellency the Governor presiding (16th). Commander Dix, R.N., Harbour Master, left Jamaica on promotion (22nd).

AUGUST.

Mr. Sidney Cargill appointed Custos of St. Andrew (3rd). Mr. Louis de Vaux, Resident Magistrate of Jamaica, appointed Solicitor General of Trinidad (14th). The Rev. Armon Jones appointed Chairman of the Jamaica District of the Wesleyan Church (19th).

SEPTEMBER.

A team of Golfers from Panama visted the island (1st). The Rev. Father Semmes, S.J., conducted Mass at the Blue Mountain Peak (1st). The Right Rev. W. G. Hardie, M.A., enthroned Bishop of Jamaica in the Cathedral (8th). A dinner was given in honour of the Hon. James S. Watson, Judge of the Municipal Courts of New York City and Dr. Lucien Brown of Harlem Hospital, New York City, on a visit to their native land (8th). A Hurricane and Tidal Wave seriously damaged Belize (8th). Brigadier Charles Smith, General Secretary of the Salvation Army in the West Indies, and Mrs. Smith, left Jamaica after labouring in the West Indies for thirty years (12th). Great Britain abandoned the Gold Standard (21st). Councillors of the New Corporation of Kingston & St. Andrew, after its abolition, elected (24th).

OCTOBER.

The 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers arrived to relieve the 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment (1st) who sailed for England (3rd). Hon. G. Seymour Seymour

elected Mayor of the Corporation of Kingston and St. Andrew (7th). Water-Policeman Milton Oswald Crighton was presented with the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving life at sea (7th). Commander H. deB. Tupper, R.N., the newly appointed Harbour Master, landed and assumed his duties (13th). His Excellency the Governor opened the new Bridge over the Rio Cobre near Spanish Town (21st). Mr. Shepherd Munn arrived to act as Adjudicator at the Musical Competition Festival (28th). A Cuban Football team visited the island (29th). Squadron-leader Harold Hinkler welcomed on his flight from New York (30th).

NOVEMBER.

Heavy rains suspended traffic through Panama Canal (7th). A deputation (consisting of Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke and Mr. Thomas S. Penny) from the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland came to enquire into the misunderstandings in the Baptist Union of Jamaica (2nd). Hon. C. G. H. Davis, Auditor General, left the island prior to retiring from office (11th). An address and silver Rose Bowl were presented to the Hon. Dr. George Hargreaves in recognition of his valuable services to the town of Mandeville and the parish of Manchester (20th). Colonel Lindbergh brought the "American Clipper" to Kingston (21st). A Report on the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor to enquire into the working of the Jamaica Agricultural Society was considered by the Legislative Council (24th).

DECEMBER.

The Elected members of the Legislative Council threw out the Package Tax Bill (5th). The Government decided to take over Constant Spring Hotel (22nd).

LEGISLATION OF 1931.

THE followings Laws were enacted during the year:—

1. A Law further to amend the Tariff Law, 1925, Law 4 of 1925 and all Laws amending the same.
2. A Law to amend Law 14 of 1923, The Rum Duty Amendment Law, 1923.
3. A Law to Continue a Certain Expiring Law.
4. A Law for the more effectual prevention and punishment of Bribery and Corruption of and by members, officers, or servants of corporations, councils, parochial and other boards, commissions, or other public bodies.
5. A Law to Amend the Insurance Fund Law, 1921 (Law 17 of 1921).
6. A Law to Repeal the Laws relating to Entertainments Duty.
7. A Law to amend the Law to consolidate and amend the Resident Magistrates' Laws, 1927 (Law 39 of 1927).
8. A Law to secure a Pension to Frederick Arthur Gordon Purchas in respect of his services as a District Medical Officer of the Colony.
9. The Appropriation Law, 1931-1932.
10. A Law to amend the Local Improvement Law, 1914.
11. A Law further to amend the Kingston Building Law (Law 5 of 1883).
12. A Law to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.
13. The Sugar Industry Aid Law, 1931.
14. A Law to Amend the Parochial Boards Laws Consolidation Law, 1901 (Law 17 of 1901).
15. A Law to extend the provisions of the Customs (Importation Prohibition) Law, 1916 (Law 23 of 1916) to the Dependency of the Turks and Caicos Islands.
16. A Law to give effect to a certain Convention on the execution of Arbitral Awards.
18. A Law to give effect to a Protocol on Arbitration Clauses signed on behalf of His Majesty at a meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations held on the 24th day of September, 1923.
19. A Law to provide for an additional pension to Thomas John Field. formerly an Inspector of Police of the Jamaica Constabulary Force.
20. A Law to make provision for the Improvement of the Kingston Race Course.

21. A Law to authorise the raising of a Loan for Road Works.
22. A Law in aid of the Jamaica Coconut Producers Association Limited.
23. A Law in aid of the Coconut Industry and to promote aid and encourage the local manufacture of Edible Oils.
24. A Law in Further Aid of the Canada-West Indies Hotels Company, Limited.
25. A Law to regulate the Manufacture of Rum in this Island.
26. A Law to amend the War Expenses (Jamaica Contribution) Law, 1921.
27. A Law to amend the Customs Consolidation Law, 1877.
28. A Law to amend a Law entitled, "An Act to amend the Criminal Law."
29. A Law to amend the Bankruptcy Laws.
30. A Law to validate the proceedings of the Legislative Board of the Turks and Caicos Islands.
31. A Law to validate the acts and proceedings of the Central Board of Health.
32. A Law relating to Children and Young Persons.
33. A Law to Consolidate the Laws relating to Main Roads.
34. A Law to Consolidate the Laws Relating to Parochial Roads.
35. A Law to enable the erection and maintenance of a jetty or pier in the Harbour of Montego Bay, and of a Railway Line to connect same with the existing Jamaica Government Railway.

OBITUARY, 1931.

SIR ANTHONY COLL, K.C., who was born in 1861, was educated at Haileybury and Exeter College, Oxford, taking his M.A. degree and B.C.L. in 1888. He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1887, and five years later was appointed Police Magistrate of Gibraltar. In 1901 he was made Attorney-General of that Colony, and in 1902 he took silk; and while holding this appointment he at times acted as Chief Justice and Colonial Secretary. In 1911 he was appointed Chief Justice of Jamaica and was Knighted the following year. He retired in 1922 and settled in England. He died on the 22nd of July at Whitehall, Bideford, England.

DR. LEWIS ARCHIBALD CROOKS, M.B., C.M. (Edin.) was born in Trelawny on the 5th of March, 1873. He was educated at Potsdam School (now Munro College) and at Edinburgh University. After being Assistant House Surgeon and Resident Physician at Leith Hospital, he returned to Jamaica and became Medical Officer of Health for St. Andrew until 1923 when he was appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health of the newly created Kingston & St. Andrew Corporation, and later retired from the public Service. He died on the 21st of November.

From 1911 to 1913 he was Chairman of the Parochial Board of St. Andrew, and he was a Justice of the Peace.

He was for many years President of the Liguanea Branch of the Jamaica Agricultural Society and played an important part in its activities, especially in the shows held from time to time.

DR. GEORGE FORSYTHE ASHLEY DaCOSTA, M.B., C.M. (Aberdeen), the son of Edward DaCosta, was born in Kingston in 1857. He was educated at the Collegiate School, at St. Bartholomew Hospital, London, and at the University of Aberdeen. He returned to his native land and practised in Kingston as a private medical man for many years. He was medical officer for the New City Dispensary and Secretary of the Medical Council of Jamaica. He died in Kingston on the 21st of April.

REV. GEORGE EDWARD HENDERSON, son of the Rev. G. R. Henderson, was born in St. Elizabeth on the 20th November, 1849. He was educated in England and at Colgate University, New York, U.S.A. He entered the Ministry of the Baptist Church and became in 1876 pastor of the Church in Brown's Town, a position he held until he resigned a few months before his death which occurred at Brown's Town on the 28th of July.

In 1893 he became Chairman of the Baptist Union, and during his long career his influence for good was felt in the Baptist Church in Jamaica. He was keenly interested in Education and played his part in the establishment of Westwood High School for Girls of which he was for years the manager. He edited the "Christian Helper" for four years, and the "Baptist Reporter" for six years.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HANNAN HENDERSON, K.B.E., was born on the 20th of June, 1845, at Worth near Sandwich, and entered the navy as a cadet in the "Britannia" in 1859. As a captain he served in the naval brigade in the punitive expedition against the Sultan of Vitu, in East Africa in 1890.

In 1898 he became Commodore at Port Royal, and he was on retirement from that office, for a time, a nominated member of the Legislative Council. In 1902 he acquired flag rank and became Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard. He became a full Admiral in 1903 and retired shortly afterwards. He was created a K.B.E. in 1924. He died in London on the 29th of April. During his career he was an ardent reformer of naval education, having commenced with the state of affairs at the Naval College.

NIELS PAUL HOFMAN-BANG, the son of Niels Carl Hofman-Bang, late Director of Zoological Gardens in Copenhagen, was born on the 30th of January, 1881, in Dorpat, Russia. He was educated in Denmark and graduated from the University of Copenhagen as Cand. phil. (English B.A.) in January 29th, 1901. In 1902 he went to Nicaragua and was manager of banana plantations, he then worked in the Danish West Indies. In 1904 he returned to Denmark where he did literary and secretarial work.

In 1920 his health obliged him to leave Denmark for a tropical climate, and he settled in Jamaica in July, 1920. He established, under the Government, the Silk Culture Industry to which he devoted himself to the detriment of his health. He also executed some most artistic work in tortoise-shell carving. He died at Shooter's Hill on the 5th of May.

REV. CANON ERNEST LEOPOLD JONES was born in Port Maria on the 7th of October 1878. He went through a course of study at the Theological College (now St. Peter's College) and was ordained a Deacon in 1905, and a Priest in 1906. From 1906 to 1909 he was in charge of Fellowship and Moore Town; he then went to Kings and Bluefields; and in 1915 to Montpelier. He was rector of Bluefields from 1916 until 1922, when he became Rector of Spanish Town and Senior Canon of the Cathedral. In 1928 he was appointed rector of Port Maria, where he died on the 28th of January.

REV. FATHER JOSEPH KELLY was born in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. in 1884, and entered the Holy Cross College there in 1901. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1903, and was ordained Priest in 1920. He was for five years Minister of the House at Winchester Park and attached to the Cathedral. He was next assigned to Toll Gate, Gordon Town and Morant Bay, and lastly at the Church of the Holy Cross, Halfway Tree. He returned to the United States owing to ill-health, and died in New York on the 6th of October.

DR. MICHAEL MACFARLANE MEIKLE, M.B.; B.S.C., Edin., was born in Manchester. He was educated at the Collegiate School, Kingston, and after going through his medical course in Edinburgh, returned to Jamaica and became Medical Officer of Health for Manchester. He died at Mandeville on the 11th of November.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON JOSEPH MASSIAH, the son of W. B. Massiah, was born in Barbados on the 29th November, 1865. He was educated at Harrison College and Codrington College. In 1888 he obtained the degree of Durham (Condr.) B.A. and L.Th., and in 1911 that of M.A. He came to Jamaica and was ordained Deacon in 1889 and Priest in 1890. From 1889 to 1891 he was Assistant Master at the Jamaica High School, and Curate of the Kingston Parish Church. He was Rector of Port Royal from 1891 to 1905, when he became Rector of Montego Bay Parish Church. In 1916 he was made Archdeacon of Cornwall. He died at Montego Bay on the 21st of September.

ARTHUR ABRAHAM MELHADO, the son of Abraham Melhado, was born at Old Harbour on the 10th of December, 1866. He was educated at York Castle and then entered on a commercial career at Old Harbour, being all his life connected with the parish of St. Catherine of which he was a Justice of the Peace. In 1916 he became Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board and from 1917 to 1922 he was Chairman. He was a member of the Board of Management of Beckford & Smith's School and the Board of Visitors of the Rio Cobre Home for children. He died at Old Harbour on the 19th of November.

JOHN FITZALAN MILHOLLAND was born in Kingston on the 4th March, 1865. After he had completed his school career at St. George's College, Kingston, he studied Law and was admitted to practice as a Solicitor in Jamaica in 1887; and was appointed a Notary Public in 1893. He first was appointed Clerk of the Courts for the parish of St. Thomas, but shortly after he entered into partnership with the late Mr. E. Bolivar Wolfe, then with Mr. (now Sir Arthur) Farquharson and Mr. L. J. Stone under the style or firm of Farquharson & Milholland. On the retirement of Sir Arthur Farquharson as Crown Solicitor in 1912 he succeeded him in that appointment, and in that year Mr. Lewis Ashenheim entered into the partnership and the firm became Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone. In 1919 he retired from business and left the Island and settled at Wimbledon in England. He died on 21st October. In addition to his legal activities, he took part in social and commercial undertakings and was a Director of the Victoria Mutual Building Society and of several companies doing business in Jamaica.

He married Mary Edith Pain a daughter of James Pain, proprietor of the well-known Pyrotechnic firm of London. He is survived by his widow and two sons and a daughter. His eldest son Capt. Fred. R. Milholland, of the Yorkshire Regiment, was killed in France during the Great War.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT MOSELEY, M.B., C.M. (Edin.) M.R.C.S. (Eng.) M.D., C.M. (Canada) was born in Nova Scotia, Canada on the 31st of December, 1858, and was educated at Dalhousie University. He entered the Medical Service of Jamaica in 1881. He was for many years District Medical Officer for Port Antonio. He was a Justice of the Peace. He was on active service during the Great War. He retired from the Public Service in 1930. He died in London on the 14th of October.

HON. EVERARD SOMERVILLE MURRAY was born at Norris, St. Thomas-in-the-East on the 10th of March, 1879, and entered the public service of the Colony in 1897 as Assistant Clerk of the Courts in St. Elizabeth. In August, 1921, he was transferred to the Revenue Department in which his rise was rapid. He served in the following capacities—Junior Revenue Clerk, Landing Waiter, Senior Revenue Clerk, Assistant Collector of Taxes, Collector of Taxes, Deputy Stamp Commissioner, Chief Clerk Income Tax Department, Supervisor of Revenue, Valuation Commissioner, and finally in 1929, Collector General. He died in Lower St. Andrew on October 10th after a week's illness.

ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD POORE, Bart. K.C.B., was born on the 7th July, 1853, and succeeded his father as 4th Baronet in 1893. He served with distinction with the Naval Brigade in the Perak Expedition, 1875-76; Lieutenant on *Invincible* at Alexandria, 1882; with the Naval Brigade in the Egyptian War, 1882, and in the Nile Expedition for Khartoum, 1884-85. Was Rear Admiral 1903; on Mediterranean and Channel Fleet, 1903-5; Vice-Admiral, 1907; Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, 1911-15; retired 1917; Deputy Lieut. and J.P. Wilts; Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, 1917; and Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy, 1917. But for the change in the Regulations he would have become an Admiral of the Fleet. He visited the West Indies when in command of H.M.S. *Tourmaline*, and in 1895 was in Jamaica.

An account is given in Lady Poore's "An Admiral's Wife in the Making (1917)" of a sham-fight in which the navy represented by the *Tourmaline* successfully broke down the military defence of Kingston.

In 1906 Captain Poore was sent to the north side of the Island on account of threatened raids by filibusters from Cuba, and he was made a Justice of the Peace for the northern parishes, St. Thomas, Portland, St. Mary, St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James and Hanover. He died in England on the 8th of December.

REV. THOMAS GORDON SOMERS was born at Camrose in St. James on the 28th of May 1866. After being educated at Calabar College he entered the Baptist Ministry. After serving for a time at Yallahs, he was called in 1897 to Spanish Town, where he established a reputation as an able preacher. He was a member of the Parochial Board of St. Catherine and at one time its Chairman. He was a Justice of the Peace for the parish. He later laboured at Stewart Town in Trelawny.

In 1902 he visited Great Britain and in 1904 formed one of a Deputation to enquire into the state of the Church in Costa Rica. In 1908 he was Chairman of the Jamaica Baptist Union. He was Secretary of Calabar College for nearly ten years. In 1905 he was elected President of the Jamaica Union of Evangelical Churches. He was member of the Board of Visitors of the Mico College. He died in Lower St. Andrew on the 20th of March.

ARCHIBALD SPOONER was born at Wellow, Nottinghamshire, on the 11th of September, 1864. He was educated at Fettes, and at the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines, London. In 1888 he went to Queensland, and from 1890 to 1892 he was in Victoria. In the latter year he went to St. Kitts and settled down as a sugar planter. He also worked as a sugar planter in Demerara and in Antigua where he was a member of the Legislative Council from 1898 to 1912. He then worked for a time in Mexico; for a short time in Jamaica and again in Antigua. In 1917 he returned to Jamaica as manager of the Vere Estate Company. He was for many years a member of the Board of Management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society. In the summer of 1931 he went to England for the benefit of his health, but he never recovered. He died at his residence, Constant Spring, St. Andrew on the 10th of December.

DR. CHARLES ALFRED HAMLIN THOMSON, M.B., B.C. Cantab. was born in Kingston on the 29th June, 1870. He was educated at the late school at York Castle in St. Ann, and in 1889 won the Jamaica Scholarship. He went to Cambridge and took there his M.B. and B.C. Returning to Jamaica he entered the Government Medical Service in 1895, being stationed first at Falmouth. He was transferred to the Kingston Hospital in 1908, and he later became Government Bacteriologist and District Medical Officer for Kingston. In later life he practised independently of the Government. He was a member of the Central Board of Health, Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, and the Jamaica Schools Commission. He died at Chapelton on the 15th of May.

HON. WILLIAM ARTHUR STERLING VICKERS, the son of William Vickers former Custos of Westmoreland, was born in 1864. He was educated at Clifton College for which he bore a life-long regard. He became a sugar planter in Westmoreland at an early age and devoted his best energies to the furtherance of the estates under his management. From 1906 to 1911 he represented Westmoreland in the Legislative Council, of which parish he was Custos from 1906 to 1921. Giving up his active concern in sugar cultivation he removed to St. Andrew of which parish he became Custos in 1922. He was also made a nominated member of the Legislative Council which post he resigned owing to failing health.

He broke down in health on the death of his wife, his cousin Florence Vickers, in 1930, and he died at his residence Deepdene in Lower St. Andrew on the 29th of June. He was a prominent member of the Church of England, a member of all the Executive Boards and of the Incorporated Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. He left various bequests to the Church.

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ADDENDA.

Alterations made while the work was passing through the press.

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Kingston—Arnold Louis Malabre, Kingston P.O.
Percy Granville Duff, Halfway Tree P.O.
St. Elizabeth—Richard deSouza Binns, Southfield P.O.

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Member of the Committee—M. O. V. French-Mullen.

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Member of the Board of Directors—Rev. A. N. Thomson.

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KINGSTON SAILORS' HOME.

Member of the Board of Directors—Vincent George.

AIR NAVIGATION.

Directions for Air Navigation over and in Jamaica are published in "The Jamaica Gazette" for May 7, 1931, with Amendments in the "Gazette" of May 28, 1931.

Registrar for Air.—Captain H. deB. Tupper, A.M., R.N.

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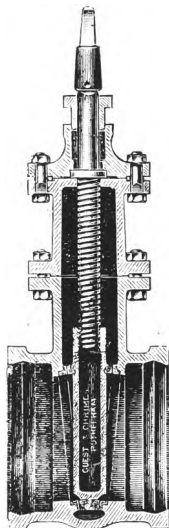
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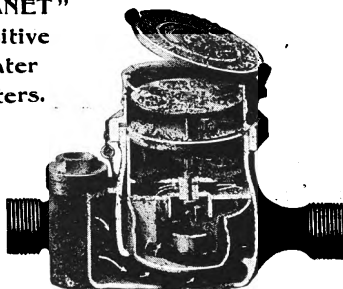
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